30.24-2855

30.24-2855

RALEIGH,N.C.,JUNE 9-(AP)-JONATHAN DANIELS, EDITOR OF THE RALEIGH NEWS AND OBSERVER, SAID TONIGHT HE AND DR.CLARENCE POE, EDITOR OF THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, DECLINED TO SIGN A STATEMENT URGING THAT THE UNITED STATES DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY.

DANIELS WROTE THE SPONSOR OF THE STATEMENT THAT HE "MUST VIGOROUSLY DECLINE TO SIGN".

"EVEN IF THIS GREAT DECISION WHICH YOU WOULD HAVE US MAKE WERE BASED ONLY ON AID TO THE ALLIES", HE SAID, "I DOUBT WHETHER IT WOULD SERVE THEIR CAUSE SIGNIFICANTLY TODAY. WE CERTAINLY COULD NOT GET INTO THE BATTLE RAGING ON THE SOMME. WE COULD NOT PUT TROOPS INTO EUROPE FOR MONTHS. WE COULD NOT APPRECIABLY INCREASE THE MATERIAL ASSISTANCE WE ARE ALREADY GIVING. THERE IS NO LACK OF FUNDS FOR ALLIED PURCHASES NOW.

JUN 10 1940

"HOWEVER, I THINK OUR GREAT JOB, IF THE WORLD IS THREATENED WITH TOTALITARIAN TRIUMPH, IS THE PROTECTION AND DEFENSE OF THIS HEMISPHERE AND PERHAPS OF PARTS OF THE EAST. IF WE SHOULD GO RECIPITATELY INTO A WAR WHICH MIGHT BE LOST IN EUROPE ALMOST AS WE ENTERED IT, WHATEVER POWER AND PRESTIGE WE MIGHT HAVE IN THE LIMITING OF A VICTORIOUS GERMAN PEACE WOULD BE LOST.

". . . MY OWN FEAR TODAY IS THAT WE MAY EMBRACE FASCISM AT HOME IN THE GUISE OF DEFENSE AGAINST FASCISM ABROAD. I AGREE WE MUST PREPARE AND PROMPTLY. I SHARE YOUR HOPE FOR AN ALLIED VICTORY. BUT I THINK AN EXPRESSION, FROM THE GROUP WHICH YOU HAVE WRITTEN, OF A DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE WAR WOULD BE A DANGEROUS EMOTIONAL PRESSURE FROM THE VERY PEOPLE WHO OUGHT TO KEEP THEIR HEADS".

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Italy Enters War; French Government Flees Paris; Roosevelt Pledges U. S. Resources to Allies

TROOPS CROSS FRONTIER ON RIVIERA AS MUSSOLINI SAYS 'DIE IS CAST'

Il Duce Hurls Nation Into Conflict in an Address in Rome—Calls for Preservation of Peace in Balkans—Delivers Warning to Both Turkey and Egypt.

ROME, June 10 (A. P.).—Italy joined the war tonight on the side of the German legions which are pressing down perilously on Paris and in Berlin it was announced that Italian troops already had entered France through the Riviera.

Notice of the plunge into hostilities, after months of teetering on the brink, was made by Premier Mussolini from the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia.

A communique said that, before Il Duce spoke, Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano had handed the British and French Ambassadors identical notes declaring Italy's determination to go to war.

It said that Italy considered herself at war against the Allies effective tomorrow, June 11. Presumably, this would mean at midnight (7 P. M., New York time). Trains stood with steam up in the Rome station prepared to evacuate the British and French diplomats.

JUN 11 1940

Il Duce was wildly cheered as he announced his war aims, which called chiefly for recovered control of the Mediterranean, and declared for preservation of peace in the Balkans and in Turkey and Egypt.

"Our will," he said, "is that Italy does not intend to bring other people into the conflict.

"Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Egypt will take notice of this fact."

He also mentioned Switzerland in this connection.

Speaking from the balcony to Fascist Blackshirts crowded by thousands in the square below and in other squares throughout the kingdom, where loudspeakers were rigged up at his urgent behest to "listen!" the Premier declard:

"We are descending to battlefields against plutocratic reactionary democracies."

Mussolini warned the Balkans and the Mediterranean nations that any breach of neutrality would spread the war to them.

His pronouncement affecting Egypt and Turkey was seen as an attempt to divert them from pledges to assist the Allies. Overtures to Egypt were made by the Italian press last week but were generally rejected.

Italians have attempted to break up the mutual assistance pact the Allies have with Turkey, a vital point in the control of the eastern Mediterranean.

With Turkey favorable or acquiescent to the axis aims, Italy might open up for itself the British-controlled gateway to the rewards of its conquest of Ethiopia.

At the other end, the axis Powers hope to wrest control of Gibraltar from England, with Spain as the nominal overseer of the great fortified rock.

Italy's fateful step was taken after weeks—even months—of hesitation to weld into actual hostilities the ends of the long existent axis between Berlin and Rome.

Before making his definite announcement of war, Mussolini called on "combatants on land, sea and in the air, Blackshirts of the revolution and of the legion, men and women of Italy, of the Empire and the Kingdom of Albania" to listen.

He said that Italy had tried in vain for peace.

After every sentence, punctuated by gestures, the Premier was cheered by demonstrators who long have asked for war and have menaced Allied nationals lingering on in Rome in the face of certain war.

He declared that "the Allies should have accepted the proposals of Hitler before the Polish campaign" which began the war on September 1, two days before the actual declaration of open hostilities by the Allies.

Mussolini Would 'Break the Chains.'

The declaration by Italy clears up the verdict reached in the historic meeting of Hitler and Mussolini at the Brenner Pass, a highway now linking the common war interests of Italy and Germany.

"A great people is ready to face its destiny and mark its own history in the future," the Premier exhorted his cheering multitudes.

JUN 1 1940

"We want to break the chains that suffocate us in the Mediterranean.

"It is a struggle between young and progressive people as against the decadent people, the struggle of one century as against another century.

"The dies are now cast!"

After Mussolini had finished speaking, the French embassy and Consular staffs hastily completed preparations to leave for Switzerland. At the same time the Italo-French frontier was reported closed and telephone communications with France cut.

The American embassy staff worked overtime preparing to take over British, French and South African affairs. The staff also helped various Latin American citizens who have asked the American embassy's aid in getting steamship and railway accommodations.

30.24-2857

Italians Protect Two Embassies.

Shortly before the time that Fascists were ordered to gather for the rally, large detachments of troops marched to the British and French embassies and consulates to protect them from possible hostile demonstrations after Il Duce had spoken.

The new French Ambassador to the Holy See plans to take refuge within Vatican City, as the British Minister has done.

Cards summoning the Fascisti to hear the Premier instructed them to appear either in uniform or civilian clothes and warned them that no absences would be excused.

Many Germans who have been in Rome in recent weeks donned Nazi brown shirt uniforms and assembled with the Fascists.

Again and again Il Duce was interrupted by roars of the populace.

Mussolini's voice rose at times to the breaking point as he drove his points home.

"In a memorable meeting at Milan I declared that friends will always help each other," he said, referring to the Rome-Berlin axis.

His words evoked fresh explosive cries.

"In this great historic event, we turn our thoughts to the King-Emperor."

Again there was a long interruption as the masses roared.

"The King of Italy has always interpreted the soul of Italy as wanting to join her soul with that of Germany," said Il Duce.

"Totalitarian and Fascist history for the third time is on its feet ready to strike.

"The order of the day binds all to the same cause.

"We will give a new era of peace to Italy, to Europe and to the world.

"People of Italy run to your arms!"

Fresh waves of applause swept the piazza.

"Take up your cause, all your valor!"

Mussolini spoke for about fourteen minutes.

For long after he spoke the crowd continued to roar.

Troops Hold Back Crowds.

Il Duce's speech was the climax of a long preparation for war, intensified to urgent speed in recent weeks. Long columns of Fascists, bearing flags and party banners, turned out early to take their places in the Piazza Venezia.

Detachments of troops concentrated in side streets to control the crowds. Banners flew from almost every window.

Below Il Duce's balcony many were anxious, many more outwardly joyous.

Millions of others, sharing their elation or anxiety, crowded into the main squares of their cities, towns and villages.

It was the greatest public rally since October 2, 1935, when Italians heard that Fascist legions had invaded Ethiopia.

An hour before Il Duce was to speak into a microphone outside his office, the broad square below was filled with a black mass of people.

JUN 11 1940

Suburban Piazzas Crowded.

The vast majority streamed in afoot, clogging the main streets in a surging mass.

Along the principal avenues thousands of perspiring caribinieri directed the crowds.

In the larger cities suburbanites were ordered to outlying piazzas to hear the message transmitted by radio and loud speakers.

The meeting was compulsory, but Italians needed little prodding.

Under an autoward calm of recent days a terrible anxiety has pervaded Italian life as the nation awaited Mussolini's decision—expected since Count Ciano indicated on May 19 that eventually it would come..

Posters and the newspapers at the same time had drummed incessantly into Fascist minds that the British were Italy's enemies and that British imperial might had crumbled.

Italy on War Footing.

For months, Italy has been going increasingly on a war footing.

Her troops have been mobilized. Her meager stores of oil and gasoline—almost all imported—have been rationed.

In the last week, imperative calls to her merchant fleet to come home or seek the haven of neutral ports virtually has swept her commerce from the seas.

Italy has made herself ready.

The nation has been prepared to expect war, war on the side of Germany. Italians have been told repeatedly that the day was coming. Besides "our sea," they have clamored for Tunisia, Nice, Djbouti and Corsica—France's possessions.

Three Liners Disappear.

Three of Italy's largest liners, have disappeared. Diplomatic observers assumed that they had become troopships.

The Rex scheduled to sail today for New York, and the Comte di Savoia, were gone from Genoa. The Augustus, scheduled to sail from Trieste, had left that port for an undisclosed destination.

Shipping men said that the Rex left Genoa several days ago, presumably for Naples, but that she has not arrived there.

Two Italian freighters, the Penelope and the Carbonia, loading lumber at the Yugoslav port of Dubrovnik, received telegraphic orders to sail immediately for the nerest Italian port.

A dispatch from Madrid, Spain, said that the Italian liner Vulcania, returning home with Italian residents from Tangiers, French Morocco, had been halted by a British warship and forced to enter the harbor at Gibraltar.

Shepherded Through Canal.

At Port Said two Italian ships waited for papers to permit their passage through the Suez Canal southward to the Red Sea. A third, priginally due at Suez today, was believed to have returned to Nassawa, Italian Eritrea.

The War Ministry ordered a blackout against air raids beginning tonight.

The announcement of Mussolini's intention to speak followed Italy's resumption of normal relations with Soviet Russia today, a move interpreted by foreign observers as a preliminary step to Italy's entry into the war.

A formal announcement said that Nicolai Gorelchin would resume his post as Soviet Ambassador to Rome and that the Italian Ambassador to Russia, Dr. Augusto Rosso, was returning to Moscow.

The announcement ended a period of six months' irregular relations between the two countries, during which time each was represented at the other's capital only by Charges d'Affaires.

Called Natural Before a War.

Diplomatic observers considered the ratification of this situation a natural prelude to Italian participation in the war, since it would be anomalous for Italy to fight beside Germany while technically estranged from Adolf Hitler's Soviet partner.

Observers also speculated whether the move might indicate a Moscow-Rome agreement over the situation in the Balkans, where both have interests.

Gorelchin left Rome on December 13, last, as the result of anti-Soviet demonstrations in Italy, occasioned by the Russian invasion of Finland. He had arrived in Rome only a few days before that and had not yet even presented his credentials. The Italian Government recalled Dr. Rosso soon afterward.

The Italian public, keyed to high pitch, expected to hear at any moment that their troops had set out to conquer the territories for which the nation's press and propaganda agents have been clamoring.

The feeling of unrest gripping the capital, which has been the scene of numerous anti-Allied demonstrations recently, was emphasized when helmeted troops were posted around the American Embassy last night, presumably to guard it against any display of ill-feeling.

The troops, numbering about 100 men, remained on duty until after midnight, but no untoward incident occurred.

Rumors persisted that Premier Mussolini might give the word for action today, but most observers expected a wait of several days at least.

JUN 11 1940

To Act When England Is Attacked.

Giovanni Ansaldo, authoritative Fascist editor, said yesterday that the moment for Italy's entry into the war was "still Mussolini's secret," but indicated that a smashing German victory in the great battle of France would be the signal for Italian action.

"The fight for England will begin when France has been eliminated," Signor Ansaldo, who is the editor of Foreign Minister Count Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, declared in his weekly broadcast to the nation's armed forces.

"Then Italy's action will have capital importance. In that moment Italy, with complete unity, will break the bolts imprisoning her in the Mediterranean."

Ship Movements Carefully Watched.

Observers closely watched the movements of Italian shipping in the Mediterranean for a clew to when Mussolini may give the order to strike.

The liners Rex and Augustus were scheduled to sail for Naples and New York from Genoa and Trieste, respectively, but a usually reliable informant said that neither would do so.

Diplomatic observers heard an unconfirmed report that the Augustus had already been converted into a troopship.

The War Ministry ordered a blackout against air raids beginning tonight, and the newspapers received instructions to prepare to issue extra editions late this afternoon which presumably will publish the text of Mussolini's speech.

Word spread like wildfire when his Blackshirt followers received cards calling on them to gather in public squares.

Crowds stopped to listen to radios, waiting for the broadcast call that would send them swarming into squares for the command to the nation to mobilize all its energies to help Germany crush Great Britain and France.

Others lined up at newsstands to grab copies of new editions of newspapers, such as Il Messagero, which proclaimed: "The Italian people who destroyed the Hapsburgs will carry on the war to the end against the demo-plucracies of London and Paris."

New posters plastered on Rome walls showed a soldier, rifle in hand, and bore the legend: "Italy breaks the chains which confine her in her own sea."

Stringent precautions were taken by the British authorities yesterday when four Italian ships went through the canal—one bound for Massawa and three for Italy. Armed guards on tugs closely followed the passage of the vessels.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro said that the Italian ship Pamapano tied up yesterday at Recife, Brazil, to await further orders. Two Italian freighters were similarly tied up at Sao Salvador, Brazil, presumably in accordance with an order to all Italian shipping to head for the nearest neutral ports.

British Airliners Quit Italy.

There were reports of intense British military and naval activity at Gibraltar. Virtually all civilians were said to have been removed, and the artillery on the Rock engaged in a long practice over the week end.

British airliners bound for India, South Africa and Australia were ordered to omit their usual stops in Italian territory beginning today.

Troops were on the move throughout Italy and officers pressed the work of requisitioning horses.

Italian children continued to return home from various Mediterranean areas. About 1,200 arrived at Bari from Cyrenaica in western Libya, and others came from Cairo and Istanbul.

Notes 'Aspirations' in Nice.

The celebration of Navy Day, marked by ceremonies at the War Memorial in Rome and in various naval ports, coincided with the beginning of "Mediterranean Propaganda Week," decreed by Ettore Muti, general secretary of the Fascist party.

During the week the Institute of Fascist Culture at Milan will intensify a campaign to make Italians "Mediterranean-minded."

Ermanno Amicucci, Under-Secretary of the Fascist Guilds, opened the institute with an address emphasizing Italian demands for the French Mediterranean city of Nice. The city "spiration" to be returned to Italy, he said, has "never been suffocated by France's hypocritical blandishments and ferocious persecution."

Vulcania Released.

LONDON, June 10 (A. P.).—The Italian liner Vulcania, detained by the Allied contraband patrol at Gibraltar on Saturday, has been released, it was learned here today.

In diplomatic circles, meanwhile, the word was passed around that Russia, which took a large part of conquered Poland after signing a non-aggression pact with Germany, was maneuvering for a new axis bargain.

One spokesman said that Russia had already made a quiet offer to the axis Powers to divide Europe into three zones of influence and to neutralize the Dardanelles, now controlled by Turkey.

These zones, it was said, would be as follows:

The Baltic and Black Sea regions to Russia; the Adriatic and Mediterranean regions to Italy; north and central Europe to Germany.

Italian Ship at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 10 (A. P.).—The Italian freighter Clara, 3,731 tons, put in here yesterday as a result of the Italian Government's order that all Italian vessels seek refuge in the nearest neutral harbors. The ship was en route to New York from the Gulf.

A guard was posted to prevent any of the seamen from leaving the vessel. Under a new executive order, seamen on foreign ships are not allowed shore leave for any purpose without presenting an identifying travel document, such as a passport.

JUN 11 1940

The crew of the Clara are without such papers, the local immigration authorities said. The captain is exempt from these regulations.

Italy Begins First War Action Against Allies

Military Moves Under Way For Four Hours, Rome Radio Reports — Rome Blacked Out As Duce Enters Conflict

JUN 11 1940

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 10—The Rome radio declared tonight that hostilities "started four hours ago" in a broadcast received in New York by CBS at 11 o'clock tonight.

"The first Italian war bulletin is expected to be issued within a few hours," the broadcast said.

[By the Associated Press] JUN 11 1940

Rome, *Tuesday*, June 11—Italy was at war today on the side of Germany against France and Great Britain, but the ominously blacked-out Italian capital gave no hint as to where Premier Mussolini's Black Shirt legions struck first.

Although Berlin reports said Italian troops already had set foot upon France, striking up through the Riviera, there was no confirmation here.

This would comport with the long-anticipated Italian plan to strike secretly with the first blow, making fullest use of the strategy of surprise.

Zero Hour Passes Without Action

The zero hour of Italy's entry was midnight, the day of hostilities June 11, several hours after Mussolini announced the historic decision to side definitely with Germany.

But the dead line passed without event in Rome.

Rome was blacked out except for feeble blue lamps and dimmed headlights on the few automobiles and bicycles allowed to be at large. Steel-helmeted Black Shirt troops patroled the city through the night.

Declares Allies Are "Starvers"

Premier Mussolini cast the fateful die in a dramatic announcement which called the Allies "starvers" and the holders of "all the riches and gold on earth."

Italy cheered his decision, and wept, too; but mostly it cheered.

Attacks on French possessions in the Mediterranean were considered imminent—in response to the continual cries for Italian conquest of such prizes as Corsica and Tunisia.

Mussolini defined his principal war aim as control of the Mediterranean and warned his non-belligerent neighbors to preserve neutrality rigidly, lest the war spread to the Balkans and to Egypt and Turkey.

The hate which had been hammered into Italian minds in a five-year propaganda campaign was epitomized in Mussolini's assertion that recent history might be summarized in "phrases, promises, threats of blackmail . . . and the League of Nations' siege." This was in reference to the sanctions imposed on Italy during its conquest of Ethiopia.

Italy finally took the field with Germany, Mussolini said, "to smash the territorial military chains suffocating us in our own sea."

To Fight For Expansion

Behind his words lay the burning determination of Fascists to achieve territorial expansion which they said France and England always have blocked.

Posters on walls of every Italian community proclaim Italian rights to Nice, Savoia, Corsica, Malta, Tunisia, Djibouti and the Suez Canal.

In fighting for them, Mussolini asserted, Italy will keep her pledge to Germany to "march to the end with friends."

The plunge clearly was seen here as the fruition of the historic conversation of last March 18 between Mussolini and Adolf Hitler at Brenner Pass.

Promise Of Control Hinted

The agreement apparently gave Italy the promise of Mediterranean control.

Mussolini, standing in his familiar balcony, made a characteristically vigorous exhortation, with his fist continually clenched and pounding upon the balustrade to enforce his points.

But at the end of his shrilling sixteen-minute call to arms, many women wept openly in the Piazzo Venezia below, and young women clung sadly to smartly uniformed young lieutenants.

A group of 150 uniformed German Nazis, including men, women and boys, shouted "*heils*" under the balcony as Mussolini proclaimed his intention of keeping the pact of steel with Hitler.

British Consulate Guarded

Scenes of mild confusion followed the war announcement in the streets of Rome. Several hundred troops rushed to turn away a mob of sailors and civilians from the British Consulate in the Piazza Espana. Firemen held one end of the Piazza with hoses attached to fireplugs ready to put down any rioting.

Students and Fascists roamed the streets for hours shouting and singing and speaking at demonstrations against what Mussolini called the "Western plutocratic and reactionary democracies."

Mussolini opened his war statement by saying the declarations already had been handed to the Allied Ambassadors.

Woos Neighbor Nations

He held out the promise of non-entanglement to Italy's neighbor nations—but only if they rigidly retain their neutrality—and he made an oratorical attempt to wean away Egypt and Turkey from their pledges to the Allies.

All Italy and the annexed Balkan state of Albania were ordered to "lend their ears" to the moment—to listen!

Clustered and jamming about loudspeakers rigged up wherever Fascist ears might hear, the millions heard their leader, il Duce, declare war on the "plutocratic reactionary democracies. . . ."

Not To Involve Others

"Our will," he told them, "is that Italy does not intend to bring other people into the conflict.

"Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Egypt will take notice of this fact."

He also mentioned Switzerland, which recently has been involved in aerial skirmishes with German bombers infringing on Swiss neutrality while cutting corners on their return from attacks on France.

Last-Minute Efforts Fail

Last-minute efforts were made by British and French Ambassadors to avert the entry of Italy and the sandwiching of Paris between attacks from the hard-pressed north and the new southern front.

Mussolini's war aim, as outlined between cheers that punctuated every sentence as he spoke from the familiar balcony of the Palazzo Venezia, clearly was based on Mediterranean control.

It conformed with the often expressed Italian hope of wresting Gibraltar from Britain and placing Spain in nominal control of the great fortified rock at the west, and of opening the eastern end at Suez with the acquiescence of Turkey.

Potential Trouble Spots

The bottlenecks of the Mediterranean are the potential trouble spots as the war spreads to the sun-dappled southern shores of Europe.

Italian-controlled passes into the eastern Mediterranean would add a flourishing climax to the Italian conquest of Ethiopia in 1935 and 1936 and the riches that wait to be added to the lifeline linking Italy with Africa.

Rejecting all appeals to stay out, Mussolini overrode the beseechments of both the Pope and President Roosevelt in their vain effort to prevent the spread of bloodshed.

Soon after Mussolini's pronouncement and with the cheers of his followers still ringing through Italy, the Italian Government issued the following communique:

"Today at 4.30 P. M. Count Ciano, at Chigi Palace, told the Ambassador of France that his majesty, the King and Emperor of Italy, declares that Italy considers herself at war with France beginning tomorrow, June 11.

"At 4.45 P. M. Count Ciano called the Ambassador of Great Britain and handed him a statement couched in identical terms saying that Italy considers she is at a state of war with Great Britain."

Mussolini gave no hint as to where Italy might strike first.

Carefully Planned Action

However, it long had been understood the first blow would be struck secretly, and troop and plane movements of recent days have foreshadowed a carefully planned initial action.

The actual plunge was the climax to months of arming and of readying the public to accept war against the two major European nations which were Italy's allies in the World War.

Clamor for war entry was sounded daily in the cries for Tunisia, Nice, Djibouti and Corsica, all held by France to the chagrin of Italy.

No Absences Excused

Fascists were summoned all over the kingdom to appear in uniform, no absences excused.

It was the most momentous occasion since October 2, 1935, when Italy learned similarly that the Fascist legions were invading Ethiopia, a struggle in which the imposition of sanctions blistered the heel of the Italian boot to an irreparable bruise on the Allied-Italian relations.

Blackouts were ordered. Three of Italy's greatest merchant ships—the Rex, the Conte di Savoia and the Augustus—were mysteriously absent from their ports and lines of travel, presumably in trooper service.

JUN 11 1940

Duce's Call to Arms

Rome, June 10 (*AP*).—The text of Premier Mussolini's announcement of Italy's entry into the war:

Fighters of land, sea and air, Blackshirts of the revolution and of the legions, men and women of Italy, of the Empire and of the Kingdom of Albania, listen!

The hour destined by fate is sounding for us: The hour of irrevocable decision has come. A declaration of war already has been handed to the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France.

We take the field against the plutocratic and reactionary democracies who always have blocked the march and frequently plotted against the existence of the Italian people.

Several decades of recent history may be summarized in these words: Phrases, promises, threats of blackmail and finally, crowning that ignoble edifice—the League of Nations of 52 nations.

Our conscience is absolutely clear.

With you, the entire world is witness that the Italy of Fascism has done everything humanly possible to avoid the tempest which envelops Europe, but all in vain.

It would have sufficed to revise treaties to adapt them to changing requirements vital to nations and not consider them untouchable for eternity.

It would have sufficed not to begin the stupid policy of guarantees which proved particularly deadly for those who accepted them.

"That Belongs to Past."

It would have sufficed not to reject the proposal the Fuehrer made last Oct. 6 after the campaign in Poland ended.

Now all that belongs to the past.

If today we have decided to take the risks and sacrifices of war, it is because the honor, interests and future firmly impose it, since a great people is truly such if it considers its obligations sacred and does not avoid the supreme trials which determine the course of history.

We are taking up arms, after having solved the problem of our continental frontiers, to solve our maritime frontiers. We want to break the territorial and military chains which confine us in our sea, since a people of 45,000,000 souls is not truly free if it has not free access to the ocean.

This gigantic conflict is only a phase of the logical development of our revolution. It is the conflict of poor, numerous peoples who labor against starvers who ferociously cling to a monopoly of all riches and all gold on earth.

It is a conflict of fruitful, useful peoples against peoples who are in a decline. It is a conflict between two ages, two ideas.

Now the die is cast and our will has burned our ships behind us.

I solemnly declare that Italy does not intend to drag other peoples bordering on her by sea or land into the conflict. Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Egypt, take note of these words of mine. It depends on them and only on them if these words are rigorously confirmed or not.

Italians, in a memorable mass meeting in Berlin, I said that according to the rules of Fascist morals when one has a friend one marches with him to the end.

This we have done and will continue to do with Germany, its people and its victorious armed forces.

"Strong, Proud, Compact."

On this eve of an event of import for centuries, we turn our thoughts to His Majesty, the King and Emperor, who always has understood the thought of the country.

Lastly, we salute the new Fuehrer, chief of great allied Germany.

Proletarian, Fascist Italy has arisen for the third time, strong, proud, compact as never before.

There is only one order. It is categorical and obligatory for everyone.

It already wings over and enflames hearts from the Alps to the Indian Ocean: Conquer!

And we will conquer in order, finally, to give a new world of peace with justice to Italy, to Europe and to the universe.

Italian people, rush to arms and show your tenacity, your courage, your valor.

30.24-2859

Germany Hails Entry of Italy

BERLIN, June 10 (A. P.).—Germany jubilantly welcomed Italy into the war against France and Great Britain today, while German tanks were reported to have reached the Seine River northwest of Paris.

That Italy lost no time in striking was indicated in information given out by authorized sources that Italian forces had marched into French territory through the Riviera at 6:30 P. M. tonight (12:30 P. M., New York time).

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, declaring that he was profoundly moved by Premier Mussolini's declaration of war, sent congratulatory messages to the Italian monarch, Victor Emmanuel, and to Il Duce.

JUN 11 1940

At the same time, Hitler's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, told the world that Germany and Italy would fight "until the rulers of Britain and France are ready to respect the vital rights of our two peoples."

The Reich already was rejoicing over the capitulation of the Norwegian Army when word came that Italy was in the war beside Germany.

As for the Battle of France, a well informed source declared that German troops had plunged forward to a point east of Rouen on the Seine and that a second wedge of German soldiers had pushed forward to the Ourco River south of Soissons, northeast of the French capital.

Leaflets Dropped on Paris.

German forces are within thirty to thirty-five miles of Paris in the semi-circular front being drawn around the French capital, informed quarters stated tonight. German aviators, it was said, were swooping over Paris, dropping leaflets in which the French were urged to "give up this futile resistance."

Information concerning the Italian invasion of France was given out before a statement by Von Ribbentrop.

He read this statement, which was broadcast throughout Germany:

"The Reich Government and the entire German nation is deeply moved to have just heard the words of Il Duce of Italy.

"All Germany at this historic hour is filled with jubilant enthusiasm that Fascist Italy, of its own free will, is coming to Germany's side in the fight against the common enemy, England and France.

To Fight Side by Side.

"German and Italian soldiers will now fight shoulder-to-shoulder until the rulers of England and France are ready to respect the vital interests of our two nations.

"Only after this victory of young National Socialist Germany and young Fascist Italy will it be possible to secure also for our peoples a happy future.

"The guarantors of victory are: The uncontrollable power of the German and Italian peoples and the unalterable friendship of our two great leaders, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini."

The Foreign Office conference room was hooked up directly with the Italian broadcast and the shouts of the Italian multitudes could be heard even as the information was given out here that Italy had marched against France.

It was stated further that Italy had selected her attack route through the Riviera in preference to moving through Switzerland.

The conference room was jammed as the Italian broadcast began.

Text of Hitler's Messages.

The text of Hitler's message to the Italian King follows:

"Providence has willed it that we should be forced to take up arms—contrary to our own intentions—against England and France for the defense and for the future of our countries.

"In this historical hour, in which our armies unite in true brotherhood and arms, I am constrained to extend your Majesty my most cordial greetings.

"I am of the firm conviction that the great strength of Italy and Germany will obtain victory over our enemy. The living rights of both our peoples will then be secured for all time."

The Fuehrer's message to Mussolini read:

"The historical decision which you announced today moved me most deeply. The entire German people thinks of you and your country in this moment. German armed forces are glad to be able to stand in battle at the side of their Italian comrades.

"In September last year the British rulers declared war on the German Reich without reason. They rejected every offer of peaceful settlement. Even your intervention proposal, Duce, was answered with a harsh 'no.'

"The rising disrespect for the national living rights of Italy by the rulers in London and Paris has now led us together—we who already were most closely bound in the world outlook through our revolutions and politically through treaties—in the great battle for the freedom and future of our nation.

"Duce of Fascist Italy, accept assurance of the indissoluble fighting unity of the German nation with the Italian nation. I myself send you as usual in loyal comradeship most cordial greetings."

Berlin Reports Gains.

Deeper German thrusts toward Paris, with the Allies in retreat at several places, was reported today by the High Command.

Informed Germans expressed belief that the drive across northern France was reaching a decisive phase and that the Nazi armies were closing a pincers around Paris.

The High Command said that the Nazis were charging along the entire front from the coast at Abbeville eastward beyond Sedan, apparently clear to the "hinge" of the fighting front with the Maginot Line.

The Germans said that their heaviest pressure was southward on the coastal flank toward Cherbourg and Havre, French ports still accessible for British re-enforcements and American supplies, and in the Champagne district toward Rheims.

Besides aiming at important harbors, the coastal drive also holds the possibility of throwing a loop southward of Paris that might bottle up French forces with their backs to the Maginot Line.

But again today, as it has since the start of the big push six days ago, the communique gave only the barest details of the advance.

Counter-Thursts Founder.

Progress "on schedule as expected and planned" was reported by the High Command on a front of roughly 217 miles "moving in the direction of the lower Seine and Marne, as well as Champagne."

"All enemy counter-thrusts, even where undertaken with armored cars, foundered," it said. "At several points the fight became a pursuit. German flying units of all kinds supported the army's advance, with strong forces along the lower Seine and in Champagne."

The communique reported aerial havoc on Allied troops, fortifications and communications, including a staff headquarters near Rheims, and renewed air raids on Cherbourg and Havre. In both French ports, it said, ships were sunk, including a 5,000-ton transport.

Aerial Successes Claimed.

Against German aerial successes, including the destruction of ninety-one Allied planes—sixty-eight of them in air fights—the communique said that new night raids on north and western Germany had failed to cause military damage and only "five of our own planes were missing."

The situation of the French is becoming worse hourly, the Germans said, adding that official French announcements no longer concealed that fact.

These Germans said that the movement of fast German units along the English Channel toward Havre and south of the Somme were directed at central France, and were proceeding "according to program."

"Ensuing days may bring important developments," a spokesman declared.

Say England Gets Attention.

While the air force was reported lending strong support to the army's ground work in France, Germans said that England was not being neglected in the German plans.

This was taken to indicate increased aerial activity against the British Isles to hamper to the utmost any possible attempt on the part of the British to give material support to their ally on the Continent.

Informed spokesmen also said that the German naval units stated to have sunk the British aircraft carrier Glorious, and other British craft were undoubtedly on "dog-watch positions" above the arctic circle.

There will be plenty of work for them, these informants said, in connection with the expected return of transports bearing British and French troops from Narvik, far northern Norwegian port.

Begins Giving Place Names.

Meanwhile today, cheered by reports of the ending of hostilities in Norway, the German Army was said to be pressing forward on an ever widening front in a tremendous offensive to smash France and clear the path for a direct assault upon Great Britain.

A High Command announcement that German troops had penetrated the Allied rear lines on the lower Seine and crossed the Aisne both east and west of Soissons indicated that in some places the Nazi vanguards are within fifty miles of Paris.

It was the first time in five days of intense fighting that the High Command had mentioned specific places, and the announcement was eagerly received by a news-hungry public, which up to now had had to content itself with non-committal reports that "progress is being made."

The High Command coupled with its report of fighting in the Somme-Oise sector the assertion that strong enemy forces had been destroyed and that re-enforcements thrown into the battle by the French had been hurled back.

"The attempt of the enemy to halt the German attack at any price has been shattered," the communique added.

All available information indicated that the German war machine was gaining new momentum in the drive against France, but military authorities said the High Command was limiting reports of the action because of a disinclination to announce "insignificant successes or partial victories."

The public was told to be content with the assurance from the highest quarters that "all goes well in the west."

The air force was reported heavily engaged in support of a German ground troop, bombing troop concentrations, tank columns and artillery and anti-aircraft positions.

An official announcement said that fifty-eight Allied planes and one captive balloon had been destroyed in the fourth day of the battle of France, while the German air losses were put at only nine planes.

The High Command said that enemy airplanes again "entered western German districts on Saturday night, but declared no military damage was done.

Newspapers carried long stories to the effect that England had rejected French pleas for tanks and infantry with which to stem the Nazi drive, suggesting to the Germans that Adolf Hitler had achieved one of his primary objectives—the virtual separation of England and France.

The news that the Allies had given up the fight in Norway was interpreted by most Germans as an indication that England was calling all her forces home to concentrate on defending herself against attack.

BERLIN HAILS DECISION BY AXIS PARTNER

JUN 11 1940

Reports Duce's Troops Already Have Entered French Riviera

Nazis Fighting To Clamp Vast Semicircular Ring Around Paris

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 10—German troops fighting to close a vast semicircular clamp around Paris were reported tonight within thirty to thirty-five miles of the French capital as the rejoicing German Reich greeted with open arms the march of Italy into the war against Britain and France.

Confidence in a prompt victory over France spread boundlessly.

With the prospect that France now would receive a terrific smash from the south, the belief grew among Germans that the hard-pressed Frenchmen soon would be brought to their knees.

Italy lost no time in lashing out at France, authorized German circles said. Italian troops were reported to have marched into the French Riviera at 6.30 P. M. A short while before Premier Mussolini announced the state of war but after the declarations of hostilities had been handed to the French and British Ambassadors.

The Germans greeted Mussolini's plunge with assertionr that the Rome-Berlin Axis "has become an alliance of blood and steel."

German's army was reported making progress in its drive on Paris.

Ring Around Paris Closing

In reliable quarters it was stated an enveloping movement in the semi-circular form was closing about the French capital.

German aviators, it was said, were swooping over Paris and dropping leaflets in which the French population was urged to "give up the futile resistance."

German tank divisions were said to be on the Seine river northwest of Paris.

One wedge of Nazi forces were reported to have reached a point east of Rouen, on the Seine.

Wedge Pushes To Ourcq

Another wedge, it was said, pushed its way forward to the Ourcq river south of Soissons, northeast of the French capital.

Although it was reliably stated that the Germans were within thirty to thirty-five miles of Paris, the reports mentioned no specific points that distance from the city.

Germany's satisfaction over Mussolini's decision was proclaimed by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in a solemn announcement to the press in the Foreign Office's historic federal council hall, where Bismarck, conqueror of France in 1870, formerly presided.

"Germany is overwhelmed with joy at Fascist Italy's own initiative to advance at Germany's side against the common enemy," von Ribbentrop said.

To Fight For "Vital Rights"

He asserted the fight would be carried on until the "vital rights of our two peoples are respected."

Then Führer Adolf Hitler, whose whereabouts remained a strictly guarded secret, quickly sent messages of felicitation to Premier Mussolini and King Vittorio Emanuele.

Hitler's dispatch to the King, presumably dispatched from his field headquarters, observed that the Italian step was "ordained by Providence" and that the Axis partners were determined to be assured of their vital rights "for all the time."

To il Duce, Hitler sent this message: "The historical decision which you announced today moved me most deeply. . . . German armed forces are glad to be able to stand in battle at the side of their Italian comrades."

Immediately after making the Reich's pronouncement, von Ribbentrop hurried to the Italian Embassy, where he had a long conversation with the Italian Ambassador, Dino Alfieri.

Alfieri was called to the balcony of the embassy by clamoring crowds.

Speaking briefly, he said: "The pact of steel which von Ribbentrop and Ciano (Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano) sealed here a year ago came to practical expression in the alliance of arms and blood today.

"Through the ruins of the old world we break a new path to a new era of civilization and justice."

Allies Have Plans for Italy

LONDON, June 10 (A. P.).—Preparations of the Allies with regard to Italy are complete, the Ministry of Information said tonight, asserting that Great Britain and France will "know how to meet the sword with the sword."

"In the struggle between civilization and the pagan hordes of Germany, the Fascist Government has waited to intervene at the moment of greatest embarrassment to the Allies," its statement said.

JUN 11 1940

An authoritative British spokesman described the Italian entry into the war as a "treacherous blow," and said that now that the Italians are in the conflict "they must expect to be treated by us in exactly the same way as the Germans."

"If Italy accepted the true meaning of the past," this spokesman said, "she would be fighting on the same side as the western civilization and would be fighting against Nazi paganism and the declared enemies of the Roman Catholic faith."

The war, he said, is "not one which the Italian people will be waging to defend Italian honor, but one ordered by a small clique in Italy" interested only in the Fascist party.

"Now," he said, "we have the peculiar position of Italy fighting as a mercenary of Hitler for the aggrandizement of Germany—entirely counter to the true tradition and destiny of the Italian people.

"Never before have we been enemies. There is an intense dislike of fighting against the Italian people.

'We Have to Fight.'

"Nevertheless, Italy has undertaken this treacherous blow and we have got to fight and win our war against Germany."

Britain, it was said, did all in her power to meet Italy's complaints and was "absolutely unconscious of any sort of conflict or difference between Italy and Britain which justifies war."

"We are convinced," the spokesman said, "that this will be a long war unless there should be an unexpected collapse of Germany.

"Italy, therefore, is undertaking a burden of great sacrifices and the horror a long war will bring."

Smoke rising from the Italian embassy chimney indicated today that papers and documents were being burned.

No smoke appeared from other chimneys in the neighborhood, sweltering in June heat.

Two policemen stood in front of the embassy and one at the back. Every window was lighted and unusual activity was evident inside.

At the United States embassy next door, United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy held an important staff conference at 5 P. M. (noon New York time).

BRITAIN CALLS ITALY'S ENTRY 'COWARDICE'

Says Allies Know How To Meet The Sword Of "Pagan Hordes"

JUN 11 1940

Fleet Shells Nazis Along Coast—More Troops Reach France

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 10—Great Britain called Italy's entrance into the war an act of "cowardice and treachery," and responded to the challenge with a tremendous assault by land, sea and air forces on the reinforced Nazi war machine.

Italy's plunge into the conflict at the side of Germany, coupled with acknowledgment of the greatest single day's naval losses, including the 22,500-ton aircraft carrier Glorious and 23,206 tons of other vessels, brought Britons their blackest day of the war.

Respond Swiftly

But they responded defiantly by announcing:

"The Allied governments for some time have discounted the decision of Italy to enter the war as Germany's vassal. Their preparations are complete and they will know how to meet the sword with sword . . . in the struggle between civilization and the pagan hordes."

Words shifted quickly to action.

"Important contingents" of new troops were disembarked in France. Considerable numbers of additional Royal Air Force planes are in the thick of the fighting on the Continent. And the British fleet launched a tremendous shelling of German troops along the Nazi-occupied French coast.

Tommies Fight Fiercely

British Tommies in France were described as fighting "fierce rearguard actions" against "steadily advancing German tanks and infantry."

An eye-witness account of Sunday's fighting said the British "were driven back by greatly superior forces" and held "each position tenaciously" until ordered to withdraw.

"But all their courage and stubbornness has not been able to stop the tide of the accelerated German advance," the account said.

One battalion, the commentator said, was ordered to retire in a few hours and spent this time in "launching a violent attack on the Germans facing them."

"So bitter was the fighting that both sides had an informal truce to bring in the dead and wounded," the account said.

Aerial Units Reinforced

The Air Ministry reported reinforced aerial units inflicted heavy damage on the Germans in northern France, in Rhenish Prussia and the Ruhr.

"A large force of raiders shortly after noon today dropped close to 2,000 bombs of various types within a period of fifteen minutes," the Air Ministry said in describing a series of intensive attacks.

A long column of German fighting vehicles south of Poix was reported bombed from 1,000 feet, leaving "a mass of wrecked machines enveloped in dust and smoke."

British bombers dropped 6,600 incendiary bombs over the Ardennes countryside during the night, the Air Ministry reported, and an additional 900 were dropped in the Hirson region.

"One thought in the British mind is to sustain the battlefront," an official statement said. "It is realized that the fate of not only Britain and France but of the whole world depends on the result of the battle now raging.

"Despite the imminent danger of German invasion of the United Kingdom, the British Government and the British nation are unanimously of the opinion that all their available forces should be directed without delay to the scene of battle."

Nazis Bomb England

British officials said "hundreds of German planes" dropped bombs on England during the last few days in the hope of "immobilizing our fighters" but that they had "completely failed."

Describing the fighting officially as "the Battle of Paris and London," the Government declared the British people as "proud to endure attacks which otherwise would have been directed against the Allied armies from the air."

Alfred Duff-Cooper, Great Britain's Minister of Information, tonight declared Mussolini "the opportunist," had stabbed "an old friend" in the back by declaring war on France.

He said Italy had aligned itself with an hereditary enemy in a war against an hereditary friend.

"Whatever temporary successes they may achieve in the early days of the war," he said, "they will be defeated in the end."

Should Germany win the war, he said, Italy's fate would be even worse than in the event of an Allied victory.

"But we have no need to fear such an eventuality," he declared, expressing confidence that the Axis partners would be defeated.

"Act Of A Murderer"

"No war," he said, "has ever been declared with such little provocation.

"This indeed is the criminal act of a common murderer.

"Murderers very often succeed in the first instance, but the end of murderers is always painful.

"We know the Italians of old," he said, "and we know that, whatever other qualities they may possess, we can defeat them on the field of battle."

ANTI-ITALIAN RIOTS BREAK OUT IN BRITAIN

Cafes And Shops Stoned. Police Charge Crowds. Several Injured

Many Arrests Made; Mussolini Assailed For 'Stab In The Back'

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 10—Angry crowds participated in wild anti-Italian riots tonight in London, Liverpool, Edinburgh and elsewhere, smashing Italian cafe and shop fronts with bricks and bottles. Several persons were injured.

Mace-brandishing police charged the crowds in Edinburgh, where several were hurt, but failed to stem the throng of persons protesting what they regarded as Italy's "stab in the back" in declaring war on Britain and France.

Several were injured by police batons, and the crowds showed their hostility to police intervention by knocking off the policemen's helmets.

Several Injured

A London policeman was severely cut by flying glass. The backfiring of a London automobile, believed at first to be pistol shots, added to the confusion.

JUN 11 1940

Similar scenes, involving thousands of milling persons, were enacted in Liverpool.

Scene of most of the fighting in London was Old Compton street, lined with Italian restaurants.

Riots In East London

There also were demonstrations in East London.

In Belfast, Northern Ireland, crowds outside Italian ice cream parlors and cafes demanded that patrons leave.

Two soldiers who insisted on remaining in one cafe were escorted outside by police while the crowd shouted:

"Shame! Are you Leopolds or Quislings?"

Indicative of the temper of Londoners was the angry crowd which surrounded a man who shouted "*Viva il Duce.*"

"Lynch him," screamed the throng.

Flying squads of police were kept on the jump, but the crowds frequently got out of hand.

In London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Belfast and other cities in England, Scotland and Ireland, they nabbed thousands of Italians speedily under a plan arranged several days ago.

The Italian Club in central London was raided, and many Italian restaurants were dark and deserted.

About seventy Liverpool Italians were arrested and whisked away in police cars to save them from the angry crowds.

100 Nabbed In Edinburgh

About one hundred arrests were made in Edinburgh. Crowds surging around the police vans sang "God Save The King."

A number of Italians were arrested in Glasgow, and university students there gathered outside the Italian consulate.

Many Italians went to churches to pray, some for peace, some for the safety of relatives in Italy.

Mussolini's war decision was a tragedy for many restaurateurs and merchants who found their livelihoods in Britain jeopardized or ruined.

Some Restaurants Open

Such famous restaurants as London's Isola Bella, Pagani's and Olivelli's stayed open, but only a morose patron or two sat idly toying with spaghetti.

Some Italian cafe owners who are British subjects posted large window placards proclaiming their loyalty to their adopted land, but even they suffered a business eclipse.

In Soho and other Italian districts Mussolini's war declaration caused anxiety and distress. Most of the Italians had been telling their English friends Italy would stay out.

Many Italians voiced anger as vehement as that of the English toward il Duce.

Against Mussolini!

One prominent Italian in Soho declared ninety per cent. of the Italian population in Britain was against the Fascist leader.

Said one proprietor of a popular Soho cafe:

"I have two sons. One is 32, the other 29. Both are British citizens. Sooner or later they will be called up to fight for the Allies."

It is estimated that there are 25,000 Italians in Great Britain, 19,000 being registered as aliens. The rest are either naturalized British subjects or are under 16 years of age.

In the southeastern counties that include London, there are 14,200 Italians, 9,366 being registered as aliens in the London metropolitan police district.

Duce's Mad Blunder

The British press told Italians they would have to pay for what one paper called "Mussolini's mad blunder."

The press described the Italian dictator's promises to other Mediterranian countries as "worthless."

The *Times*, of London, declared:

"Mussolini proves himself a good second (to Hitler) in the art of treachery. This is not the first treaty Mussolini has broken; and his 'word of honor' to Turkey, to Greece and to Yugoslavia is worth no more now than Hitler's."

Mussolini told these neutrals they would be safe if they stayed strictly neutral.

Warns Italy Will Suffer

The *Telegraph* predicted that the Italian people would "suffer bitterly" and for a cause which the majority of them loathed.

Mussolini himself, it said, even if things were to fall out as he hoped, "would only gain the privilege of being eaten at last."

"Another gangster and gambler has staked the lives of other millions for his grotesque vanity," shouted the tabloid *Mirror*.

The Manchester *Guardian* commented, "though fresh difficulties are now before us, Italy's entry comes almost as a relief."

The Yorkshire *Observer* predicted, "Mussolini has also to watch President Roosevelt and the United States for the nemesis he invited by his cunning and brutal malevolence."

DUCE CALLED THUG WHO STABS IN BACK

Duff Cooper Says Mussolini Is Common Murderer.

LONDON, June 10 (A. P.).—Alfred Duff Cooper, Great Britain's Minister of Information, declared tonight that Benito Mussolini, "the opportunist," had stabbed "an old friend" in the back by declaring war on France. He said that Italy had aligned itself with a hereditary enemy in a war against a hereditary friend.

JUN 11 1940

"Whatever temporary successes they may achieve in the early days of the war," he said, "they will be defeated in the end." Should Germany win the war, he said Italy's

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fate would be even worse than in the event of an Allied victory.

"But we have no need to fear such an eventuality," he declared, expressing confidence that the axis partners would be defeated. "No war," he said, "has ever been declared with such little provocation.

"This, indeed, is the criminal act of a common murderer. Murderers very often succeed in the first instance, but the end of murderers is always painful.

"We know the Italians of old," he said, "and we know that, whatever other qualities they may possess, we can defeat them on the field of battle."

Britain Sending Aid to France

LONDON, June 10 (A. P.).—New British troops have been landed in France and further extensive re-enforcements soon will be available, Prime Minister Churchill advised Premier Reynaud of France today.

Saying that British forces were giving the maximum possible support in the great battle which the French are now conducting, Mr. Churchill told M. Reynaud that all available means are being used to give help on land and sea and in the air.

At the same time in London military men called the situation in France one of increasing difficulty.

Churchill's Message to Reynaud.

Mr. Churchill's message said:

"The maximum possible support is being given by British forces in the great battle which the French armies are now conducting with such undaunted courage.

"All available means are being used to give help on land, sea and in the air.

JUN 11 1940

"The Royal Air Force has been continually engaged over the battlefields, and within the last few days fresh British forces have landed in France to take their place with those already engaged in the common struggle, whilst further extensive re-enforcements are being rapidly organized and will shortly be available."

British troops are engaged in some of the heaviest fighting and have been battling shoulder to shoulder with the French on the left end of the line, a British military commentator said today.

German forces have made three main thrusts, he said, namely toward Rouen to the south of Soissons, and new drives on both sides of Rethel.

Of the three attacks the first appears to be the most serious and has made the most progress, the commentator said, the Germans having reached the Seine.

Defense Prepared.

Britain pressed on today with her efforts to insure her own safety against invasion while awaiting anxiously for news from across the channel where her air force is heavily engaged in the critical "battle of France."

While British bombers roared out on new forays behind the German lines, the Air Ministry called for volunteers for commissions in the Royal Air Force reserve, the Minister of Information Alfred Duff Cooper broadcast an appeal to the Czechs to rise in revolt when Germany "begins to stagger under the strain of war," and Great Britain's 10,000,000 cyclists were advised by the War Office to keep their bicycles locked up when not in use, lest Nazi parachute troopers get them.

The Government made arrangements meanwhile for the removal of 120,000 children from London to safer areas in the west. This mass transfer, which will begin on Thursday, was made imperative by the recent activity of German bombers over England, the Air Ministry said.

Secret Debate.

The program for a secret war debate in the House of Commons tomorrow was disclosed today.

Mr. Lees Smith will open for Labor, War Secretary Anthony Eden will open for the Government and Prime Minister Churchill will conclude.

In a message inaugurating Home Savings Week, Prime Minister Churchill told the nation that no sacrifice can be too great as "the price of freedom."

The Air Ministry, in a lengthy communique describing the week end operations of the British Air Force, said that wide-ranging bombers had blown up hidden German ammunition dumps in the Ardennes, set fire to enemy oil stores in Belgium and strafed Nazi troop concentrations.

The series of forays, which extended into western Germany as far as Rhenish Prussia and the Ruhr Valley, spread destruction and chaos behind the enemy lines, it said.

Seventeen German aircraft were reported shot down and six British planes were listed as missing.

Eight Planes Tackle Thirty.

In one aerial engagement, the Ministry said, eight British Hurricane fighters tackled twenty Heinkel bombers and ten Messerschmitt pursuit planes. Six German bombers and one Messerschmitt were shot down, while the British lost two planes.

Scores of heavy bombs were said to have been dropped on German oil tanks at Ghent, starting fierce fires from which rose great plumes of black smoke.

The Ministry also told of a direct hit on a German troop column between Amiens and Aumale, and of the bombing of a line of twenty tanks near Hallivillers. Another Nazi motorized column was reported severely damaged and broken up at a crossroads near Quevauvillers, while at Namps au Val still another column was scattered in confusion.

South of Namps au Val, the communique said, German cavalry "stampeded at the approach of British aircraft and men and horses ran in all directions."

Abbeville Is Raided Twice.

Abbeville was raided twice by heavy British bombers, and gasoline storage tanks in the woods north of the town were attacked with nearly 100 incendiary bombs. The tanks were said to have "blown up with a tremendous roar."

German airdromes at Abbeville and Eindhoven, Holland, also were raided. Fires were reported started at several points by bombs dropped near Essen, Duren and Euskirchen, Germany.

The Air Ministry's thirty-third casualty list, covering an unspecified period, listed twenty-eight killed in action, twenty-four wounded, and 155 missing, with twenty-six killed and six wounded in active service. The list brought the Air Ministry's totals to date to 326 killed, 125 wounded and 138 missing in action, and 510 killed, 100 wounded and 260 died in active service.

The War Office simultaneously issued its eighth casualty list showing eight killed, fifteen wounded, 157 missing, one died and thirty-one taken prisoner. This brought the War Office totals to fifty-eight killed, 165 wounded, 695 missing, thirteen died and forty-one taken prisoner. The list covered an unspecified period

Britain Held Impotent.

The Evening News said today that France "is facing almost alone the vast German Army" and that consciousness of Great Britain's "impotence" to aid her ally "must spur us fiercely on to the rearming and expansion of our army."

The newspaper said that Britain's "present tragic inability to pull any real weight on land" was due primarily to pre-war unpreparedness. Army debates in recent years included "elaborate and apparently energetic preparations," but "those proud schemes left us practically without an effective army in the midst of a battle for our lives," said the News.

The News added that "the Battle of France" is as vital to Britain "as if it were being fought along a line running through the center of England." It said that Britain could give the French defenders "little help as yet" and that "only a meager British force is in the gigantic battle for the future of the world."

Flyers Raid Nazi-held Towns.

Bombardments of German-held Amiens and Abbeville by the British Air Force in the past twenty-four hours were reported tonight by the Air Ministry, which also said that Royal Air Force flyers had attacked Nazi formations in Rhenish Prussia and the Ruhr.

REYNAUD JOINS TROOPS, ENEMY TANKS REPORTED IN ENVIRONS OF CAPITAL

Nazis Cross Seine River—French Hold Foe At Bay On Main Front, Determined To Fight On Despite Italy

[By the Associated Press] JUN 11 1940

Paris, June 10—The Government fled from Paris, the capital of the Republic of France, tonight as marauding German tanks in isolated raids were reported to have reached the region of the city itself.

Premier Paul Reynaud has gone to join the French armies, a brief Ministry of Information communique said.

"The high command asked the ministers to effect their withdrawal to the provinces in conformity with established dispositions. This withdrawal has been effected."

"Somewhere In France"

The announcement of the departure of the Ministers was made only after they were safely installed "somewhere in France"—in the southern provinces.

The Government transfer, at Generalissimo Maxime Weygand's request, was approved last night at a Cabinet meeting.

Under cover of darkness the Ministers drove to their new offices last night with their principal aides. This morning the rest of the functionaries followed. Most of the Government documents already had been moved.

Reynaud Goes To GHQ

Reynaud himself went to army general headquarters.

The battle, which had been waged heretofore on familiar World War territory for the most part, swung into virgin soil as the Germans advanced west of Paris.

In the triangle bounded by Amiens, on the Somme; Rouen, seventy miles west of Paris on the Seine, and Vernon, forty miles west on the Seine, the Germans redoubled their attacks, crossing the river at several points. An armored column which crossed the Bresle last week led the assault.

Take Stand West Of Paris

The French took their main stand west of Paris all along the Seine in an effort to prevent the Germans from effecting further passages and taking the capital from the rear.

In the central sector of the Oise Valley, directly north of Paris, where the Germans had suffered tremendous losses, they held back their infantry and sent out dive bombers in an effort to break down French resistance.

They broadened their salient, however, farther east, where they had crossed the Aisne. Three columns fanned out from Soissons through La Ferte Milon and Le Fere en Tardenois and toward Fismes.

JUN 11 1940

North Of Chateau-Thierry

They were just north of Chateau-Thierry and the Marne, where they were stopped in their 1918 thrust by Americans fighting with the French.

On the east flank, where the French have been holding firm, fresh German infantry, tanks and planes battered the French lines, but with small gains.

The French communique, however, said the "enemy is held everywhere by vigorous counter-attacks, with the main front still about thirty-five miles west and northeast of Paris. Although steadily approaching, the battle's roar still could not be heard here."

The communique was filed from Paris but was issued "somewhere in France." The regular press conference of the War Office was not held this morning as only a few attaches were in the office. At the same time, part of the Associated Press staff moved to a point "somewhere in France."

"The Allies Are Strong"

Premier Reynaud, speaking to his people an hour and forty-five minutes after Premier Mussolini announced that Italy had cast her lot with Nazi Germany, voiced the nation's grim determination to fight against whatever might come.

"The Allies are strong," he said.

He emphasized the Allied intention to continue the war "for the independence of all other countries."

"France has been through even greater difficulties and it has always been at that moment that she has astonished the entire world," Reynaud said.

Nazi Pressure Increased

The high command reported that the German break-through to the Seine resulted from increased pressure applied by the Nazis between the route from Amiens to Rouen and from Amiens to Vernon as far as the lower Seine. Vernon is on the Seine about forty miles west of Paris.

In the other principal area of combat, east of the Oise river, German columns coming down from the region of Soissons have resumed their attack toward the Ourcq river. The Ourcq at one point is about twelve miles north of the Marne river.

The German offensive in the Champagne area was resumed at dawn on both sides of Rethel, the high command said. This push was supported by new divisions and detachments of tanks and bombing planes.

Bridgehead Extended

However, the French said the best German efforts in that combat gained only the extension of a bridgehead that the Nazis created the day before in pushing up to La Retournes.

Earlier, a military spokesman had said the center of the Weygand Line had fallen back to meet the German threat to its left flank, arising from the penetration of the tank column to the Seine, but that the right flank was actively striking back in the Argonne district.

The bulk of the German infantry was said to be bearing down on the west, trying to cut around the forests which protect Paris from the north.

French Counter-Attacking

The night communique indicated that, however, the French were counter-attacking at numerous points along the long front.

Although the French had dropped back yesterday to a main line along the wooded Bresle river—a line extending through the Oise Valley to the Marne Plains south of the Aisne, the French had fought bitterly, the War Office said.

A communique said seventy-five tons of bombs were dropped on German formations yesterday and last night, and that thirty German planes had been brought down.

In the areas of Soissons, Pontavert, Bourg and Comin, German troops and armored columns had been particularly harassed, and the French made "very important breaks in the communication lines," wrecking several bridges over the Oise.

12 Planes Shot Down

One French pursuit squadron, the communique said, brought down twelve planes in the Oise sector, without loss to itself.

The Germans, still hoping for a swift victory, were using great masses of infantry, armored vehicles, big guns and dive bombers and parachute troops, while the French fought back with the traditional stubbornness of the poilu.

Paris was calm despite the gloom engendered by Mussolini's announcement and the menace of a new series of assaults from the south.

Defense Plans Continued

As plans for the city's defense continued, newspapers published appeals to the unemployed to aid in the work of defense.

In the last war the Government moved to Bordeaux for a few months late in 1914 when the Germans threatened Paris.

Reynaud told the nation that the French Ambassador had asked Italian Foreign Minister Ciano why Italy had entered the war and had been told that Italy wished to fulfill her Axis obligations.

"Our armies have retreated slowly," the Premier said, "and only after destroying all points they have relinquished."

Then, a little sadly:

"'And this is the moment that Mussolini chooses to declare war on us. France has nothing to say.

"Posterity will be able to judge."

He told the nation there was no problem between Italy and France which could not have been settled by discussion, condemned war as "repulsive to human principles as well as to Christianity," and added:

"The Allies are stronger in the Mediterranean than anywhere else. . . . The world will soon know that moral force is a great strength."

Breaks in Communication.

There were "very important breaks in the communication lines," the Ministry said, adding that several bridges over the Oise were reported wrecked.

One French pursuit squadron alone brought down twelve German planes in the Oise sector without suffering a single loss itself, the communique said.

French reconnaissance planes flew constantly over German attack points and the rear lines bringing back reports for the High Command, the War Ministry said.

The War Ministry also announced that seventy-five tons of bombs were launched on German formations yesterday and last night, and added that more than thirty German planes had been brought down in the battle north of Paris.

The Germans were using not only masses of infantry and their force of armored vehicles, but were drawing on their strength to the full with big guns and dive bombers and parachute troops trying to smash the French lines with all the ferocity and skill at their command.

How shall we judge this act? France has nothing to say on this subject. The world that looks at us will judge.

You know that several times we informed the Italian Government there were no problems between our two countries that could not have been solved by honest engagements. The highest moral authorities of the world, the Pope and President Roosevelt, tried several times to prevent this war, which is hostile to the Christian ideal and to the idea of human solidarity, in vain. Mussolini decided that blood should flow.

What was the pretext of his declaration of war? When, this afternoon, at 4:30, our Ambassador, François-Poncet, asked Count Ciano [Italian Foreign Minister] this question, Mussolini replied that he was doing nothing but fulfilling the pledges that he had given to Hitler. The same declaration of war was addressed to England.

Hostilities begin tonight at midnight. The order is for force in the Mediterranean, more than anywhere else. The Allies are strong. France enters this war with a pure conscience, which for her is not a word. The world will perhaps soon know that moral forces are also forces.

France has gone through still rougher tests and has, at such times, always drawn strength for victory. France cannot die.

Text of Reynaud Speech

JUN 11 1940

Premier Paul Reynaud's speech yesterday, following Premier Mussolini's declaration of war against Great Britain and France, was translated as follows by the Columbia Broadcasting System's foreign language department:

The fire began on the Somme and spread toward the east to the Meuse. Six days and five nights, our soldiers, our aviators and the [British] Royal Air Force have faced an enemy superior in numbers and armament.

In this war, which is no longer a war of a continuous front but of strong points in depth, our armies have manoeuvred in retreat and did not abandon any strong point without inflicting cruel losses on the enemy. Every kilometer won by the enemy is strewn with destroyed tanks and airplanes brought down.

In spite of the prestige success won by the enemy, it remains to be seen what will be the effect of his losses on the outcome of the war. In any case, nothing has lowered our will to struggle for our land and liberty.

The times ahead are hard, but we are ready, and heads will not bend. Now that France is wounded, our courage is high and she struggles against German hegemony and fights for the independence of all other peoples.

This is the hour that Mussolini has chosen to declare war on us.

Weygand Referred To Supreme Crisis

PARIS, June 10 (A. P.).—In proclaiming in his order of the day that "the last quarter hour has come," the Allied Commander, Generalissimo Maxime Weygand, was using the French approximation of the "eleventh hour."

It means the close approach of the supreme test from which either victory or defeat will result.

JUN 11 1940

30.24-2863

Paris Closes Down Its Bourse

PARIS, June 10 (A. P.).—Trading was suspended on the Bourse today, and there were indications that the Government might leave the capital as the Germans, nearly 2,000,000 strong, hammered at the defenses guarding the city from the north.

JUN 11 1940

"From the sea to the Argonne the battle continues more and more violently," said the High Command's morning communique, while more than 100 German divisions—some 1,800,000 men—tried to wrest victory from the stubborn poilus.

At one place they had driven an armored wedge into the lines within thirty-five miles of Paris.

The French were resisting powerfully all along the front as the battle went through its sixth day.

In the titanic struggle to save their homeland against the biggest German offensive of the war, the French had dropped back yesterday to a main line along the heavily wooded Bresle River, which empties into the sea at Eu—a line extending through the Oise Valley to the Marne plains south of the Aisne.

Today the center of the Weygand line was still falling back to meet the threat to its left flank from the mighty German tank column which broke through to the Seine. But the right flank was reported striking back around the Argonne.

The Germans were using not only masses of infantry and their force of armored vehicles, but were drawing on their strength to the full with big guns and dive bombers and parachute troops trying to smash the French lines with all the ferocity and skill at their command.

Strengthening indications of a possible withdrawal of part of the Government was Premier Reynaud's cancellation of a Cabinet meeting scheduled for tonight in Paris. However, this morning the ministries still were functioning in Paris.

Some important files and papers of the Government have already been moved out of the city.

The usual morning military press conference at the War Ministry was omitted today, and only orderlies remained at the ministry.

In the last war the Government moved to Bordeaux for a few months late in 1914 when the Germans threatened Paris.

Anti-aircraft Fire Heard.

The order to suspend trading on the Bourse was issued by the Board of Governors, and it could not be learned immediately whether the exchange would be moved outside the city. The order annulled the latest quotations established in heavy trading.

[Part of the Associated Press staff and some communication facilities, including Press Wireless, Inc., which handles a heavy press dispatch file to the United States, left Paris this morning. Indications were that they were operating either from Tours or Bordeaux.]

During the early morning intensified anti-aircraft fire was heard in Paris, but no alarm was sounded.

As plans for the defense of the city continued, newspapers published appeals to all unemployed citizens of Paris to aid in "work under way for the defense of the region of Paris."

City Stripped of Taxis.

Many persons already have left the city, but those still here went about their business as usual. There was not the remotest suggestion of panic. People sat on cafe terraces, chatting and sipping their drinks.

Most banks have already completed their plans to move.

One of the most noticeable signs of partial withdrawal from the city was the scarcity of taxicabs, many of the citizens having leased the cars for trips to the southwest.

Although electricity is restricted to essentials, services continued as usual. Some buses and the subways were running as usual.

Hurling what military experts considered their full force into the gigantic battle of men and machines, the Nazis battered ahead with planes, tanks and guns and followed up with waves of fresh infantry.

Pressure in Three Quarters.

The Allied defenders were reported sacrificing ground only "when it was covered with German dead," in accordance with the order of Generalissimo Maxime Weygand to hold tight in "the last quarter of an hour," while the titanic battle of France blazed most fiercely in three major sectors:

1. On the Allies' western flank, nearest the sea, where the advance guards of German mechanized divisions, some 200 tanks, entered the suburbs of Rouen, rumbled into Ponce de l'Arche, and drove into Gisors, only thirty-five miles northwest of Paris;

2. In the center, where the surviving units of Nazi shock troops, after suffering tremendous losses, established two new bridgeheads across the River Aisne on either side of Soissons and carried the battle to the flat plain of Tardenois, about ten miles south of the river and some sixty miles northeast of Paris; and

3. Further east, in the region of Vouziers, where just on the edge of the plains of Champagne and behind the lines of the newest conflict, German planes dropped "massive" detachments of parachute troops. The French said that they promptly surrounded these and either dispatched the enemy aerial infantry or took them prisoner.

At one other point the Nazis drove to a region south of Montdidier and east of Beauvais. Since Beauvais itself is forty miles by air line from the outskirts of Paris, that would bring this thrust to within thirty or forty miles from the outer edge of the capital. But it also was in this sector that the Nazis, according to the French High Command, had suffered "a serious setback and considerable losses" on Saturday.

Rouen Sector Called Delicate.

The "delicate point" in the German push was along the lower Seine, natural avenue to Paris from the west, where isolated Nazi tank units filtered into the Rouen region along the valleys of the Adenelle and Epte rivers. Rouen itself is sixty-five miles northwest of Paris and forty miles due east of the important port of Le Havre.

These raids, however—apparently by forces driving originally from the Abbeville sector along the Somme—were declared to be spearheads out of contact with the main Nazi forces. But their danger to the French defenses, for a blow at Rouen itself and at communications between Paris and Le Havre, was not denied.

The bitterest of the land battles was being waged in the flat Tardenois plain about ten miles south of the Aisne.

Ground Covered With Dead.

There, in the vicinity of the town of Fere-en-Tardenois, about ten divisions (some 150,000 men) of Nazi infantry men, supported by heavy tank units, strained against the elastic French defenses between the Aisne and the Marne.

A French staff officer described the action as follows:

"The crossing was forced on the Aisne not far from where the first attack was repelled on Friday with terrific losses. But this time the Germans made good an advance of from eight to ten miles in the flat plain.

"Here again the battle was resumed with the greatest violence. Fresh German divisions were rushed forward to the attack while we, fighting to the last, were falling back slowly, sacrificing ground reluctantly when it was covered with German dead."

From Basle, Switzerland, came reports today of a barrage from the French forts that was the heaviest of the war along the Rhine. The French fired for an hour before the German forts responded, the entire action lasting almost an hour and a half.

Paris Papers Are Frank.

The Paris newspapers made no attempt to hide the gravity of the situation as the battle neared the capital. In large headlines the papers termed the hour "crucial," "very serious" and "culminating."

Though the more important papers and files of some of the Government departments have already been removed as a precautionary measure, Parisians saw one bright spot in Premier Paul Reynaud's call for a Cabinet session at the War Ministry tonight.

Since the Ministers, with President Lebrun presiding, had also reviewed the military situation for an hour and a half last night, this meant that the Government was in strong support of its fighting forces, the French said.

The French were also heartened somewhat by Gen. Weygand's declaration that "the enemy has suffered heavy losses. Soon he will come to the end of his effort."

Fighting was general along the entire front with the exception of a twenty-two-mile gap between Pontavert, east of Soissons, and Chateau Porcien, five miles west of Rethel.

This was termed a "passive zone" by the French military spokesman. But it was in the thirty-mile-long sector running east from Chateau Porcien to the Argonne Hills that the Nazis threw 600,000 new troops and 3,500 tanks into a smashing offensive yesterday. Here, the High Command said, the French counter-attacked after the Germans had been able to cross the Aisne "only at two points."

With the battle already stretched over more than 200 miles of northern France, Gen. Weygand in his order of the day to his armies yesterday proclaimed that "it will extend tomorrow as far as Switzerland." Havas, the French news agency, interpreted this statement as referring to the Rhine front, where the French Maginot Line faces the German West Wall.

Fighting Near Swiss Border.

BASLE, Switzerland, June 10 (A. P.).—Three huge fires blazed in German villages today after an intensive French artillery bombardment which apparently scored hits on three separate military oil and gasoline storage tanks in the German fortified zone.

German shells in turn apparently set on fire some buildings in the French village of Burgfelden, but it was impossible from Basle to determine what had been hit.

The fires in Germany were at Haltingen, within a mile of the Swiss frontier; at Istein, near the huge rock fortress there, and at the mouth of the Tulingen railroad tunnel.

JUN 11 1940

Wires Tell Duce And Italy's King Of Hitler's Joy

JUN 11 1940

Fuehrer Says Providence Willed Joint War Against Allies, Calls Victory Sure

BERLIN, June 10 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, from his headquarters on the western front, telegraphed today to King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy and Premier Benito Mussolini, expressing conviction that the two countries would be victorious in their war on the Allies and asserting that Providence had willed their united effort against Great Britain and France.

In his message to the Italian King, Hitler said "the tremendous power of Italy and Germany will gain victory over the enemy."

"Providence has willed that we defend the freedom and future of our nations in battle against England and France against our own intentions," he declared.

"In this historic hour in which our armies unite in true brotherhood and arms, I am constrained to extend your majesty my most cordial greetings.

"I am of the firm conviction that the great strength of Italy and Germany will obtain victory over our enemy. The living rights of both our peoples will then be secured for all time."

Der Fuehrer sent the following message to Mussolini:

"The historical decision which you announced today moved me most deeply. The entire German people thinks of you and your country in this moment. German armed forces are glad to be able to stand in battle at the side of their Italian comrades.

"In September last year the British rulers declared war on the German Reich without reason. They rejected every offer of peaceful settlement. Even your intervention proposal, Duce, was answered with a harsh 'No.'

"The rising disrespect for the national living rights of Italy by the rulers in London and Paris has now led us together—we who already were most closely bound in the world outlook through our revolutions and politically through treaties—in the great battle for the freedom and future of our nations.

"Duce of Fascist Italy, accept assurance of the indissoluble fighting unity of the German nation with the Italian nation. I myself send you, as usual in loyal comradeship, most cordial greetings."

Germany's satisfaction over Mussolini's decision was proclaimed by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in a solemn announcement to the press in the Foreign Office's historic Federal Council Hall.

"Germany is overwhelmed with joy at Fascist Italy's own initiative to advance at Germany's side against the common enemy," Ribbentrop said. He read the following statement, which was broadcast throughout Germany:

"The Reich government and the entire German nation is deeply moved to have just heard the words of Il Duce of Italy.

"All Germany at this historic hour is filled with jubilant enthusiasm that Fascist Italy, of its own free will, is coming to Germany's side in the fight against the common enemy, England and France.

"German and Italian soldiers will now fight shoulder to shoulder until the rulers of England and France are ready to respect the vital interests of our two nations.

"Only after this victory of young National Socialist Germany and young Fascist Italy will it be possible to secure also for our peoples a happy future.

"The guarantors of victory are: the uncontrollable power of the German and Italian peoples and the unalterable friendship of our two great leaders, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini."

The Foreign Office conference room was hooked up directly with the Italian broadcast in which Mussolini announced his decision, and the shouts of the Italian multitudes could be heard. The conference room was jammed as the broadcast began.

Immediately after making the Reich's pronouncement, Ribbentrop hurried to the Italian Embassy, where he had a long conversation with the Italian Ambassador, Dino Alfieri.

SAYS BRITAIN FACES REVERSE

Sir Kingsley Wood Sees Misfortune Ahead.

BUT LISTS NATION'S ASSETS

Predicts Eventual Success Opening Saving Drive.

JUN 11 1940

LONDON, June 10 (A. P.).—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said today that Great Britain was facing "misfortune and reverse."

Sir Kingsley, inaugurating Britain's war savings week at the London Guildhall, said, however: "We can count today many precious assets, spiritual and material, that will bring us to victory and to peace.

"There is our great ally, France. We salute the French Army for their courage, their determination and their wonderful resistance. Their fortitude fills us with the highest admiration."

The Chancellor said that although Great Britain was facing misfortune and reverse "all is not to our disadvantage—far from it. The spirit of Drake and Nelson lives in our gallant seamen and merchantmen."

Tribute to Dominions.

He listed among Britain's assets "our brothers in arms and the sister nations of the dominions, which are sending men and material in an ever increasing stream."

Britain's sea power and predominance, he said, not only still stand but are increasing.

Sir Kingsley said that Britain's soldiers had in the last few weeks "earned once again immortal fame" and added, "We know that they will never fail us."

The Chancellor said that the British Royal Air Force had reached "hitherto untouched realms of heroism and enlarged the limits of possible human endurance."

"They shall mount up with wings like eagles," Sir Kingsley quoted.

He said that if Britain and her Allies were overwhelmed "Europe will have suffered another deluge, but with no ark to save it and no dove to find a resting place for the sole of its foot."

He continued: "We must conquer to live. . . . The problem for us is nothing else than the further mobilizing of our resources to the last man and the last shilling."

Sees United Nation.

Sir Kingsley praised Winston Churchill as "our great and indomitable Prime Minister," and said that under him Great Britain was united as never before.

In a reference to the fighting in France the Chancellor said: "The flood which threatens us has already burst its bank and overwhelmed half a continent.

"Now the roar of its waters is sounding in our ears, sounding so loudly that the very dead can hear it.

"It is like building a dyke against the sea. We must go on building it ever higher. I have no doubt we shall build that dyke high enough and strong enough to stem and defeat the elements, however fierce and strong they may be. There now can be no limit to our contributions."

The Chancellor said that he believed that further taxation would be faced willingly and cheerfully and announced that in 200 days savings had amounted to 200 million sterling.

Germans Heap Victory On Victory in 24 Hours

North Sea, Norway, France, Rome Are the Scenes

BERLIN, June 10 (AP).—The last twenty-four hours were something of a victory parade for the German people.

First came word that two German battleships, the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau, were back in action and had sunk the British aircraft carrier Glorious in the North Sea (which British officials admitted today).

Then came announcement of capitulation of the Norwegian Army—the third enemy army to fall before German arms in a month. The Netherlands and Belgium previously had given up the fight.

A row of reported successes on the long front across northern France was told in headlines in German papers—and then came Premier Benito Mussolini's word that Italy had entered the war on the side of the Reich.

casioned by the entry of Italy into the war, and the important operations now proceeding in France, it has been found necessary to postpone the debate in secret seccion which was to have taken place in the House of Commons tomorrow since it would clearly be impossible for the Prime Minister and other ministers to give it their full attention."

Commons' Secret Session On Defense Postponed

Italy's Entry and Moves in France Given as Reasons

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—The secret session of the House of Commons set for tomorrow to discuss home defense has been postponed, it was announced tonight.

The announcement, issued from No. 10 Downing Street, said:

"Owing to the new conditions oc-

The broadcaster, quoting a published report of DNB, said that three bombs had hit a private house while the rest fell in open country. Nobody was injured and the material damage was slight, the report added.

Nazis Say British Bombs Killed Farmer and Wife

Report Air Raid on Village Near Duesseldorf

BERLIN, June 10 ((AP). via Radio).—Two persons were killed last night in the village of Lintoru, near Duesseldorf, in the course of a British air raid, the German wireless said today.

Two bombs, according to the announcement, fell on an isolated farm house which was destroyed, the farmer and his wife were killed outright and their child injured.

The German wireless also said that Allied airplanes had dropped incendiary bombs on Niedervallmar, near Cassel, Germany, Friday night.

The broadcaster, quoting a published report of D. N. B., official news agency, said three bombs had hit a private house, while the rest fell in open country. Nobody was injured and the material damage was slight, the report said.

Nazis Admit Air Raids By Allies, Deny Damage

Godesberg, Where Hitler Met Chamberlain, Bombed

COLOGNE, Germany, June 10 (A.P. via Radio).—Allied planes rained scores of bombs on the Rhineland and German-held military objectives in Belgium the last two nights but did little damage, the newspaper "West Deutsche Beobachter" reported today.

Godesberg, scene of the historic pre-Munich conference between former British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Adolf Hitler, was one of the towns bombed. The newspaper said several houses were damaged and one person injured there.

"Material damage" was inflicted in raids on near-by Eilendorf, the newspaper said, but it listed only three cows killed. Transmission lines were reported damaged near Hoven.

The newspaper said Allied "magnesia bombs" were dropped in Belgium near Brussels, Duerweis and Schemar, but exploded in open fields and near vacant houses.

SIX NAZIS KILLED IN BOMB EXPLOSION

Victims Sought to Remove 'Dud' Dropped by Foe.

BERLIN, June 10 (A. P.).—Six persons were killed and two seriously wounded in removing an unexploded British bomb at Gelsenkirchen-Bismarck, the Gelsenkirchner Allgemeine Zeitung reported today.

British bombs were also reported to have killed a farmer and his wife, and to have wounded a child in a lonely cottage near Lintorf, in the vicinity of Dusseldorf.

DNB, the official German news agency, quoted provincial newspapers as saying that the bombs were dropped on Saturday night.

The German radio said today allied airplanes had dropped incendiary bombs on Niedervellmar, near Cassel, Germany, on Friday night.

TURKEY TAKES ON A STATE OF WAR

Acts to Fulfill Obligations to the Allies

ISTANBUL, June 10 (A. P.).—The Turkish Government tonight prepared to declare a state of alert, placing the nation virtually on a wartime basis, as official quarters reported the Government determined to fulfill mutual assistance pacts with the Allies.

Turkey is bound by mutual assistance pacts with Britain and France to go to their aid in the event of an act of aggression leading to war in the Mediterranean area.

She is not bound to go to war against Soviet Russia.

Although an official announcement was not immediately forthcoming, officials unanimously declared Turkey will be faithful to her pact with the Allies.

It was expected the Government would make a declaration during the evening. When and how Turkey would fulfill the pact was not disclosed in semi-official statements.

It was revealed that Turkey and Russia reached a secret agreement a short time ago by which they withdrew troops from their common frontier so Turkey would be able to concentrate elsewhere.

TURK CABINET DEBATES ISSUE OF WAR, PEACE

Assembly Meeting And Partial Mobilization Are Expected Tody

Decision Depends On Italian Moves In Eastern Mediterranean

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, June 10—The Turkish Cabinet met tonight to consider the question of war or peace for Turkey as a result of Italy's entrance into the conflict today against Britain and France.

A meeting of the National Assembly and partial mobilization which will increase greatly the 400,000 men Turkey already has under arms is expected tomorrow.

Any move toward an actual declaration of war in fulfillment of Turkey's mutual assistance pact with the Allies will, however, wait on developments, chiefly whether Italy's action brings the fighting to Turkey's doorstep in the eastern Mediterranean, informed quarters said.

Will Live Up To Pacts

Official pronouncements were lacking tonight, but it was asserted everywhere that Turkey would live up to her engagements undertaken last October when she agreed to go to the aid of the Allies in the event of any act of war threatening the *status quo* in the Mediterranean area.

Diplomats expressed the belief Turkey's entry into the war was likely, but that it would be approached by gradual steps instead of coming immediately.

Non-commissioned officers recently released after special training are being called back to the colors, informed sources said.

Estimates on the number of classes to be called tomorrow varied widely.

President To Attend Session

President Ismet Inonu, who returned to Istanbul today from an inspection of coastal defenses, left immediately for Ankara to attend the full Cabinet session.

The whereabouts of the greatly enforced British Mediterranean fleet was the subject of much guesswork, for it was expected to give a clue as to where the fighting would start.

President Inonu, Premier Saydam and Foreign Minister Saragoglu conferred with the Allied Ambassadors.

Not Against Russia

Turkey is not bound to go to war against Soviet Russia.

It was revealed that Istanbul and Moscow reached a secret agreement a short time ago by which they withdrew troops from their common frontier so Turkey would be able to concentrate elsewhere.

Turkey's 400,000 men are concentrated in Thrace, along the Anatolian seacoast facing Italy's Dodecanese Islands, and especially in Alexandretta to meet any Italian thrust at Syria or the Mosul oil fields through Sandja.

Expect Attack On Dodecanese

Turkish officials said Italy's entry into the war was certain to bring an Italian attack against British and French forces in the eastern Mediterranean and an Allied naval attack on the Dodecanese, which are just off the coast of Turkey.

Under the present circumstances, officials say, Turkey can best help the Allies by effective defense of her own territory, since her naval and air power are insufficient to permit extensive operations outside Turkey.

The Allied-Turkish pact gives Britain and France the right to use Turkish ports as bases. If they do so it is believed Italy might attack these ports, necessitating Turkish defense action.

Turks believe, however, that if the nation enters the war a Turkish attack on the Dodecanese is a certainty.

Emergency War Moves Reported

Budapest, June 10 (AP)—Through a curtain of censorship, Turkey was reported in diplomatic dispatches tonight to have ordered emergency military measures in preparation for the possibility of entering the war in fulfillment of her pledges to France and Britain.

Greece Strengthens Defense

ATHENS, June 10 (AP).—Naval and military precautionary measures were instituted by Greece tonight following Italy's entry into the war. Fears were expressed in highly placed quarters that either the Allies or Italy would attempt to establish naval bases or Greek islands in the Aegean Sea.

Rumanian Council Called

BUCHAREST, June 10 (AP).—The Crown Council of Rumania was called into session for tomorrow, and it was expected a reaffirmation of the country's neutrality would be proclaimed. Rumania strengthened her defense forces on the Yugoslav and Russian frontiers immediately.

Expects Russian Help

BELGRADE, June 10 (AP).—"If Yugoslavia's frontiers are violated, Russian intervention is expected on our behalf," sources close to the Yugoslav government said tonight.

A Foreign Office spokesman limited official declarations to this statement:

"Yugoslavia will maintain strict neutrality.

"In the event of Turkey's entry into the war, the Yugoslav position will remain unchanged as far as we are concerned."

Two Cabinet ministers resigned today in a movement expected to bring formation of a government of national concentration. Premier Dragisha Cvetkovic was expected to suceed himself, but with representatives of all shades of public opinion in his Cabinet, in order to make the nation united for any eventuality that may ensue from the Italian action.

The two resigned ministers were representatives of the Moslems. They were Srdjan Budisavijevio, Minister of Social Welfare, and Dzafer Kulenovic, Minister of Forests and Mines. Their resignations made possible reformation of the Cabinet.

Yugoslavian Technical Troops Are Called Up

Official Reaction So Italy's War Declaration Foresees Spread To Balkans

Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, June 10 (AP). Despite Premier Mussolini's declaration that Italy would not molest neutral neighbors, the Yugoslav Government tonight called up technical troops in large numbers and ordered further fortifications work immediately on both the Italian and the German frontiers.

The official reaction to Mussolini's statement that his neighboring neutrals would be left alone was that there was little hope of keeping the war from running over into the Balkans.

Turkey's reaction was watched closely, as well as that of Soviet Russia, for signs of opposition to Italy in the eastern Mediterranean.

Egypt Starts Distribution Of GasMasks to Civilians

Special Defense Fund Boosted to Total of $4,000,000

ALEXANDRIA, June 10 (AP).—The Egyptian government tonight ordered free distribution of gas masks to the civilian population, and increased from £600,000 to £1,000,000 ($2,400,000 to $4,000,000) a special appropriation for defense.

The government also created a special commission to fix indemnities on properties requisitioned for war purposes.

(Egypt is linked to Great Britain in a military alliance.)

437 Planes Claimed Lost

Berlin, June 10 (AP)—DNB, the German official news agency, announced tonight that the Allies lost 437 planes and one captive balloon during the five days since June 5. Of those, 249 were claimed shot down in combat.

30.24-2865

EGYPTIANS TAKE DEFENSE ACTION

Ready to Fulfill All Terms of British Pact.

ALEXANDRIA, June 10 (A. P.).—The Egyptian Government tonight ordered free distribution of gas masks to the civilian population and increased from £600,000 to £1,000,000 a special appropriation for defense.

The Government also created a special commission to fix indemnities on properties requisitioned for war purposes.

Egypt is linked to Great Britain in a military alliance.

The Government prepared to establish a concentration for undesirables and criminal suspects.

About 1,000 suspects now guarded in villages in the interior are expected to be transferred shortly to the camp, at El Tor on the Red Sea.

The nation was split into supply districts, where foodstuffs adequate for four months are being stored.

Newspapers, commenting at some length on Premier Mussolini's recent assurances that Italy has no hostile intentions toward Egypt, said that Egypt would fulfill all obligations under her treaty with Great Britain.

SWISS CALMLY GET READY FOR ANY NAZI PUSH

More Germans Are Sent to Positions in the Black Forest.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE

Defenders of Switzerland Prepare to Fight Nazis or Italians.

BERNE, June 10 (A. P.).—Switzerland was armed for any eventuality but outwardly calm today in the face of new German troop concentrations along her borders and Allied expressions of anxiety that a Nazi invasion may be imminent.

Fresh German reserve divisions were reported to have slipped into the Black Forest in the night, drawing a tremendous bombardment from the heavy guns of the Maginot Line forts along the Rhine shortly before dawn.

Residents of Basle were awakened by the crash of the cannonading and hurried to vantage points to watch the flashes of light which flamed along the French-German front for miles.

After an hour of shelling the German West Wall fortifications opened up in reply just as day broke. Both sides suddenly ceased firing twenty-five minutes later.

Three Fires Seen.

Three huge fires which continued to blaze in German villages long after the firing ended indicated that the French had hit oil and gasoline storage tanks.

One fire burned at Haltingen, within a mile of the Swiss frontier, another at Istein and the third at the mouth of the Tulingen railway tunnel. German shells apparently fired some buildings in the Alsace village of Burgfelden.

The Swiss estimated that the Germans had approximately twenty divisions concentrated in the region of the Black Forest, but they showed far less concern than they had displayed in the anxious hours which followed the Nazi invasion of the Lowlands on May 10.

About 400,000 Swiss troops are standing ready, however, in the Winkelried Line facing Germany and in the Alpine passes looking down on Italy.

Key points in the Swiss defenses are well manned in the valley of the Aar, which leaves the Rhine at Koblentz and flows south toward Geneva. Even more powerful groups are stationed further south, where the main branches of the Limmatt and Reuss flow respectively east and southeast.

If the Germans attempt a blitzkrieg offensive into Switzerland, the Aar would be the logical pathway for an eastern counterpart of the Schleiffen plan—and the Swiss believe the Aar would be a tough nut to crack.

Young Germans Recalled.

Swiss newspapers recorded briefly that young Germans residing in Switzerland had been recalled to their homeland within the last two days for military service.

The fact that members of the large German colony in Switzerland had not been called home up to now led other foreign residents to fear that the Nazis might be turned into a fifth column.

Basle, which most foreign observers believe would be a battleground if the Germans now in the Black Forest went into action either in an attempt to flank the Maginot Line or join hands with Italy across Switzerland, showed no signs of panic.

The city has been turned into a rabbit warren of underground forts and teems with troops, but the greater part of the civil population took their usual Sunday stroll yesterday.

Even the crash of the guns between the Maginot and Siegfried Line forts this morning failed to create great alarm.

"We're getting used to it," one Basle resident explained.

Geneva Quiet, Too.

Geneva, which lies almost surrounded by French territory and would certainly be the first big Swiss city affected if the Italians moved north, also appeared calm.

There are no fortifications in Geneva proper, which lies beneath a 3,000-foot-high cliff jutting up on the French side of the frontier. The French have a series of modern forts completely dominating the Geneva Valley.

Evidence that the Swiss are on the alert for Nazi parachutists was obtained by a Swiss airplane pilot, who fell into a tree in Thurgau Canton yesterday while pracicing parachuting.

He was promptly surrounded by scores of angry farmers armed with rifles, who threatened to lynch him before his Swiss dialect convinced them he was not a German in disguise.

Rome Cuts Off Phone Service

BERNE, Switzerland, June 10 (AP).—"Rome is at war; that will be the last call."

This curt announcement today by the Rome telephone operator, at the moment Mussolini was making his fateful announcement, broke off the dictation of a story by the Associated Press correspondent in Rome to the correspondent here.

SWISS FEARS MOUNT WITH ITALY AT WAR

Mussolini's Word to Protect 'Neutral Neutrals' Loses Weight in New Crisis

BASLE, Switzerland, Tuesday, June 11 (AP)—Heavy artillery of the French forts along the Rhine opened fire on German positions in Baden this morning, as they did yesterday.

The cannonading began just as thousands of Basle residents were clustered about radios to hear the address of President Roosevelt.

The firing continued sporadically with occasional replies from the German guns.

Nazis Add to Border Force

BERNE, Switzerland, June 10 (AP)—Swiss mountaineers in villages near Mount Dolent where the Italian, French and Swiss frontiers join, reported intense military preparations in the mountain passes tonight, but no sounds of firing to indicate fighting already had broken out in the newly declared war between Italy and the Allies.

Switzerland, although reassured by Premier Benito Mussolini's guarantee that "neutral neutrals" would not be attacked by Italy, took the same precautions on the Italian frontier as she has heretofore taken on the French and German borders.

As long as Italy remained nonbelligerent the Swiss Alpine frontier, by mutual agreement between Rome and Berne, had been guarded on both sides by mere token troop formations.

It was learned tonight that the army command now has issued orders applying frontier restrictions, keeping all non-resident civilians and foreigners out of the zone near the Italian border.

Informed sources said Italy's entrance into the war had in no way changed Switzerland's position as of last night, when virtually all foreign sources seemed to think the country was in greater danger of invasion than ever before.

Concentrations of German troops remained in the Black Forest across the border. Only the German High Command knew why they were there.

Switzerland was armed for any eventuality but outwardly calm in the face of new German troop concentrations along her borders and Allied expressions of anxiety that a Nazi invasion may be imminent.

Fresh German reserve divisions were reported to have slipped into the Black Forest during the night, drawing a tremendous bombardment from the heavy guns of the French Maginot forts along the Rhine shortly before dawn.

British Lose Aircraft Carrier

The Glorious Sunk in North, Along With Transport, Two Destroyers and Tanker.

LONDON, June 10 (A. P.).—Great Britain announced today the sinking of the 22,500-ton aircraft carrier Glorious, the 19,840-ton transport Orama and the presumable loss of the destroyers Acasta and Ardent and the tanker Oil Pioneer.

The Germans had reported that the Glorious was sunk on June 8 in the North Sea.

The 22,500-ton aircraft carrier, a converted cruiser from the world war, was a sister ship of the Courageous, which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on September 17.

The Glorious carried a normal complement of 1,216 men, including Royal Air Force pilots. Her actual crew normally was 748 men.

The Glorious carried forty-eight planes, sixteen 7.7-inch guns, four three-pounders and seventeen smaller guns. Built originally as a part of the emergency war program of 1916, she represented an initial cost of about $12,000,000. It cost another $12,000,000 to convert her into an aircraft carrier.

The Courageous, like the Glorious, was a converted cruiser built under the same program. Sunk only fifteen days after Britain declared war on Germany, she went down with 515 of her crew.

The Orama formerly was a liner in Britain's service to the Far and was the namesake of an auxiliary British war vessel which the Germans sank in the world war.

All the ships were in company of the Glorious in northern waters.

No Casualty List.

The Admiralty announcement did not say how many men were lost.

The Ardent and Acasta were 1,350-ton ships of the Acasta class and carried a normal complement of 138 men each. They were among eight ships of this class built in the program of 1927.

The Oil Pioneer was of 5,666 tons and had been in the Dutch West Indies trade.

Berlin's Story.

BERLIN, June 10 (A. P.).—The High Command announced today that Great Britain's 22,500-ton aircraft carrier Glorious and a destroyer had been sunk in a naval battle off Norway, increasing the conviction here that the German fleet and air force are gradually wearing down the English navy.

The Glorious, the Germans said, was sunk by the battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst on Saturday. The German navy also claimed to have destroyed the 21,000-ton transport Orama, the naval tanker oil Pioneer, 9,100 tons, and a modern submarine chaser.

Germans took obvious satisfaction in the official announcement that the Gneisenau and the Scharnhorst had participated in the action against the Glorious, thus setting to rest repeated reports of the destruction or serious damaging of these vessels.

LONDON--THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD GLORIOUS X X X ORAMA.

THE ORAMA, FORMERLY A PASSENGER LINER PLYING BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE FAR EAST, WAS THE NAMESAKE OF ANOTHER AUXILIARY BRITISH WAR VESSEL SUNK IN THE WORLD WAR.

A CONVERTED CRUISER FROM THE WORLD WAR, THE GLORIOUS CARRIED 48 PLANES, SIXTEEN 7.7 INCH GUNS, FOUR THREE-POUNDERS AND 17 SMALLER GUNS. BUILT ORIGINALLY AS A PART OF THE EMERGENCY WAR PROGRAM OF 1916, SHE REPRESENTED AN INITIAL COST OF ABOUT $12,000,000. IT COST ANOTHER $12,000,000 TO CONVERT HER INTO AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER.

THE COURAGEOUS, LIKE THE GLORIOUS, WAS A CONVERTED CRUISER BUILT UNDER THE SAME PROGRAM. SUNK ONLY 15 DAYS AFTER BRITAIN DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY, SHE WENT DOWN WITH 515 OF HER CREW.

(NO PICK UP)

MQ308PED

Allies Abandon Norway to Nazis

King and Government Reach Britain—Berlin Claims a Big Victory.

LONDON, June 10 (A. P.).—King Haakon of Norway arrived in Britain on a British warship today and was received by high officers of the Admiralty. Later on he boarded a special train for the south.

The Ministry of Information announced earlier that the King and his Government were both in Great Britain.

The withdrawal of French and British troops from northern Norway was also officially revealed.

Norwegian troops also have been withdrawn to be reformed for action on other fronts, the British stated.

Troops and material from Narvik and northern Norway now can be used to greater advantage elsewhere in the main struggle, the announcement said.

Text of Announcement.

The Ministry of Information's announcement said:

"With the foreknowledge and understanding of his Majesty, the King of Norway, and the Norwegian Government, the British and French troops have been withdrawn from northern Norway.

"The King of Norway and the Norwegian Government are now in Great Britain and a proportion of the Norwegian armed forces have been withdrawn from Norway in order to be reformed for action on other fronts.

"The capture of Narvik enabled action to be taken to prevent the Germans using it for the export of iron ore for a considerable time. Troops and material from northern Norway can now be used to greater advantage elsewhere in the main struggle to defeat German attempts at domination, upon the outcome of which Norwegian independence finally depends."

PARIS, JUNE 11 -AP- THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL ALLIED TROOPS FROM NORWAY WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY IN PARIS TODAY.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THE EVACUATION WAS COMPLETED BY SUNDAY MIDNIGHT, ADDING ..

adding that the withdrawal was carried out with the full consent of King Haakon and the Norwegian Army commanders.

Paris observers said that the situation of Norway in relation to the Allies could now be considered "exactly the same as Holland's."

Berlin Claims Victory.

BERLIN, June 10 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today a complete victory for the German forces in the Narvik region of northern Norway over "overwhelming enemy superiority."

The regions around Narvik and Harstad are being evacuated by the Allies, the High Command said, adding that the German flag is flying over Narvik itself."

It said that the Norwegian forces had ceased hostilities in the night of June 9-10 and that the negotiations concerning their capitulation were in progress.

The High Command also announced that Britain's 22,500-ton aircraft carrier Glorious and a destroyer had been sunk in a naval battle off Norway, increasing the conviction here that the German fleet and air force are gradually wearing down the English navy.

Say Transport Was Sunk.

The Glorious, the Germans said, was sunk by the battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst on Saturday. The German navy also claimed to have destroyed the 21,000-ton transport Orama, the naval tanker oil Pioneer, 9,100 tons, and a modern submarine chaser.

[There was no official confirmation in London of the naval losses, but the Admiralty said that it had information indicating that British and German naval forces had been "in contact in northern waters" on Saturday. It said that it could make no further statement until full reports were received.]

Germans took obvious satisfaction in the official announcement that the Gneisenau and the Scharnhorst had participated in the action against the Glorious, thus setting to rest repeated reports of the destruction or serious damaging of these vessels.

German observers said that the British had been finding it increasingly difficult to maintain contact with their forces in Norway.

The German news agency, DNB, commenting on reports of the end of resistance in Norway, said that it was now "obvious that England has lost a great engagement in the far north as well as in Flanders."

Informed persons, hazarding a guess as to terms, said that Germans may never be satisfied with anything less than absolute capitulation.

Nazis Back in Narvik.

STOCKHOLM, June 10 (A. P.).—German troops in northern Norway, saved from what appeared to be certain defeat by the withdrawal of the Allied forces and the consequent capitulation of the Norwegian army, moved back today into the battered Narvik area, from which they had been driven after a siege of several weeks.

Reports from Norway said that the Allies, who began their withdrawal in deepest secrecy last Wednesday, left considerable quantities of war materials, although they had rendered much of it useless.

Further reports that the British destroyed thirty modern pursuit planes gave credence to Germany's report that the British aircraft carrier Glorious had been sunk in a North Sea engagement.

British authorities called the German report a "lie" but the destruction of the planes indicated that the British were not able to return them to England.

Withdrawal Shocks Norse.

The Norwegian troops were ordered to lay down their arms last midnight. King Haakon had secretly left Tromso on Friday for England with the Crown Prince and the entire Norwegian Government.

The Allied withdrawal apparently came as a shock to the Norwegian soldiers just as did the previous withdrawal from Mansos, down the coast from Narvik. As late as Friday morning, it was reported, British and Norwegian troops captured 200 German prisoners in the fighting along the Narvik Railroad.

Press dispatches said that the French began leaving their positions on Wednesday while the British began leaving on Friday.

From Helsinki came reports that seven Norwegian army planes landed at Petsamo, the Far North Finnish port, and that a considerable number of Norwegian soldiers and civilians crossed the Finnish frontier in the Petsamo and Salmijarvi regions. The planes and pilots were interned.

Arms Down at 6 A. M.

The cessation of resistance began yesterday, it was reported, and by 6 A. M. today (1 A. M., New York time) all Norwegian units in various parts of northern Norway had put down their weapons.

The declaration by the King and the Government was read by Foreign Minister Dr. Halvdan Koht in a radio broadcast from Tromso, north of Narvik, which had been the Allies' provisional headquarters in the far north.

It stated that the Storting, the Norwegian Parliament, had decided on capitulation on the advice of Gen. Otto Ruge, the Commander-in-Chief, and that on June 7 it had been decided that the King and the Government should leave the country.

Reason for Quitting.

Pointing out it was impossible to continue the struggle without Allied aid, the declaration said:

"If we continue to fight it would only mean complete destruction. The German invaders do not save peaceful villages and civilians. The Commander-in-Chief therefore advised the King and the Government to capitulate, and they followed his advice.

"The necessity of war forced the Allies to gather all their forces on other fronts, where all soldiers and all materials are necessary.

"Norwegian soldiers, who during two months fought bravely, now do not have ammunition and fighting planes enough and can not go on fighting against the German power."

"It may seem without sense to give up the fight now, but we must see things from the point of view of the Allies," Dr. Koht said.

"One may direct reproach at the Allies, but the fate of Norway and the world now lies on the western front. Every man, every gun and every plane now is needed on the western front."

King's Words Similar.

King Haakon's declaration was in a similar vein, and explained that Norwegian resources, as well as soldiers withdrawn from the Narvik front, would be placed at the disposal of the Allies in France.

Gen. Ruge, who was urged to go with the Government but stayed behind to negotiate the surrender of his remaining troops to the Germans, issued a statement declaring that Norway, although not defeated, was abandoning its resistance to save the northern part of the country from being completely destroyed.

Addressed to Norwegian men and women, Gen. Ruge's statement said:

"The first phase of the war is over. We are meeting a dark period, but the fight will continue at other fronts, where there also are Norwegians.

"Keep in mind that time when we fought together as one man. We will not finish this war until we again live under the Norwegian flag as free men."

War Began on April 9.

Nazi destroyers first sailed into Narvik harbor to capture the city on April 9.

After seven weeks of bitter fighting in the arctic regions, fighting that continued more than a month after the withdrawal of the main Allied forces from Namsos and Andalsnes in central Norway, the Allied and Norwegian forces finally recaptured the shell-riddled ore port, only to have it virtually destroyed a few days later by German bombing planes.

In the last few days, the Allies and Norwegians had been reported steadily pushing the Germans back down the iron ore railway toward Sweden. It was this that made the surrender so unexpected.

Once a fine port, Narvick has been reduced to a mass of ruins as the result of bombardment from sea and air, while the Germans themselves, in their retreat toward the Swedish border, have destroyed parts of the railway to Sweden.

Shipments Difficult.

According to experts here, there is therefore little or no possibility that Germany could hope to restore her ore shipments through Narvik this summer.

The Norwegian Government's desire to save the far northern cities from complete destruction was sup-

ported by reports of Swedish border correspondents that many Norwegian families in the north have been living like cave dwellers in the hills, rather than face the danger of being bombed in the towns.

In gaining control of the battered wreck of Narvik harbor and the other northern Norwegian ports Germany obtained a strangle hold on virtually all commerce from Sweden and Finland. Occupation of southern Norway and Denmark gives the Reich control of the Baltic outlet and leaves the small, undeveloped Finnish arctic port of Petsamo as the only free port in the northern countries of Scandinavia and Finland.

Reports indicated that the main force of the Allies, with some Norwegians, withdrew from Narvik in transports with a naval escort on Saturday. They were said to have left under heavy Nazi fire, similar to that encountered in the embarkation from Namsos.

Sweden Intermediary In Norse Capitulation

Foreign Office Spokesman Discloses Part As Messenger To "Diminish War Risk"

Stockholm, June 10 (AP)—Sweden acted as messenger in the negotiations which resulted in the capitulation of northern Norway to Germany, a Swedish Foreign Office spokesman disclosed today.

JUN 11 1940

This informant said the Norwegian action had "substantially diminished the risk of further war in Scandinavia." He added that the situation with regard to Sweden "changed about the same way it was changed by the Russian-Finnish peace treaty."

al government. But the hard necessity of war has forced the Allied Governments to gather all their strength for the struggle on other fronts and they need all their men and all material on these fronts.

Would Halt Destruction

Under these conditions it is impossible to continue in this country against a superior power as formidable as Germany. Our defensive forces, which fought two months with spirit and courage, are without necessary war materials, particularly ammunition and fighter planes, and no longer are able to obtain them.

A continued struggle would only lead to complete destruction of those parts of the country that still are free. For in their warfare the Germans showed as little regard for the most peaceful towns and villages as for military objectives.

The High Command of Defense therefore advised the King and the government temporarily to cease the struggle in Norway and the King and government found it their duty to follow this advice. They therefore now are leaving the country.

But this does not mean they are giving up the fight to regain the independence of Norway. On the contrary, they will continue the fight outside the country. They firmly hope the German invaders soon will be forced to give up their booty and that the Norwegian people, together with other peoples that now are suffering under German domination, will once more regain their rights and liberty.

The Norwegian King and government will during this time of struggle be free spokesmen of the Norwegian people's national

ences, it today has been strengthened by the appointment of new Ministers of all parties.

We thank everybody who in these times have done their duty for the fatherland and fought for its liberty, and together we advise the Norwegian people still to keep hope and courage alive through all their subjugations and trials. We are confident no Norwegian will fail in the care of our liberty.

We appeal to all: Hold out in faithfulness toward our dear fatherland.

We who send this appeal in this hour are compelled to leave Norway's soil; we are decided to stake our life to the end and give all our efforts and everything we possess for Norway.

Our belief is that we will soon be allowed to return to a free and independent Norway and we hope we shall be able to do that with honor. The thought that will help our actions abroad, and that we know we have in common with everybody who remains at home, is one contained in the words:

Live for Norway; everything for Norway.

Norway Rulers' Statement

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 10—Following is the text of the proclamation issued here today by the Norwegian Government:

The King and the government now have found it necessary to remove their residence outside the country in order to continue their work there. Through the brutal invasion that the German Government carried out without warning, German forces succeeded in gaining a stronghold in Norway and successively to occupy a greater part of the country.

The Allied Governments with which Germany is at war—that is, the British, French and Polish Governments—rendered generous help to Norway, both with men and weapons, and until now it has been possible to conserve part of the country for its legal national rights. They will as far as possible maintain Norway's independent life in such a way that none of the rights that are due a free nation shall be frustrated.

It will be their task to safeguard the country's and the people's political and legal foundation in order that our fatherland in the hour of victory may stand forward and assert its national liberty.

Solidarity Is Affirmed

The President of the Norwegian Storting [Parliament] stands together with the King and government in this struggle. The same applies to commanders of the Norwegian Army and Navy. And to conform that the government will be the government for the whole Norwegian people without regard to old party differ-

30.24-2867

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-KING HAAKON AND CROWN PRINCE OLAF ARRIVED IN LONDON AT 9:55 P.M. TONIGHT AND WENT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

KING GEORGE OF ENGLAND, A NEPHEW OF HAAKON, WAS AT THE STATION. HE GRASPED HIS UNCLE BY THE HAND AND SAID, "HOW ARE YOU."

THE NORWEGIAN MONARCH REPLIED THAT HE WAS WELL BUT WEARY.

HAAKON OCCUPIED THE BELGIAN SUITE AT THE PALACE--THE ROOMS QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS HAD WHEN SHE FIRST CAME TO ENGLAND AS AN EXILE.

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JUN 11 1940

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT, IN A PROCLAMATION TO THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE FROM LONDON, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE HIGH COMMAND HAS "ADVISED THE KING AND THE GOVERNMENT TO CEASE THE STRUGGLE IN NORWAY."

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JUN 11 1940

LONDON-FIRST ADD NORWEGIAN PROCLAMATION (DISREGARD PREVIOUS FIRST ADD SLUGGED "NORE") XXX IN NORWAY."

THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT NORWAY (CORRECT) IS GIVING UP THE FIGHT, BUT THAT IT WILL BE CONTINUED OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY, THE PROCLAMATION SAID.

A STATEMENT ISSUED BY KING HAAKON THROUGH THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID:

"THE STORTING (PARLIAMENT) DURING THEIR LAST SESSION DECIDED THAT THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT MUST BE MAINTAINED FREE AND INDEPENDENT UNDER ALL CONDITIONS EVEN IF FOR THIS PURPOSE IT MUST BE MOVED ABROAD.

"ACCORDINGLY IT WAS AGREED LAST FRIDAY, THE 7TH OF JUNE, THAT THE KING, CROWN PRINCE AND GOVERNMENT SHOULD RESIDE TEMPORARILY OUTSIDE NORWAY."

MJJOSPEN

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY DISPATCH FROM HELSINKI TODAY SAID SEVEN NORWEGIAN MILITARY PLANES HAD LANDED AT SALMAJAERVI AND PETSAMO.

JUN 11 1940

THE PLANES AND CREWS WERE INTERNED, THE DISPATCH SAID.

WDSPAID

Soviet Signs Pact With Tokio

Manchoukuo Boundary Settlement Leaves Russia Free to Meet European Issues.

JUN 11 1940

MOSCOW, June 10 (A. P.).—The signing of an agreement with Japan defining the boundary between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia—subject of a dispute which produced several years of sporadic fighting—left Russia free today to concentrate her attention on the complex European situation.

The announcement of the signing of the agreement coincided with the resumption of normal diplomatic relations with Italy and the departure of new British and French ambassadors for Moscow.

The location of the frontiers, over which Japanese and Russian troops fought several bloody battles last year, was not indicated in the brief Foreign Office statement in which the settlement was disclosed.

[The signing of the agreement was confirmed by the Foreign Office in Tokio, but it likewise was silent on the line of demarcation.]

Six months of irregular diplomatic relations with Italy were ended by the announcement that Soviet Ambassador Nicolai Gorelchin was on his way back to Rome and that the Italian Ambassador Augusto Rosso was returning to Moscow.

The new British and French ambassadors en route to Moscow are Sir Stafford Cripps and Eric La-Bonne.

[In London diplmoatic observers expressed the belief that Sir Stafford might be able to make progress toward an agreement with Joseph Stalin if the latter is sufficiently concerned over German military successes and the extension of Nazi influence in north Europe. Other London observers asserted that Stalin is angling for a new bargain with the Rome-Berlin Axis.]

Actual fighting over the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolian frontier was ended last September by an armistice, and a joint Russo-Japanese commission was appointed to settle the boundaries. The commission disbanded, however, on January 31.

Gives Warning to U. S.

The Communist party organ Pravda, commenting on the possible entry of the United States into the European war, said that such a move would produce a serious menace to American possessions in the Pacific.

Pravda said that it would "inevitably mean the concentration of the whole American Navy in the Atlantic," and that "Japanese imperialism will not fail to enjoy such a favorable opportunity for strengthening its position" in the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines.

LITHUANIA WIDENS TALKS

Sends Foreign Minister to Join Premier in Moscow

JUN 11 1940

MOSCOW, June 10 (AP)—Foreign Minister Juozas Urbsys of Lithuania arrived here today by special plane from Kaunas, Lithuania.

BERLIN, June 10 (AP)—A dispatch from Kaunas, Lithuania, broadcast by the German radio today, said Foreign Minister Juozas Urbsys would participate in the discussions between Premier Antonas Merkys of Lithuania and the Soviet government. The talks began last Friday.

Political circles in the Lithuanian capital, the broadcast said, assumed the discussions were widened beyond the scope originally planned.

F. D. R. Blasts Italy, Bares Duce's Talks

JUN 11 1940

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—Urging "full speed ahead" upon a double program of arming the Allies and preparing America for any eventuality, President Roosevelt asserted tonight that if the "Gods of Force" won world dominance, the United States would be lodged in prison, "handcuffed, hungry and fed through the bars from day to day by the contemptuous unpitying masters of other continent."

"Once more," he said, in an address at the University of Virginia's commencement exercises at Charlottesville, "the future of the American people is at stake," and "the whole of our sympathies lie with those nations which are giving their life blood in combat" against the armies of "force and hate."

The President had offered, he said, to submit Italy's desires to France and Great Britain and if Italy would stay out of the war, to seek from the Allies guarantees of the faithful execution of any agreement reached regarding Italy's demands. He offered, he said, to seek for Italy "in any future peace conference the same authority as if Italy had actually taken part in the war as a belligerent."

But Italy, he said, chose to do otherwise.

Assails Italy

Sternly rebuking Italy for plunging into the war, he departed from his prepared text to declare that "on this tenth day of June, 1940, the hand that held the dagger has struck it into the back of its neighbor." He said Italy's action showed a "disregard for the rights and security of other nations."

The President laid down his program of two-fold action to protect the United States.

In our American unity," he said, "we will pursue two obvious and simultaneous courses: We will extend to the opponents of force the material resources of this nation and at the same time, we will harness and speed up the use of those resources in order that we ourselves in the Americas may have equipment and training equal to the task of any emergency and every defense.

"All roads leading to the accomplishment of these objectives must be kept clear of obstructions. We will not slow down or detour. Signs and signals call for speed—full speed ahead.

"I call for effort, courage, sacrifice, devotion. Granting the love of freedom, all of these are possible.

"And the love of freedom is still fierce and steady in the nation today."

The Chief Executive left a Capital swiftly gearing itself for the task he outlined, to deliver his address to the class which includes his son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., now completing his law course.

The Capital echoed, too, to denunciations of Italy's course, and to predictions that the event would serve to stiffen American determination to give all possible help to the Allies. The House, meanwhile, prepared to take up the $1,004,000,000 tax bill, intended to finance the extraordinary defense program.

Arriving at Charlottesville in a downpour of rain, Mr. Roosevelt spoke to an audience of 497 youths.

Asserting that it was impossible to be "indifferent to the destruction of freedom across the sea," he said:

"Perception of the danger to our institutions may come slowly or it may come with a rush and a shock as it has to the people of the United States in the past few months. This perception of danger has come to us clearly and overwhelmingly; and we perceive the peril in a world-wide arena—an arena which may become so harrowed that only the Americans would retain the ancient faiths.

"Let us not hesitate—all of us—to proclaim certain truths. Overwhelmingly we, as a nation, and this applies to all the other American Nations, are convinced that military and naval victory for the gods of force and hate would endanger the institutions of democracy in the Western World—and that equally, therefore, the whole of our sympathies lie with those nations which are giving their life blood in combat against those forces."

"We still insist on the need for vast improvements in our own social and economic life. But that is a component part of national defense itself."

30.24-2869

30.24-2869

Italy Has Nothing to Say on F.D.R. Rebuke

Rome, June 11 (Tuesday) (AP).—President Roosevelt's speech, which was heard here with difficulty on account of atmospheric conditions, was not immediately reported in the Italian press.

No official comment was available.

JUN 11 1940

Berlin, June 11 (Tuesday) (AP).—DNB, the official German news agency, carried a brief account of President Roosevelt's Charlottesville address.

It reported him as saying the American nation's sympathies were on the side of the Allies and that United States supplies would be made available to them.

Dispatches made available to German papers, however, failed to mention the President's offer to mediate between Premier Mussolini and the Allies.

FOLLOW CHARLOTTESVILLE

LONDON, JUNE 11-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-OFFICIAL CIRCLES TODAY WELCOMED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH, DECLARING IT WOULD "HEARTEN AND ENCOURAGE THOSE WHOM HE DESCRIBES AS 'GIVING THEIR LIFEBLOOD IN A COMBAT AGAINST GODS OF FORCE AND HATE.'"

JUN 11 1940

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LONDON-FIRST ADD FOLLOW CHARLOTTESVILLE XXX HATE.'"

THESE CIRCLES SAID THE ALLIES "WILL FIGHT WITH ALL THE GREATER CONFIDENCE NOW THAT THEY HAVE HEARD THE PRESIDENT'S UNCOMPROMISING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THEIR CAUSE.

"THE MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES, ADDED TO THOSE OF THE ALLIES WILL PROVE TO BE A VITAL FACTOR IN THE STRUGGLE NOW GOING ON BETWEEN DEMOCRACIES OF THE WEST AND THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN FORCES OF BARBARISM.

"NO ONE, NOT EVEN SIGNOR MUSSOLINI, CAN BELIEVE THAT THE UNITED STATES ARE A PLUTO-DEMOCRACY OR A STERILE NATION. BOTH DICTATORS WHO HAVE EMBARKED UPON THIS STRUGGLE AGAINST FREE PEOPLES OF EUROPE WILL NOW HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO DIGEST AT THEIR LEISURE THE NEWS OF WHERE THE UNITED STATES STANDS IN THE FIGHT."

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DUBLIN, JUNE 10-(AP)-IRELAND, ONE OF THE FEW NEUTRALS STILL LEFT IN WESTERN EUROPE, REMAINED UP ALMOST TO A MAN TONIGHT TO HEAR THE SPEECH OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AND THE MAJORITY WHOSE OPINIONS WERE HEARD CALLED IT A "FORCEFUL DENOUNCEMENT OF AUTOCRACY."

CAPACITY CROWDS LISTENED BEFORE HOTEL LOUDSPEAKERS. AS THEY LEFT THEY WERE MAKING WAGERS ON HOW LONG AMERICA WOULD REMAIN OUT OF THE WAR.

JUN 11 1940

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Text of Roosevelt's Charlottesville Address on War

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 10 (AP).—The complete text of President Roosevelt's address today at graduation exercises of the University of Virginia follows:

President Newcomb, my friends of the University of Virginia:

I notice by the program that I am asked to address the class of 1940. I avail myself of that privilege, but I also take this very happy occasion to speak to many other classes. Classes that have graduated through all the years, classes that are still in the period of study, classes not alone of the schools of learning of the nation, but classes that have come up through the great schools of experience. In other words, a cross-section—a cross-section, just as you who graduate today are a cross-section of the nation as a whole.

Every generation of young men and women in America has questions to ask the world. Most of the time they are the simple but nevertheless difficult questions of work to do, opportunities to find, ambitions to satisfy.

But every now and again in the history of the Republic a different kind of question presents itself—a question that asks, not about the future of an individual or even of a generation, but about the future of the country, the future of the American people.

There was such a time at the beginning of our history as a nation. Young people asked themselves in those days what lay ahead, not for themselves, but for the new United States.

There was such a time again in the seemingly endless years of the war between the states. Young men and young women on both sides of the line asked themselves, not what trades or professions they would enter, what lives they would make, but what was to become of the country they had known.

There is such a time again today. Again today the young men and the young women of America ask themselves with earnestness and with deep concern this same question: "What is to become of the country we know?"

"Greater Anxiety Than Before"

Now they ask it with even greater anxiety than before. They ask, not only what the future holds for this Republic, but what the future holds for all peoples and all nations that have been living under democratic forms of government—under the free institutions of a free people.

It is understandable to all of us, I think, tha they should ask this question. They read the words of those who are telling them that the ideal of individual liberty, the ideal of free franchise, the ideal of peace through justice is a decadent ideal.

They read the word and hear the boast of those who say that a belief in force—force directed by self-chosen leaders—is the new and vigorous system which will overrun the earth. They have seen the ascendancy of this philosophy of force in nation after nation where free institutions and individual liberties were once maintained.

It is natural and understandable that the younger generation should first ask itself what the ex-

tension of the philosophy of force to all the world would lead to ultimately. We see today, for example, in stark reality some of the consequences of the machine age.

Where control of machines has been retained in the hands of mankind as a whole, untold benefits have accrued to mankind. For mankind was then the master; and the machine was the servant.

But, in this new system of force, the mastery of the machine is not in the hands of mankind. It is in the control of infinitely small groups of individuals who rule without a single one of the democratic sanctions that we have known.

The machine in hands of irresponsible conquerors becomes the master; mankind is not only the servant, it is the victim too. Such mastery abandons with deliberate contempt all of the moral values to which even this young country for more than 300 years has been accustomed and dedicated.

Philosophy Alien to America

Surely the new philosophy proves from month to month that it could have no possible conception of the possible conception of the way of life or the way of thought of a nation whose origins go back to Jamestown and Plymouth Rock.

And conversely, neither those who spring from that ancient stock nor those who have come hither in later years can be indifferent to the destruction of freedom in their ancestral lands across the sea.

Perception of danger—danger to our institutions—may come slowly or it may come with a rush and a shock as it has to the people of the United States in the last few months. This perception of danger, danger in a world- wide area, has come to us clearly and overwhelmingly; and we perceive the peril in this world-wide arena—an arena which may become so narrowed that only the Americas would retain the ancient faiths.

Some, indeed, still hold to the now somewhat obvious delusion that we of the United States can safely permit the United States to become a lone island in a world dominated by the philosophy of force.

Such an island may be the dream of those who still talk and vote as isolationists. Such an island represents to me and to the overwhelming majority of Americans today a helpless nightmare, the helpless nightmare of a people without freedom, yes, the nightmare of a people lodged in prison, handcuffed, hungry, and fed through the bars from day to day by the contemptuous, unpitying masters of other continents.

It is natural also that we should ask ourselves how now we can prevent the building of that prison and the placing of ourselves in the midst of it.

Let us not hesitate—all of us—to proclaim certain truths. Overwhelmingly we, as a nation, and this applies to all the other American nations, are convinced that military and naval victory for the gods of force and hate would endanger the institutions of democracy in the Western World—and that equally, therefore, the whole of our sympathies lie with those nations that are giving their life blood in combat against those forces.

JUN 11 1940

The people and the government of the United States have seen with the utmost regret and with grave disquiet the decision of the Italian government to engage in the hostilities now raging in Europe.

More than three months ago the chief of the Italian government sent me word that because of the determination of Italy to limit, so far as might be possible, the spread of the European conflict, more than 200,000,000 of people in the region of the Mediterranean had been enabled to escape the suffering and the devastation of war.

I informed the chief of the Italian government that this desire on the part of Italy to prevent the war from spreading met with full sympathy and response on the part of the government and the people of the United States, and I expressed the earnest hope of this government and of this people that this policy on the part of Italy might be continued. I made it clear that in the opinion of the government of the United States any extension of the hostilities in the region of the Mediterranean might result in a still greater enlargement of the scene of the conflict, the conflict in the Near East and in Africa, and that if this came to pass no one could foretell how much greater the extension of the war might eventually become.

Again on a subsequent occasion, not so far ago, recognizing that certain aspirations of Italy might form the basis of discussions between the powers most specifically concerned, I offered, in a message addressed to the chief of the Italian government, to send to the governments of France and of Great Britain such specific indications of the desires of Italy to obtain readjustments with regard to her position as the chief of the Italian government might desire to transmit through me. While making it clear that the government of the United States in such an event could not and would not assume responsibility for the nature of the proposals submitted nor for agreements which might thereafter be reached, I proposed that if Italy would refrain from entering the war I would be willing to ask assurances from the other powers concerned that they would faithfully execute any agreement so reached and that Italy's voice in any future peace conference would have the same authority as if Italy had actually taken part in the war as a belligerent.

Mussolini Refused Offer

Unfortunately, to the regret of all of us, and to the regret of humanity, the chief of the Italian government was unwilling to accept the procedure suggested. And he has made no counter proposals.

This government directed its efforts to doing what it could to work for the preservation of peace in the Mediterranean area, and it likewise expressed its willingness to endeavor to co-operate with the government of Italy when the appropriate occasion arose for the creation of a stable world order, through the reduction of armaments, and through the construction of a more liberal international economic system which would assure to all powers equality of opportunity in the world's markets and in the securing of raw materials on equal terms.

I have likewise, of course, felt it necessary in my communications to Signor Mussolini to express the concern of the government of the United States because of the fact that any extension of the war in the region of the Mediterranean would inevitably result in great prejudice to the ways of life and government and to the trade and commerce of all the American republics.

The government of Italy has now chosen to preserve what it terms its "freedom of action" and to fulfill what it states are its promises to Germany. In so doing it has manifested disregard for the rights and security of other nations, disregard for the lives of the peoples of those nations which are directly threatened by the spread of this war; and has evidenced its unwillingness to find the means through pacific negotiations for the satisfaction of what it believes are its legitimate aspirations.

On this tenth day of June, 1940, the hand that held the dagger has struck it into the back of its neighbor. On this tenth day of June, 1940, in this university founded by the first great American teacher of democracy, we send forth our prayers and our hopes to those beyond the seas who are maintaining with magnificent valor their battle for freedom.

Orders "Full Speed Ahead"

In our unity, in our American unity, we will pursue two obvious and simultaneous courses: We will extend to the opponents of force the material resources of this nation and, at the same time, we will harness and speed up the use of those resources in order that we ourselves in the Americas may have equipment and training equal to the task of any emergency and every defense.

All roads leading to the accomplishment of these objectives must be kept clear of obstructions. We will not slow down or detour. Signs and signals call for speed—full speed ahead.

Yes, it is right that each new generation should ask questions. But in recent months the principal question has been somewhat simplified. Once more the future of the nation and the future of the American people is at stake.

We need not and we will not, in any way, abandon our continuing effort to make democracy work within our borders. We still insist on the need for vast improvements in our own social and economic life. But that is a component part of national defense itself.

The program unfolds swiftly and into that program will fit the responsibility and the opportunity of every man and woman in the land to preserve our heritage in days of peril.

I call for effort, courage, sacrifice, devotion. Granting the love of freedom, all of these are possible.

And the love of freedom is still fierce, still steady in the nation today.

U. S. Neutrality Act Is Extended To Italy

Washington, June 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt extended provisions of the Neutrality Act to Italy tonight as a result of Premier Mussolini's declaration of war.

He signed three proclamations and issued an executive order to enforce them. The President did not, however, order any extension of the "combat zone" from which American vessels would be barred.

The first proclamation set forth the neutrality of the United States in war between Italy, on the one hand, and France and the United Kingdom on the other.

Another declared a state of war to exist between Italy, on the one hand, and France and the United Kingdom on the other. This automatically extended the Neutrality Act to this conflict.

The third proclamation dealt with the use of ports and territorial waters of the United States by warships and armed merchant vessels of the belligerents.

'Great Human Tragedy'—Hull

Secretary of State Says Italy's Entry Is Disappointment to Peoples Everywhere.

WASHINGTON, June 10 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today that Italy's entry into the war would "prove a great disappointment to peoples everywhere and a great human tragedy."

JUN 11 1940

The Secretary of State held his press conference a few minutes after Premier Mussolini had declared his alignment with Germany in the war against Britain and France.

Mr. Hull said he had learned of Italy's action only from some one who had listened to Mussolini's speech on the radio and had not had time to study the address. But authorized this quotation:

"It is sufficient at the moment to express the deliberate opinion that the entry of Italy into the war will prove a great disappointment to peoples everywhere and a great human tragedy."

Mr. Hull said the question of extending the neutrality act was considered within a day or two after a country entered into war. He indicated perhaps a day or two would elapse before the formal proclamation extending the neutrality act to apply to Italy.

The neutrality law puts purchases of belligerents on a cash-and-carry basis. American shipping also would be banned from seas adjacent to the belligerents.

New Shipping Situation Opens.

In this connection, Mr. Hull said all phases of the new situation would be examined, including the new limits of the zone prohibited to American shipping.

The Secretary said that latest reports showed that about eighteen American ships were in the Mediterranean on Saturday. The question of instructing ships to leave the Mediterranean, he explained, would be considered along with all other phases of the situation.

The French Ambassador, Count Rene St. Quentin, was in conference with Under Secretary Sumner Welles at the time Mussolini delivered his speech. The Ambassador said their conference was of a general nature and did not concern Italy's decision.

Christmas Cards Reach Americans in Berlin

BERLIN, June 10 (AP).—Christmas has come again for many members of the American colony—just about a half year late.

Christmas cards bearing marks of British and German censors arrived today and yesterday. All had been mailed in the second week of December.

JUN 11 1940

British-Rumanian Pact Governs Exchange Credit

Agreement Signed on June 6 Establishes Clearing House

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—A new British-Rumanian trade agreement, which was reported signed June 6, provides government control of all import-export exchange payments between the two countries, it was announced today.

British importers must pay for Rumanian goods through Bank of England intermediate accounts and Rumanian buyers must pay for British goods through an English-Rumanian clearing house. The government thus is given complete control of exchange and credits.

No details concerning the nature of the agreement were issued at the time its completion was announced.

Dutch in Batavia Hold Nazis

BATAVIA, Dutch East Indies, June 10 (AP).—About three thousand German men have been interned since Germany invaded the Netherlands a month ago, Dutch authorities announced here today. This total does not include Dutch sympathizers or the German women detained in the roundup.

30.24-2871

30.24-2871

House Group OK's 400,000 U.S. Army

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—The House Military Committee approved legislation today increasing the authorized strength of the Regular Army from 280,000 to 400,000 and to permit the President to call out the National Guard, during the recess of Congress, for "use or training" within the United States or its possessions.

Before voting, 16 to 8, to approve the National Guard permit, the committee defeated, 14 to 10, an amendment which would have permitted use of the Guard anywhere within the Western Hemisphere. The vote on increasing the strength of the Regular Army was said to have been unanimous.

U. S. Possessions Only

As now drafted, the Guard measure would provide that the troops "shall not be ordered beyond the continental United States, its island possessions and the Panama Canal Zone."

The Presidential authority is limited to the period between the adjournment of the present Congress and the convening of the next Congress in January.

A new type of regiment—engineers trained to construck and repair air fields under fire—is the Army's latest answer to Europe's war lessons.

The regiment, which officers said may be the first of its kind in the world, will be completely motorized, with special ditching and grading machines, and apparatus for clearing landing space on level ground, in jungles or on ice.

Being organized now as the 21st Engineers at Fort Benning, Ga., it will be divided after July 1 between the Air Corps bases at Langley Field, Va., and MacDill Field, Fla.

General Staff orders for the initial unit followed reports of the havoc wrought by German raids on Polish air fields and of the quick preparation of emergency landing places for Nazi planes when Norway was invaded.

German and other armies, it was understood, borrowed engineers from other army units to serve with the airmen. American Army planners are undertaking to train and equip forces as a permanent part of the Air Corps, looking for the utmost military value especially should the United States become involved in distant parts of this Hemisphere.

As a temporary measure, a battalion of engineers was detached from a corps engineer regiment this Spring and trained with the airmen at Langley Field.

The House accepted Senate increases of about $677,000,000 in the Regular Army Appropriation Bill, and sent the measure back to the Senate for further consideration. The increases, all in line with the Administration defense recommendations, raise the total of the bill to about $1,500,000,000.

The Senate finally finished its share of Congressional action today on important naval bills authorizing an 11 per cent expansion of the fleet and providing for an increase to 10,000 planes in the naval air force.

The legislation, worked out by joint conference committees, was returned to the House for its final approval and will go from there to the White House.

The fleet expansion bill, authorizing future appropriations of $655,000,000, would provide for 167,000 additional tons of combat vessels. Navy authorities have estimated that 22 ships would be built under the authorization.

The naval aircraft legislation substituted a 10,000 plane ceiling for the existing authorization of 4,500 planes.

Nazi Flyers Scout England

Heinkel Bomber Reconnoiters at Only 3,000 Ft.; Guns Silent

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—A Heinkel bomber flew over a town in southern England at 7:35 a. m. today at a height of only 3,000 feet, men on guard against parachutists reported.

They said no guns were fired and no warning sounded. The crosses on the plane's wings were visible without the aid of field glasses, the men said.

BULLITT HASTENS TO SEE REYNAUD

Tells France All Civilized Men Pray for Her.

PARIS, June 10 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador William O. Bullitt went to see Premier Paul Reynaud immediately after last night's Cabinet meeting, Embassy spokesmen said today.

Meanwhile Paris drew courage from the statement of Mr. Bullitt that "from one end of this earth to the other every civilized man is praying, after his fashion, for the victory of France."

Speaking at Domremy, at the presentation of an altar given by Americans to the church of the village where St. Joan of Arc was born, Mr. Bullitt said:

"Americans know on which side stand right, justice and Christian decency, and on which side are wrong, cruelty and bestiality. They believe in France."

Forecasts Greatest Week in History

LONDON, June 10 (A. P.).—Lord Beaverbrook's London Evening Standard predicted today that "this coming week will be the greatest in the history of the wormld. . . ."

"Never before," the Standard said, "did men extend their field of war across whole nations, and before the week is out fresh continents may be shaken by these terrific convulsions and perhaps themselves engulfed."

For the prize of Paris, the paper said, "the German Fuehrer would slit the throats of more than half the youth of Germany," while "in Rome a master opportunist waits for a chance to snatch his tawdry gains from the furnace."

Britain Interns Elder Aliens

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Enemy aliens between 60 and 70 years old, whose movements previously had been restricted, now are to be interned, it was disclosed today. Those affected by the latest order are in Category B and have been prohibited from owning automobiles or cameras or traveling more than four miles from home.

DROPS SODIUM NITRATE DUTY

British Treasury Order Affects Constituent Of Explosives

London, June 10 (AP)—The Treasury announced tonight removal of the import duty from sodium nitrate, an important constituent of explosives, effective Wednesday.

The order does not apply to the synthetic product.

Britain Drafts 15,000 Firms

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—The Ministry of Supply, under an order issued today, brought some 15,000 firms under government control and subject to directions issued by government departments under the new conscription-of-property act.

880,822 Britons Unemployed

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—Official reports today placed the total number of Britons unemployed as of May 20 at 880,822, the lowest figure since 1920.

BRITISH BACON RATION CUT

Weekly Quota Is 4 Ounces—Less Tea Drinking Urged

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Britons, already heavily taxed and rationed on many foodstuffs, were called upon today to economize on tea, one of their most-loved items. Their weekly bacon ration of eight ounces was cut in half.

Officials asked the public to cut down on tea to save shipping for more vital products.

As for bread, the public was assured that enough grain is available and in prospect to keep the nation supplied with white bread.

It was said that Canadian supplies of bacon were not sufficient to replace those formerly received from Danish and Netherland markets.

KINGLY CONGRATULATIONS

Britain's Monarch Writes Rumanian Ruler On Anniversary

London, June 10 (AP)—King George wrote King Carol of Rumania a letter of congratulation on the tenth anniversary of his accession to the throne saying, "I have learned with keen interest of the growing collaboration between the Balkan countries and of their increasing determination to resist aggression from whatever quarter it may come."

Haile Selassie at London

Official Sources Silent on Purpose of Ex-Ethiopian Ruler's Visit

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—Haile Selassie, driven from the throne of Ethiopia by Italy in May, 1936, was in London tonight, but official sources declined to comment on the purpose of his visit.

He left his residence at Bath before England received the news of Italy's declaration of war on Great Britain and France.

I. R. A. MAN SENTENCED

Had Military Map 'Useful to the Enemy.'

LONDON, June 10 (A. P.).—John Barry, a blacksmith, was fined £100 (about $375) and sentenced to three months in prison today for possessing a military map "useful to the enemy."

He told the court that he was a loyal soldier of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. He had been working at a Royal Air Force station.

WANTS CLEAN SWEEP

Labor Peer Calls for Ouster of Chamberlain Group.

LONDON, June 10 (A. P.).—Lord Strabolgi, chief Labor whip in the House of Lords, wrote the London Times today that Parliament reflected the "uneasiness in the country . . . at the continuance in high office of men primarily responsible . . . for the present state of affairs."

A campaign of criticism last week centered on Neville Chamberlain, former Prime Minister and Lord President of the Council.

"Those of us who are trying to sustain public morale in these difficult times," Lord Strabolgi wrote, "would be greatly assisted if this cause of criticism and complaint were removed. It will not be easy to exaggerate the strength of feeling in the country on this point."

English Town Has Parachute Alarm

AXMINSTER, England, June 10 (A. P.).—The sight of a parachute dropping from a plane 10,000 feet up in the air brought out "parashots" and civilians armed with rifles and shotguns in response to an alarm here today.

Orders went out by telephone to bar roads in all directions, but when the parachute was found it was discovered to be attached to a metal canister dropped from a Royal Air Force plane during exercises.

'UNITY MITFORD' IS LINKED TO GERMAN

Note With That Signature Found on Alleged Agent.

LONDON, June 10 (A. P.).—A story of finding a letter of thanks from one of Adolf Hitler's aids and a letter signed "Unity Mitford" in the possession of a woman accused of distributing German propaganda was told today by detectives testifying against her.

The woman, identified by the police as Olive Evelyn Baker, 40 years old, of [illegible] was said to have had a pass signed by the Nazi Propaganda Minister, Joseph Goebbels, and a letter from Hitler's aid thanking her for the "part you played on the occasion of the criminal attempt on the ironclad Deutschland."

[There was no explanation of the Deutschland incident, which presumably referred to one of Germany's pocket battleships, formerly named the Deutschland.]

The nature of the document "signed by a person giving the name of Unity Mitford" was not disclosed.

The woman was accused of circulating advertisements for German broadcasts.

Mrs. Baker, a school teacher in Germany until the war began last September, pleaded not guilty and was held for trial. The letter from the person signing "Unity Mitford" was dated May 5, 1939, and said, "What a lot of English people are pro-German," a detective testified.

Mrs. Baker pleaded that the documents being used against her were pre-war and that she has done nothing to assist the enemy. One detective said that in her cell Mrs. Baker shouted, "Heil Mosley (Sir Oswald Mosley, Fascist leader in Britain), Heil Hitler."

Spain Intensely Excited; Takes No Official Action

Most Spaniards See Odds High Against Allied Victory

MADRID, June 10 (AP).—The news of Italy's declaration of war spread quickly in Spain tonight, and caused intense, if restrained, excitement.

Most Spaniards thought Italian intervention heavily weighed the scales against the Allies.

No official neutrality steps were announced immediately, although it was known that the government, in the last month, had moved to have everything ready to defend Spanish soil.

The Italian Embassy denied any Italians had been recalled home.

COLOMBIANS ASSAIL ITALY

Shops Attacked as 4,000 Protest Her Entry Into War

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 10 (AP)—A violent anti-Italian demonstration, in which an estimated 4,000 persons joined, broke out here today when the word came that Italy had declared war on Britain and France.

Italian commercial establishments were attacked and several were damaged badly.

One of the leaders of the demonstration, borne on the shoulders of the crowd, harangued the demonstrators.

"Colombia will applaud the liberty and triumph of France over Italy!" he shouted.

The police took measures to guard foreign diplomats.

Nazis Expelled by Colombia Flee Across Frontier.

QUITO, Ecuador, June 10 (A. P.).—The newspaper El Comercio, in a dispatch from Pasto, Colombia, said today that Nazi fifth columnists were being expelled from the country or were fleeing Colombia.

Several Germans have crossed the frontier into Ecuador, the dispatch said. Among them it declared was Armand Kull, who was accused of having photographs and maps of the Panama Canal Zone.

Special agents were posted on the Ecuador frontier to check arriving aliens.

Grapes of Wrath In Switzerland

GENEVA, June 10 (A. P.).—From their mountain valleys which may become a battleground between Italian and French armies, 400 French Savoyard women came to Switzerland today as usual to pick Swiss wine grapes.

"Sure we came," said one of the women. "When the grapes are picked in Switzerland we will go back to pick the grapes at home.

"Our men won't let the Italians through. The grapes are too good to give away this year."

The women are the vanguard of some 2,500 pickers who annually cross into Switzerland in June to pick the grapes which ripen before the Savoy fruit.

Secretary for League Can't Flee Switzerland

Italy's Entry Into War Raises France's Bars to Avenol

GENEVA, June 10 (AP).—The League of Nations' secretary-general, Joseph A. C. Avenol, is, as the saying goes, on the horns of a dilemma.

He already had discharged all but a skeleton staff of the officials who once filled the huge League palace and stood ready to rush to Vichy, France, on a moment's notice if Switzerland were invaded.

But after the Italian declaration of war against the Allies today French military officials told him it is impossible for the moment for him to move into France.

The League, it seems, stays in Switzerland—whether it wants to or not.

455,000 Letters Sent via Red Cross

GENVEA, June 10 (A. P.).—The Prisoners' Bureau of the International Red Cross announced today that 455,000 letters had been received and sent to and from war prisoners, interned civilians and their families of all belligerent States.

Shanghai Internationals Still Allies Despite War

British and French Troops Share Defense With Italians

SHANGHAI, June 11 (Tuesday) (AP).—Italy is at war with Great Britain and France in Europe, but in Shanghai's International Settlement Italians, French and British remained at peace today.

Two hundred Italian Marines occupied a portion of the International Settlement defense lines, rubbing elbows with a British outfit and United States Marines, while French soldiers were not far away.

Settlement defense commanders said they had agreed to "maintain the status quo."

Rumors that the Italians planned to move into the Japanese-occupied portion of the Settlement were denied in Italian quarters.

HONGKONG TAKES ACTION

All Italian Property Seized—Declaration by New Zealand

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, June 11 (AP)—The government of the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong today took over all Italian property of the colony.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Tuesday, June 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Peter Fraser stated today that New Zealand was at war with Italy from 10:30 A. M., New Zealand time (7 P. M. Monday, New York Time).

NEW ZEALAND ACE KILLED IN CRACKUP

Cobber Kain Was the War's First British Air Hero.

LONDON, June 10 (A. P.).—The first British ace of the present war, Flying Officer E. J. (Cobber) Kain, unofficially credited with more than forty German planes shot down in action, has been killed, it was disclosed today. His death resulted from a flying accident while on duty, but not in action against the enemy.

A New Zealander, Pilot Kain had recently been appointed to head a group of British pilots "with a bag of twenty or more" enemy planes on roving commissions.

Pilot Kain, who was 22 years old, was the first British airman to win distinction in France in the present war. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross last March for gallantry in attacking, with another plane, seven Nazi bombers, and chasing them into German territory.

Previously he had shot down five German planes—two Dornier bombers and three Messerschmitt fighters. In one air fight he had to "bail out" when his machine was shot down. He was wounded by shrapnel in his left leg and hand.

While on leave in England last April, Kain announced his engagement to Joyce Phillips, twenty-three-year-old actress.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Peter Fraser said today that the death of Flying Officer E. J. (Cobber) Kain in action had caused the deepest sorrow throughout New Zealand.

"His record will inspire his fellow countrymen in the Air Force," he said. "New Zealanders unite in paying heartfelt tribute to the memory of those brave young men who fought and died that the Homeland may survive and resume the ways of peace."

AMERICANS GOING AWAY FROM PARIS

Ambassador Is Remaining There, However.

PARIS, June 10 (A. P.).—American institutions in Paris were being vacated today.

Civilian patients already have been sent to an emergency hospital in the center of France from the American Hospital in the suburb of Neuilly.

Military patients who could be moved also were taken out. Most of the American volunteer nurses are staying at the hospital in Paris to care for those who are too sick to be moved.

The famous American Library of Paris already has been moved to the same city of Central France as the American Hospital.

Some of the staff of the American Embassy is moving out today although the Embassy itself will stay as it did during the world war when the French Government was moved to Bordeaux.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt, with naval and military attaches and his principal secretaries, are staying in Paris "for the duration."

Members of the Embassy staff are moving into the Embassy Building itself from their private residences.

ITALIAN CREW FIRES SHIP IN FLEEINGCANADA

Mine Sweeper Foils Attempt And Arrests Men On Capo Noli

Two Merchantmen Are Scuttled By Those Aboard In Gibraltar Waters

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, June 10—The Italian steamer Capo Noli, 3,921 tons, was run aground and set afire in the St. Lawrence river tonight to prevent her falling into the hands of the Royal Canadian Navy, which seized the crew and began fighting the fire.

The ship sailed from Montreal yesterday afternoon, followed by the Canadian minesweeper Bras d'Or, which closed in when the word came that the Canadian Parliament had voted for a state of war between Canada and Italy. Ten miles west of Rimouski and 180 miles east of Quebec, the Italian crew ran their vessel aground on Bic Island and set fire to it.

Ship Boarded, Men Seized

The men of the Bras d'Or boarded the Capo Noli and seized the Italians, turning them over to Royal Canadian Mounted Policemen ashore.

A fire tug was sent from Quebec to help fight the flames.

This was the first act of war in Canadian waters since the conflict with Germany started last September.

Two Italian Merchantmen Scuttled By Their Crews

La Linea, Spain, *Tuesday*, June 11 (AP)—Two Italian merchant ships, the 10,000-ton Chelino and the 2,000-ton Numbolia, were scuttled by their crews in Gibraltar waters late yesterday when their crews heard the radio news that Italy had gone to war.

Sixty persons from the Chelino, including a nurse and one passenger, reached La Linea.

Half Of Crew Prisoners

Capt. Adolfo Muntjan said he ordered the crew to take to the boats and then he sprinkled the ship with gasoline and set it to blazing with bombs when he heard that Mussolini had announced Italy's entry into the conflict.

Half of the crew of the other Italian ship, the Numbolia, was able to reach La Linea. The other half was picked up by British boats and made prisoners as they swam ashore.

1,907 ARRIVE FROM EUROPE ON MANHATTAN

Refugees Comprise Record Crowd For Liner, Packing 8 Decks

867 Of Passengers Are Aliens; 194 Minor Children Are Aboard

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 10—Her eight decks packed with humanity in search of peace, the liner Manhattan sped into safe harbor today carrying a record load of 1,907 refugees—867 of whom were aliens—from Genoa and Naples, only a few hours after Italy threw her armed forces into the war.

Cradled in the vessel were so many babies—194 minor children were aboard—that the ship's laundry suspended all other services to wash diapers.

Only yesterday a similar refugee ship—the President Roosevelt—landed more than 700 persons, including 220 children, from England and Ireland, and racing across the Atlantic is a third vessel—the President Harrison—with some 500 men, women and children from Genoa. A fourth American ship, the liner Washington, sailed from Lisbon for Galway, Ireland, en route to New York to add more passengers to a load already exceeding her normal capacity.

1,200 Greeters On Hand

More than 1,200 flag-waving, bouquet-carrying friends and relatives shouted and waved their greetings to those aboard the Manhattan.

Many of the aliens aboard were South Americans, who obtained passage before a State Department order directed that preference be given Americans.

Nearly 700 persons slept on cots in passageways and in makeshift dormitories in the grand salon, the palm court, the library, postoffice, gymnasium and playroom.

Many were not surprised by the news of Italy's entrance into the war—they said they had observed signs of military preparation in Italy — but others reacted with deep concern.

Mrs. Taylor Weeps

Mrs. Myron C. Taylor, wife of President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican, buried her face in a handkerchief, weeping.

"I can't say anything," she said. "Please excuse me. I'm too crushed to talk. We had hoped against hope that it wouldn't happen."

Mrs. Hiram Bingham, Jr., wife of the American Vice-Consul at Marseilles, said she and her four children left the city before it was bombed.

"I was not afraid," she said, ". . . I haven't heard from my husband since the bombing."

Liner Becomes Troopship

J. S. Jammer, of Cumberland, Md., said the Italian liner Rex is being transformed into a troopship at Genoa.

The Maryland man, who has had sixteen years of foreign service with the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, said he saw workers stripping furnishings from the transatlantic liner and conditioning it for war service.

A delegation of 275 priests and seminarians returned from their studies in various European colleges.

U. S. Liner Washington Leaves For Irish Port

Lisbon, June 10 (AP)—The United States liner Washington sailed late today after a brief call en route to the United States filled beyond her normal capacity with American refugees from Europe's war.

Her next and last European destination before crossing to New York is Galway, Ireland. She left Bordeaux, France, yesterday.

Special precautions were taken while the Washington was in this harbor and she did not dock.

Launches of the United States naval squadron stationed in the Tagus river kept a close watch, sailing around the liner, and under strict police orders, none but American naval officers, Portuguese police and the 130 American citizens who embarked here were allowed aboard.

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State Chiefs Explain Non-Americans On List

Washington, June 10 (AP)—The State Department said today that non-American citizens who returned to the United States yesterday on the liner President Roosevelt included thirty-two members of the immediate families of Americans, five resident aliens of the United States and twenty Latin-Americans.

The department said that the vessel had been sent to repatriate Americans and members of their families, and, if accommodations permitted Latin-Americans as well. The resident aliens previously had been permitted to take up residence in the United States and thus were considered to come within the instructions.

JUN 11 1940

LONDON, June 10 (A. P.).—The American embassy said today that the State Department was "making arrangements to help" Americans who wish to sail home on the liner Washington, but who haven't passage money.

JUN 11 1940

DUBLIN, June 10 (A. P.).—At noon today 150 persons had filed applications for passage to the United States on the liner Washington, scheduled to reach Ireland from Lisbon, Portugal, this week. The $200 minimum fare was attracting many persons, who had balked at paying the minimum of $300 on the President Roosevelt, which left Galway on June 2.

The latest word is that the Washington will reach Galway late on Wednesday night and will sail on Thursday.

CANADIAN HOUSE VOTES WAR ON ITALY

Resolution, Introduced By Prime Minister, Is Approved Unanimously—

JUN 11 1940

Premier Compares Mussolini To "Carrion Bird Waiting For Men To Die"

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, June 10—The Canadian House of Commons unanimously approved a declaration of a state of war against Italy late tody as Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King called Italian Premier Mussolini "a carrion bird waiting for brave men to die."

The resolution, calling on King George formally to proclaim a state of war between Canada and Italy, was proposed by the Prime Minister, seconded by Opposition Leader R. B. Hanson, and carried by acclamation.

The Senate, scheduled to meet tomorrow, was summoned hastily to give its expected indorsement to the resolution.

Mackenzie King, speaking to a House subdued by the news that Canada's Defense Minister Norman Rogers had just been killed in an airplane crash, lifted his voice as he upbraided Italy for entering the war at Germany's side.

Likens Il Duce To Buzzard

"History will record no more ignoble act than that of Mussolini," he declared, and the Italian entry into hostilities will only increase Canada's determination to stand at the side of Britain and France "until the powers of evil are vanquished."

Mussolini, Mackenzie King said, was "swooping like a buzzard" in an attempt to profit from the extremities of other nations.

The sole "objection" to his resolution for war against Italy came from T. L. Church, Toronto Conservative, who said it was unnecessary because "when Britain is at war, Canada is at war."

Announces Rogers Death

Earlier, in a quiet, sad voice, Mackenzie King announced Rogers' death and that of three members of the Royal Canadian Air Force in the crash of their plane into a wooded swamp near Newtonville, Ont.

Rogers, 46, had been en route by air from Ottawa to Toronto to address the Canadian and Empire clubs.

The Prime Minister said that Rogers had asked him if the engagement should be canceled because of war developments, but that he had advised Rogers to go ahead.

"Very well; I will carry on," Rogers replied.

"Carry On," Minister's Words

"I believe those are the words he would have me give his colleagues and the people of this country at this time," the Prime Minister said in a husky voice.

Rogers' plane was believed to have developed motor trouble.

Besides Rogers, the dead were Flying Officer John James Cotter, of Halifax, and Aircraftsmen David Brownfield and James Edward Nesbitt, of Big River and Saskatoon, Sask.

Rogers' prepared speech, read at the Toronto meeting, assured loyal naturalized Canadians of enemy origin that they need not fear internment.

Canada to Build Vast Munitions Plants

OTTAWA, June 10 (A. P.).—Canada, in association with the British and French governments, will begin construction immediately on two munitions plants costing approximately $20,000,000, Munitions Minister Charles Howe announced today.

One will be a shell filling plant costing $8,000,000 and the other, costing $12,000,000, will produce nitro-cellulose explosives.

These plants will be in addition to the explosives plant now nearing completion in northwestern Ontario.

JUN 11 1940

Admirer of Nazi Power Sent to Prison in Canada

Former French Army Captain Sees War's End in 7 Days

BELLEVILLE, Ont., June 10 (CP).—Andrew Verdier, who said he was a former captain in the French army and head of a Deseronto Aircraft Company, was sentenced today by Magistrate E. J. Butler to six to twelve months in the Ontario reformatory on a charge under the defense of Canada regulations.

Crown witnesses said at Verdier's trial he snapped to attention and saluted when a radio announcer reported in a news broadcast that Germany had thrown tanks into battle against the French.

They quoted him as saying: "I'm sorry, but the Allies are done for. The Germans have the greatest mechanized army in the world. The French will lay down their arms in seven days and the British will be home in fourteen days. I know, because I have information."

FORD KEEPS P-40

Wants to Study It, but He Shuns Second Fighter.

DETROIT, June 10 (A. P.).—Two United States Army pursuit airplanes capable of speeds of 400 miles an hour were inspected today by Henry Ford, who said recently he could turn out 1,000 war planes daily under certain conditions.

In a telephone conversation with United States Army authorities Mr. Ford obtained permission to keep for study of its engineering and construction a Curtiss P-40 plane flown here from Langely Field by Lieut. Hubert Lemke.

Mr. Ford paid little attention to the other plane, but he closely examined the cockpit of the P-40 and crawled under the wing to see the motor. Asked whether it appeared more complicated than he anticipated, the seventy-six-year-old manufacturer answered "No."

CLAIMS SEA MIGHT OF 1,000,000 TONS

Italy's Naval Strength Concentrated On Subs And Small Torpedo Boats

JUN 11 1940

Country's Merchant Marine Of 1,300 Ships Ordered To Ports Last Week

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 10—Italy, now in the war as an ally of Germany, claims a naval strength of close to 1,000,000 tons—a third more than she had at the beginning of hostilities last September.

Her recent building efforts have been concentrated on submarines and speedy little torpedo boats. She is believed to have about one hundred ships in each class.

In 1939 "Jane's Fighting Ships," authoritative maritime manual, listed an Italian navy of 717,920 tons as opposed to 2,079,863 for Britain and 755,570 for France. Of this, she had four 35,000-ton battleships and four of 25,000 tons. She had seven heavy cruisers, with fourteen under construction and fourteen lighter cruisers. Her destroyer strength was then listed at sixty-five. Four of these were sold to Sweden in December, 1939.

Big U. S. Customer

Her merchant marine of nearly 1,300 ships of 3,448,453 gross tons has been the United States' second biggest customer since the invasion of the Low Countries.

Last week all Italian merchant ships were ordered home or into neutral ports, presaging today's declaration of war.

Six of her deluxe passenger liners have been in Italian ports, but today it was reported that the Rex, Conte Di Savoia and Augustus had left their Italian ports several days ago.

According to latest information, the liners Roma and Saturnia are still in their home ports. The Vulcania, bound from Tangiers, French Morocco, with a full load of Italians returning to Italy, was taken into the harbor at Gibraltar yesterday. It was announced in London today that she had been released.

In American Waters

At least thirty-five Italian ships are in or near American waters; fourteen of these are in United States ports.

More than thirty ships regularly carrying the United States flag into Mediterranean waters, were affected by the declaration of war.

The American Export Line, operating twenty-four ships in a New York-Mediterranean run, probably has more than a dozen vessels in European waters. Seven more are on the high seas, three bound for Genoa.

Other lines affected include the American President Lines, the Dixie-Mediterranean Line and the Isthmian Line, which has a port of call at Alexandria, Egypt.

Warning To Italians

JUN 11 1940

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 10—A few minutes after Premier Mussolini's declaration of war, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia made a hurriedly arranged broadcast over Station WNYC today, warning that he would not tolerate "demonstrations for ar against" a foreign power by any group in this city.

In a voice tense with emotion, LaGuardia addressed himself particularly to the more than one million New York residents who are of Italian descent. The Mayor said:

"To those who are of American birth, being one myself, I know there is no need for special appeal, for we recognize no other loyalty . . . appreciating the privileges and rights of our adopted country."

Decorated By Italy

LaGuardia, who was born in New York, has often referred to his "Italian and Jewish" forbears. In the World War he entered the United States Air Servic later serving with rank of major in bombing squadrons on the Italian front. He was decorated with the War Cross, Knight Comander Crown of Italy.

In his radio appeal, the Mayor reiterated his September 12 warning that no demonstration would be permitted near foreign consulates, but today he adde: "On the other hand, we shall expect consular officials to adhere strictly to consular duties."

Mayor Says U. S. Is Nearer War Than on Day Lusitania Was Sunk

JUN 11 1940

[By The Canadian Press]

OTTAWA, June 10.—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York said tonight that the United States was nearer the verge of declaring war on Germany than she was the day the Lusitania was sunk. (The Lusitania was sunk May 7, 1915, and the United States declared war on April 6, 1917.)

Referring to the speech of President Roosevelt at Charlottesville, Va., today, Mayor LaGuardia said: "The President was magnificent. He went as far as he could in his speech short of actually declaring war."

Mayor LaGuardia came here to address the third annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities tomorrow.

"I have never heard of anything as wonderful as the President's speech," he said, "and I was wondering how far I could go in my speech tomorrow. Now I will be able to open my mouth and say just what I want to."

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King took time off from a busy day to pay a social call on Mr. LaGuardia in his hotel room. Earlier the Prime Minister told the Canadian people in a broadcast speech that the forces of liberty would rally to meet the new challenge of Italy's entry into the war on Germany's side.

"The President," he said, "is both an old friend and a new one, an old friend because his heart and the hearts of his people have always beaten in common with ours and a new friend because tonight he pledged the resources of his nation to our cause."

Italian Pavilion Remains Open At World's Fair

Commissioner General Has No Direct Orders From Rome—Contract Includes "Escape Clause"

New York, June 10 (AP)—A few hours after Italy's declaration of war, Admiral Giuseppe Cantu, Italian commissioner general at the New York World's Fair, said that "in the absence of direct instructions from Rome" the $4,000,000 Italian pavilion at the fair "will remain open and continue to carry on its activities without any change whatsoever."

JUN 11 1940

Italy's contract this year included an "escape clause" in case of war.

ALMAZAN ASSAILS HITLER PROGRAM

Mexican Leader Predicts Overthrow of Nazis.

JUN 11 1940

JUAREZ, Chihuahua, Mex., June 10 (A. P.).—Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, denouncing the Hitler regime, today predicted that the German people would tire of "oppression" and would overthrow the Nazis.

The prediction was made in a brief interview as Gen. Almazan turned westward across northern Mexico toward Sonora in his campaign for election as President.

Almazan told cheering crowds of supporters here yesterday that he was pledged to eradicate "totalitarian" groups from Mexican politics.

He called for a united front by Mexico and the United States against both Nazi and communist elements to protect liberty and the governments of the two nations.

From Juarez Gen. Almazan goes to Nogales, Sonora, where Manuel Avila Camacho, his political opponent, spoke yesterday. Pausing en route at Pulpito Pass, on the Sonora-Chihuahua border, Gen. Almazan was scheduled to speak Wednesday in Nogales.

The General's visit to Juarez was

without untoward incident, although the platform on the Benito Juarez Monument, from which he spoke, had been smeared with red paint.

During his address handbills were circulated among the crowd. The papers, carrying a printed signature, "Hospital of Mexican Communist Party," charged Gen. Almazan "is the representative of Yankee imperialism."

He did not mention the Mexican oil expropriations. He advocated closer relations with the United States and a better understanding between the two countries on their common problems.

DIVE BOMBERS START TO WAR

Three for Allies Leave for Battle Zone.

JUN 11 1940

TO BE SHIPPED OVERSEAS

Proceed First to Maine and Thence to Canada.

BUFFALO, June 10 (A. P.).—Three roaring dive bomber planes, out of fifty made available to the Allies by the United States Navy last week, took off today en route to Maine and ultimately the battle zones of Europe.

Six more planes were warming up on the airport apron for a take-off and a reliable source, who asked for anonymity, said that all nine would fly as far as Albany unless the weather opened up east of there.

E. F. Stapowich, in charge of the airport weather station, said the planes were held here until nearly noon pending reports of better weather conditions in New England.

Weather Grounds Three.

The first six of the fifty planes hopped off yesterday and three were grounded by weather at Hartford, Conn., where they were reported still on the ground today. The other three were forced down at Burlington, Vt.

An officer of the Naval Reserve, who declined to be quoted by name, said a total of twenty were expected to take off today, with completion of deliveries scheduled for Wednesday at the latest.

The two-seater biplanes, one to three years old and considered surplus by the navy, were turned in to the manufacturer, the Curtiss Aeroplane Division of Curtiss Wright, for release to the Allies.

They will be replaced, the navy announced, by new bombers of a superior type, equipped with leak-proof tanks and armor.

Get New Motors.

After being stripped of United States naval insignia and armament at the Curtiss hangar here, the ships are sprayed with drab camouflage, new motors and machine guns of a French type are installed, the French tri-color is painted on their rudders, and they are ready for their final flight over United States territory.

After refueling at Boston, they will proceed to Houlton, Me., and be hauled across the border into New Brunswick, there to be taken over by the Canadian Government for shipment overseas.

BULLETINS

JUN 11 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Oklahoma City, June 10—The State Democratic convention, nearing its scheduled harmonious close today, was jerked to attention by a resolution favoring aid to the Allies.

"We might just as well declare war; are you in favor of doing that?" a speaker demanded.

He was answered with cries of, "Yes."

The resolution was adopted by a 160-to-41 vote.

Tacoma, Wash., June 10 (AP)—The 10,000-ton Swedish freighter Ecuador will begin loading 133 carloads of auto truck bodies, metal presses, dies and precision instruments tomorrow for shipment to Vladivostok, Russia, water-front and railroad officials disclosed today.

The cargo—totaling 7,650,000 pounds—has been "drifting" into Tacoma at the rate of twenty to twenty-five cars a day for the last two weeks, Charles Morton, Northern Pacific freight inspector, reported.

Morton said it was purchased in New York and Detroit by Amtorg, Soviet trading agency.

Mexico City, June 10 (AP)—A foreign intelligence officer reported today that Italian agents in Mexico, acting simultaneously with Italy's entrance into the war, conferred this afternoon with several leaders of German "fifth-column" activity here.

Five Fascist secret agents reportedly arrived from Torreon, Monterrey, Guadalajara, Durango and Puebla for an extended conference with Nazi propaganda representatives.

JUN 11 1940

Buenos Aires, June 10 (AP)—Argentina began unusual precautions tonight to watch her frontiers with five countries following conferences of President Ortiz with his War, Navy, Foreign and Interior Ministers.

It was learned from authoritative quarters that a particular watch was being kept on the Formosa region neighboring Paraguay.

Three gunboats left Buenos Aires for unannounced destinations, giving rise to reports they were sailing up the Uruguay river, which washes the shores of Uruguay and Brazil.

London, Tuesday, June 11 (AP)—A Reuters news agency dispatch from Ajaccio, Corsica, today said Italy's war declaration had precipitated impressive patriotic demonstrations on behalf of the Allies on that Mediterranean island.

Corsica, one of Mussolini's aims, is the birthplace of Napoleon and French-ruled. Italians claim the population is largely Italian.

London, Tuesday, June 11 (AP)—The Laborite Daily Herald's diplomatic writer expressed belief today that it would "be foolish to count on Spanish neutrality for more than a few days or a few weeks."

Madrid, June 10 (AP)—The news of Mussolini's declaration of war spread quickly in Spain tonight and caused intense, if restrained, excitement.

Official circles said Generalissimo Francisco Franco stanchly desires to keep Spain out of the war, come what may. Up until midnight there had been no indication that Mussolini's decision would affect Spain's attitude of neutrality.

JUN 11 1940

London, Tuesday, June 11 (AP)—A Rome radio announcement heard here said Premier Mussolini will be supreme commander of the Italian armed forces in the conflict declared yesterday. The King will remain as "nominal chief."

Marshal Pietro Badoglio was delegated as commander in chief of the army, the announcer said.

Soviet Silent on Italy's Move.

MOSCOW, June 10 (A. P.).—Italy's declaration of war against Britain and France was announced briefly by the Moscow radio tonight without comment. Official circles were silent on Italy's action.

Turkish Telephone Lines Shut Down.

BUDAPEST, June 10 (A. P.).—Telephone communications between Turkey and the rest of Europe suddenly were cut today shortly before 8 P. M. (3 P. M., New York time). It was believed here that lines were shut down on Government order as a military precaution.

3 Nations' War Communiques

French

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, June 10 (AP).—Tonight's high command communique said:

From the sea to the Oise, the enemy has increased his pressure between the route from Amiens to Rouen and from Amiens to Vernon, as for as the lower Seine at certain points where some elements have crossed the river.

The enemy is held everywhere by vigorous counter-attacks.

Between the route between Amiens and Vernon and the course of the northern Oise, the enemy's infantry has been less vigorous. It is especially by his aviation that he seeks to trouble the movements of our units by repeated bombardments on our armies.

JUN 11 1940

To the east of the Oise, enemy columns which had flowed yesterday afternoon from the region of Soissons resumed in the morning their attack toward Ourcq, from La Ferte Milon and from La Fere en Tardenois.

Other units have attacked at the same time by the valley of the Vesle in the direction of Fismes.

In Champagne the enemy has resumed at dawn his oensive on both sides of Rethel with new divisions supported by detachments of tanks and squadrons of bombardment.

Despite all his efforts he has succeeded only in extending the bridgehead that he had created the day before in pushing up to La Retournes.

To the east of the Aisne from Attigny he extended his attacks at all openings north of the Argonne up to the Meuse from Beaumont. Everywhere our troops have opposed to the enemy the most energetic resistance in defending foot by foot and in counter-attacking.

Numerous aerial reconnaissances have been effected on the front and rear; in particular Namur and Donauechingen have been flown over.

Convoys have been bombarded by our aviation at Forges les Eaux, Soissons and Pont Avert. Our pursuit planes in the course of covering missions have won important victories. A pursuit group under orders of Commandant Thibaudet has particularly distinguished itself by bringing down in one single sorties twelve enemy planes. All our planes which particpated

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in these combats have returned without showing a trace of a single bullet.

The morning communique said:

From the sea to the Argonne the battle continues more and more violently.

German

BERLIN, June 10 (AP).—The text of today's main communique of the German high command follows:

Our operations, started on a front roughly 350 kilometers (217 miles) moving in the direction of the lower Seine and Marne, as well as Champagne, are proceeding on schedule as expected and planned.

Great successes have already been won, but bigger ones are in the making. All enemy counterthrusts, even where undertaken with armored cars, foundered.

At several points the fight became a pursuit. German flying units of all kinds supported the army's advance with strong forces along the lower Seine and in Champagne.

Around Rheims, staff headquarters, military barracks, troop concentrations, field positions, fortifications and batteries and marching columns, and on the lower Seine traffic points, facilities and roads, as well as retreating troop movements, were raided with great success.

The port and quay facilities of Cherbourg and Le Havre were bombed with all calibers.

Ships in these ports as well as on the lower Seine were hit. Numerous others were damaged by bomb hits. One transport of 5,000 tons was fired and destroyed.

North of Harstadt (Norway) one 8,000-ton merchant ship sustained severe bomb hits which were followed by a strong explosion.

One submarine commanded by Lieut. Capt. Oehrle, returning from a long-distance cruise, reported sinking 43,000 registered tons of enemy shipping.

Enemy airplanes last night again entered north and western Germany and by aimless bombardments caused damage in fields and buildings at several points. One enemy plane was shot down by anti-aircraft.

Total air losses of the opponent yesterday were ninety-one planes, of which sixty-eight were shot down in air fights, fourteen by anti-aircraft and the rest destroyed on the ground. Five of our own planes were missing.

Italian

ROME, June 10 (AP).—The Italian government issued tonight the following communique:

Today at 4:30 p. m. Count Ciano, at Chigi Palace, told the Ambassador of France that His Majesty the King and Emperor of Italy, declares that Italy considers herself at war with France beginning tomorrow, June 11.

At 4:45 p. m. Count Ciano called the Ambassador of Great Britain and handed him a statement couched in identical terms saying that Italy considers she is at a state of war with Great Britain.

British

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—The text of a British Admiralty communiqué today follows:

As no further information has been received regarding naval operations in connection with the withdrawal of our forces referred to in yesterday's Admiralty communiqué, and as up to the present it has not been found possible to establish communication with certain ships, the Secretary of the Admiralty regrets it now must be assumed that the following vessels have been lost:

H. M. S. Glorious, Captain G. Doyly Hughes, D. S. P., D. S. C.; the royal navy transport S. S. Orama, and the tanker S. S. Oil Pioneer. It is known that the Orama had no troops on board.

The following two destroyers must also be presumed to have been sunk—H. M. S. Acasta, Commander C. E. Glassfurd, R. N., and H. M. S. Ardent, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Barker, R. N.

These ships were in company with the Glorious and are probably the vessels referred to in the German communiqué as a destroyer and a submarine chaser.

No news has so far been received from either of these vessels. The German communiqué states that there are several hundred survivors from our ships.

The next of kin are being informed as quickly as possible.

An Air Ministry communiqué stated:

During the last twenty-four hours, medium bombers of the Royal Air Force again have been active in attacks on the enemy's lines and communications immediately behind the fighting front.

Armored fighting vehicles, mechanical transport columns and troop concentrations were also heavily bombed in the Abbeville-Amiens-Beauvais-Rouen area.

River crossings on the Somme, the Aisne and the Meuse were repeatedly attacked during the night.

Serious damage was caused to the enemy's ammunition dumps and supplies when large tracts of the Ardennes Forest between Charleville and Fumay were set on fire.

Other formations of heavy bombers attacked a large number of military objectives in Rhenish Prussia and the Ruhr.

Four of our aircraft are missing.

Squadrons of the R. A. F. operating in France have been further reinforced.

30.24-2875

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-TODAY'S AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE:

"THIS IS TO BE A LONG WAR AND IT WILL BE FOUGHT ON LAND AND IN THE AIR WITH THE VAST RESOURCES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE ALLIES UNTIL THE GERMAN MENACE HAS BEEN LIFTED FROM EUROPE."

THE TEXT OF THE STATEMENT:

JUN 11 1940

"THE BALKAN PEOPLES WILL HAVE NOTED SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S REASSURING WORDS IN THEIR REGARD. THE AXIS POWERS HAVE BEEN PRODIGAL OF SUCH ASSURANCES IN THE PAST AS NORWAY, DENMARK, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, AND LUXEMBOURG HAVE LEARNT TO THEIR COST.

"IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN CIVILIZATION AND THE PAGAN HORDES OF GERMANY THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT HAS WAITED SO AS TO INTERVENE AT THE MOMENT OF GREATEST EMBARRASSMENT TO THE ALLIES. IT IS HOPED BY THIS UNCHIVALROUS AND COWARDLY POLICY TO SECURE SAFELY FOR ITALY SUCH PLUNDER AS GERMANY WILL GRACIOUSLY PERMIT HER TO HAVE. BUT WHAT THE ITALIANS WILL IN FACT EXPERIENCE IS THE CONTEMPT OF THE WORLD AND THE ARMED MIGHT OF THE TWO EMPIRES WHICH ITALY HAS WANTONLY ATTACKED.

"THIS IS TO BE A LONG WAR. UNLESS GERMANY COLLAPSES UNEXPECTEDLY IT WILL BE FOUGHT AS MR. CHURCHILL DECLARED, ON THE OCEANS, ON LAND AND IN THE AIR WITH THE VAST RESOURCES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE ALLIES, UNTIL THE GERMAN MENACE HAS BEEN LIFTED FROM EUROPE.

"THERE CAN BE NO HOPE, THEREFORE, OF ITALY OBTAINING GREAT SUCCESS IN A SHORT WHILE AND AT LITTLE COST. SHE WILL BE CALLED UPON FOR GREAT SACRIFICES--AND THOSE TO WHOSE ADVANTAGE? GERMANY.

JUN 11 1940

THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS HAVE FOR SOME TIME DISCOUNTED THE DECISION OF ITALY TO ENTER THE WAR AS GERMANY'S VASSAL. THEIR PREPARATIONS ARE COMPLETE AND THEY WILL KNOW HOW TO MEET THE SWORD WITH SWORD."

(END TEXT)

JUN 11 1940

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PARIS,JUNE 11-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-THE ROAR OF AIRPLANES AND THE THUNDER OF FRENCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WERE HEARD OVER PARIS EARLY TODAY BUT NO ALARM WAS SOUNDED IMMEDIATELY.

MJ1205AED

(EDITORS NOTE--THREE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF IN PARIS, WILLIAM J.HUMPHREYS, OF SALISBURY,MD., WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, YOUNG NEBRASKAN, AND ROY PORTER, OF CHICAGO, LEFT THE BELEAGUERED FRENCH CAPITAL TODAY, PRESUMABLY TO OPERATE FROM BORDEAUX OR TOURS. HERE IS MCGAFFIN'S ACCOUNT OF THEIR DRAMATIC ALL-NIGHT DASH FROM PARIS.)

JUN 11 1940

BY WILLIAM MCGAFFIN

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE,JUNE 10-(AP)-AN ADVANCE GUARD OF THREE OF US FROM THE PARIS ASSOCIATED PRESS BREAU--WILLIAM J.HUMPHREYS, ROY PORTER AND MYSELF--ARRIVED HERE TODAY AFTER A HAZARDOUS, BOMB-THREATENED TRIP FROM THE CAPITAL.

GERMAN PLANES WERE BOMBING OUTLYING PARIS DISTRICTS AGAIN WHEN WE LEFT, ONLY A WEEK AFTER THE FIRST BIG RAID IN WHICH 1,000 PERSONS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED.

THIS TIME IT WAS ONLY A SPASMODIC ATTACK WHICH LET THE CITY OFF EASY. OUR ROAD, HOWEVER, WAS ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES UNDER FIRE AND AS WE CRAWLED ALONG THROUGH THE BLACKOUT WE COULD HEAR THE DULL THUD OF EXPLODING BOMBS AND THE DRONE OF GERMAN PLANES.

SEARCHLIGHTS SWEPT THE SKY.

SUDDENLY A POLICEMAN WAVED US DOWN WITH HIS FLASHLIGHT.

"YOU MUST TAKE THE OTHER ROAD," HE SAID. "A HOUSE HAS JUST TUMBLED DOWN HERE AND YOU CAN'T GET BY."

THERE WAS A HEAVY ODOR OF SMOKE IN THE AIR, APPARENTLY BROUGHT IN

ON A HOT NORTH WIND FROM THE BURNING FOREST IN THE BATTLE REGION.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS BARKED.

THEN, AS SUDDENLY AS THE RAID STARTED, IT STOPPED AND THE NIGHT WAS STRANGELY CALM UNDER A STAR-SPANGLED SKY.

ANOTHER FLASHLIGHT BLINKED.

SOLDIERS WERE STOPPING US FOR OUR IDENTITY PAPERS.

"ONE CAN TAKE NO CHANCES THESE DAYS," A SOLDIER SAID. "PLEASE REMOVE YOUR HAT, MONSIEUR, SO WE CAN BE SURE IT IS YOUR PICTURE ON THI CARD."

THE EARLY HALF-LIGHT OF DAWN BEGAN TO LIGHT UP THE ROAD AFTER A FEW MORE MILES OF GROPING PROGRESS. THEN WE COULD SEE SOME OF THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE BOMBS IN DISTRICTS NEAR THE CITY.

THERE WERE DAMAGED BUILDINGS AND BRIDGES.

THEN MORE SOLDIERS APPEARED, STOPPING EACH CAR WITH THE WARNING "TURN OFF YOUR LIGHTS. THIS ROAD HAS JUST BEEN BOMBED."

MJ1204AED

NIGHT LEAD BOURSE

PARIS, JUNE 10--(AP)--THE BOURSE, FRANCE'S STOCK MARKET, SUSPENDED AT 1 P.M. TODAY., TWO HOURS AHEAD OF THE USUAL HOUR.

"CLOSING QUOTATIONS" WERE QUOTED, BUT APPARENTLY THEY WERE THE AVERAGE TRANSACTIONS DURING THE FIRST HOUR OF THE SESSION.

JUN 11 1940

THE ORDER [redacted] OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS SUSPENDING

30.24-2877

TRADING SPECIFICALLY CANCELLED THE LAST TRANSACTIONS.

(A REUTERS--BRITISH NEWS AGENCY--DISPATCH RECEIVED IN LONDON, SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO TRANSFER THE BOURSE TEMPORARILY TO THE PROVINCES. THE MARKET THEREFORE WILL BE CLOSED FROM TUESDAY UNTIL OPERATIONS ARE RESUMED ELSEWHERE.)

CD MSG APL SD 2352 GGG 9:

PARIS, JUNE 10--(AP)--THE WEATHER IS A FAVORITE TOPIC OF CONVERSATION AMONG PARISIANS--WHO HAVE PLENTY OF OTHER THINGS TO TALK ABOUT THESE DAYS.

JUN 11 1940

IT IS "HITLER WEATHER"--CLEAR AND HOT FAVORING REICHSWEHR'S BLITZKRIEG. THE HEAT WAVE IS THE LONGEST SEEN IN FRANCE IN MANY YEARS.

TONIGHT THERE STILL WAS NO SIGN OF A BREAK IN THE WEATHER THAT MIGHT BOG DOWN TANKS AND PLANES.

PW CASSIDYS 3D 1440 GGG 1105P

LONDON, JUNE 10 (AP).--MILITARY CONSCRIPTION OF THE BRITISH POPULATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HAS BEEN VOTED BY THE COUNCIL, THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM SINGAPORE.

London, June 10-(ap)-Colonial Secretary Lord Lloyd tonight urged men in the colonies to join local forces, as "operations might have to be taken in tropical or semi-tropical climates."

JUN 11 1940

Lloyd, in a circular telegram to the colonies, said that "in general" there was no difficulty in obtaining in England all the men who could be equipped and absorbed by the fighting services.

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-ARTHUR CARDINAL HINSLEY, ARCH-BISHOP OF WESTMINSTER AND HEAD OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE LEADERS OF FASCISM "WITH BRUTAL REALISM" HAD "BROKEN WITH CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION."

IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR, HE DESCRIBED FASCISM AS "THE OPEN ENEMY OF THE FAITH OF THE MAJORITY OF ITALIAN PEOPLE," FOR "FASCISM HAS BECOME RADICAL NAZIISM."

JUN 11 1940

THE CARDINAL SAID "THEIR PAGAN PRINCIPLES WERE CONDEMNED AND DENOUNCED" BY BOTH POPES PIUS XI AND XII.

HE APPEALED FOR PRAYERS FOR THE POPE, WHO IS "PLACED IN AN AGONIZING POSITION AS THE FATHER OF THE FAITHFUL AND THE POPE OF PEACE."

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-FIGHTING SO FIERCE THAT BOTH SIDES ENTERED INTO AN INFORMAL TRUCE TO BRING IN THEIR DEAD AND WOUNDED WAS DESCRIBED TONIGHT IN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS OF CLASHES BETWEEN THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AND THE GERMANS IN FRANCE.

THESE ACCOUNTS SAID THE BRITISH WERE FIGHTING "STUBBORN REARGUARD ACTIONS AGAINST STEADILY ADVANCING GERMAN TANKS AND INFANTRY."

BUT ALL THEIR COURAGE AND STUBBORNESS HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO STOP THE TIDE OF THE ACCELERATED GERMAN ADVANCE," IT WAS DECLARED.

MJ1058PED

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, JUNE 10-(AP)-BRITISH AUTHORITIES INTERNED A NUMBER OF ITALIANS OF MILITARY AGE TODAY.

SN1028PED

JUN 11 1940

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS HAVE REDUCED THEIR STAFFS AT ROME AND BRINDISI, ITALY, TO SKELETON STRENGTH FOLLOWING A DECISION TO SHIFT STOPS AT THESE POINTS ON FLIGHTS TO THE ORIENT, IT WAS LEARNED HERE TODAY.

JUN 11 1940

THE PLANES WILL CONTINUE TO FLY OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN EN ROUTE TO INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA.

WD1016AED

BOMBAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-A ROUNDUP OF THE 70 (CORRECT) ITALIANS IN BOMBAY WAS STARTED TODAY AFTER PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE ALLIES.

JUN 11

APL 00033 -EDR-741P

JUN 11 1940

ROME, JUNE II (TUESDAY)-AP-"TOTALITARIAN" CENSORSHIP WHICH MAKES THE CORRESPONDENT RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT HE WRITES, WAS BROUGHT INTO FORCE TODAY WITH ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

OFFICIALS EXPLAINED THAT NEWS DISPATCHES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH DICTATORSHIP PRINCIPLES, WOULD NOT BE CENSORED BEFORE TRANSMISSION, BUT WOULD BE CONTROLLED "AS THEY PASS THROUGH THE CABLE OFFICES."

(PRESUMABLY THIS MEANT UNDESIRABLE DISPATCHES WOULD BE STOPPED.)

MILITARY CENSORSHIP WAS IMPOSED ON MAIL.

CLOSING OF THE FRENCH FRONTIER LEFT TELEPHONE CHANNELS, OTHER THAN TRANSATLANTIC TEL-TELEPHONES, OPEN ONLY TO SWITZERLAND, GERMANY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

TRAFFIC WAS EXPECTED TO KEEP THESE JAMMED.

!!!!

ROME, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE CROWD IN THE PIAZZA VENEZIA LATE TODAY RECEIVED PARTLY WITH ENTHUSIASM AND PARTLY WITH SOBRIETY PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S COMMAND TO GO FORTH AND CONQUER.

WITNESSES WHO RECALLED SIMILAR ADUNATAS (MASS ASSEMBLIES) NEARLY FIVE YEARS AGO WHEN IL DUCE ANNOUNCED THE START OF ITALY'S ETHIOPIAN CAMPAIGN SAID THAT THIS TIME THERE WAS LESS OF THE ATMOSPHERE OF HIGH AND RECKLESS ADVENTURE AND MORE OF GRAVITY.

CROWDS BEGAN TO POUR INTO THE HISTORIC PIAZZA TWO HOURS BEFORE IL DUCE WAS SCHEDULED TO SPEAK. THEY STOOD QUIETLY, PERSPIRING BENEATH THE HOT SUN OF LATE AFTERNOON.

JUN 11 1940

GROUPS OF FASCIST YOUTHS, ACCOMPANIED BY BANDS, OCCASIONALLY CHORUSED PATRIOTIC HYMNS.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS WAVED BANNERS AND PLACARDS BEARING THE USUAL WATCHWORDS "TUNISIA," "NICE," "SAVOIA," "CORSICA," "MALTA," AND "SUEZ."

THEY FLOURISHED ALOFT SKETCHES OF UMBRELLAS (A REMINDER OF BRITAIN'S FORMER PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S EVER-PRESENT PERSONAL POSSESSION), ALONG WITH PICTURES OF TOP HATS AND MONEY BAGS--YOUNG FASCISM'S CUSTOMARY EMBLEMS OF DERISION FOR DEMOCRACIES.

30.24-2879

30.24-2879

IN THE FRONT ROWS OF THE SURGING MULTITUDE, DIRECTLY BENEATH THE FAMOUS BALCONY FROM WHICH MUSSOLINI SPOKE, WAS A PLATOON OF MUSSOLINI'S MUSKETEERS WEARING DEATH'S-HEAD CAPS.

BEHIND THEM STOOD A STRAIGHT, STIFF ROW OF BROWN-UNIFORMED NAZIS. NEARBY WAS A SMALL CLUSTER OF RED-SHIRTED, WHITE-HAIRED VETERANS OF GARIBALDI'S VOLUNTEERS, THE MEN WHO FOUGHT FOR A UNITED ITALY FOURSCORE YEARS AGO.

MUSSOLINI APPEARED ON HIS BALCONY PUNCTUALLY AT 6 P.M. (NOON, EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

AS IF TO EMPHASIZE HIS THESIS OF WAR AND CONTINUATION OF THE FASCIST REVOLUTION, HE WORE THE BLACK UNIFORM OF A PARTY MEMBER.

THE CROWDS NOTED THAT HE LEFT OFF HIS USUAL BLACK GLOVES.

BEHIND IL DUCE, FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, HIS SON-IN-LAW, CLAD IN A WHITE UNIFORM, CHATTED AFFABLY WITH GRAY-UNIFORMED MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN GENERAL STAFF.

ETTORE MUTI, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE FASCIST PARTY, CLAD IN HIS KHAKI AVIATION UNIFORM WHICH HE HAD DONNED ON ANNOUNCING HIS INTENTION OF GOING TO THE FRONT, CALLED UPON THE THRONG FOR THE USUAL SALUTE TO IL DUCE.

THE CROWD RESPONDED WITH ENTHUSIASM. MANY, IMPATIENT TO HEAR MUSSOLINI'S WORDS, IRRITABLY HISSED THOSE WHO DELAYED MATTERS BY PROLONGING THE DEMONSTRATION.

MQ520PED JUN 11 1940

ROME, JUNE 10-(AP)-STREETS AS DARK AS COUNTRY ROADS MADE ROMANS AWARE OF THEIR COUNTRY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR TONIGHT AS SOON AS THE SUN SANK BEHIND THE CITY'S ANCIENT HILLS. JUN 11 1940

A BLACK-OUT BLACKER THAN ITALY EVER BEFORE EXPERIENCED COVERED THE CAPITAL LONG BEFORE THE ZERO HOUR OF SCHEDULED HOSTILITIES AT MIDNIGHT, PERHAPS SOMEWHERE ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

YET THE PEOPLE DANCED UNDER THE BLUE LIGHTS WHICH GLOWED DIMLY OVER OPEN AIR FLOORS OF RESTAURANTS JUST OPENING WITH THE ARRIVAL OF SUMMER-LIKE WEATHER.

AUTOMOBILES WERE LESS OF A PROBLEM THAN MIGHT BE SUPPOSED. ONLY OFFICIAL CARS WERE ALLOWED ON THE STREETS AND THEY KEPT IN LOW GEAR CLOSE TO THE CURBS.

PEDESTRIANS SEEMED TO HAVE TAKEN COVER. JUN 11 1940

MJ1037PED

ROME, JUNE 11-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-AMONG THE FEW AMERICANS CAUGHT IN ITALY BY THE WAR IS BARBARA HUTTON, WHO IS STAYING AT ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL ROME HOTELS. JUN 11 1940

FRIENDS SAID SHE WAS HESITATING BETWEEN REMAINING HERE AND RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES BY TRANSATLANTIC PLANE.

ANOTHER AMERICAN WOMAN, JOSEPHINE CAREY, SCULPTRESS, LEFT FOR GENOA LAST NIGHT TO TRY TO OBTAIN PASSAGE HOME ON THE AMERICAN EXPORT VESSEL EXOCHORDA.

MJ11PED

Barbara Hutton
THE
RD Am

ITALIAN--BEHIND THE NEWS JUN 11 1940

ITALY, NOW AT WAR WITH THE ALLIES, SHARES WITH ONE OF HER ENEMIES--FRANCE--A COMMON FRONTIER OF APPROXIMATELY 280 MILES DEFENDED BY THE "LITTORIO LINE" OF FORTIFICATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN STRENGTHENED IN RECENT MONTHS.

THIS FRONTIER IS EXTREMELY MOUNTAINOUS, A FACT WHICH HAS CAUSED ITALY TO TRAIN LARGE NUMBERS OF HER TROOPS ESPECIALLY FOR MOUNTAIN WARFARE.

THREE RAILWAYS AND SIX INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAYS CROSS THE FRENCH-ITALIAN BORDER.

FIRST ADD ITALIAN--BEHIND THE NEWS BY THE AP X X X ITALIAN BORDER.

BEYOND THE "LITTORIO LINE" FROM ITALY LIES THE FRENCH CITY OF NICE AND SAVOY, FOR WHICH THE ITALIANS REPEATEDLY HAVE SHOUTED DEMANDS.

SAVOY, A REGION MADE UP OF PARTS OF TWO FRENCH DEPARTMENTS FORMERLY WAS A DUCHY LYING BETWEEN ITALY AND FRANCE. SUBSEQUENTLY IT BECAME A PART OF THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA AND IN 1860 SAVOY AND NICE WERE CEDED BY VICTOR EMMANUEL II, FOUNDER OF MODERN ITALY, TO FRANCE.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II WAS THE GRANDFATHER OF THE PRESENT ITALIAN MONARCH.

THE ACQUISITION OF NICE AND SAVOY BY THE ITALIANS WOULD EXTEND THEIR SWAY OVER A LARGE CHUNK OF MOUNTAINOUS AND COASTAL LAND ON SOUTHEASTERN FRANCE.

JUN 11 1940

NICE IS THE SEAT OF NUMEROUS INDUSTRIES AND IS FAMOUS FOR ITS CARNIVAL FESTIVITIES, ESPECIALLY THE "BATTLE OF FLOWERS."

THE ITALIANS ALSO HAVE MADE DEMANDS ON FRANCE FOR CORSICA--SCENE OF NAPOLEON BONAPART'E BIRTHPLACE--AND TUNISIA.

GERMANY'S ANSCHLUSS WITH AUSTRIA GAVE THE AXIS PARTNERS A COMMON FRONTIER OF APPROXIMATELY 210 MILES, RUNNING THROUGH RUGGED ALPINE TERRITORY. THREE RAILWAYS AND FIVE HIGHWAYS THREADING THROUGH MOUNTAIN PASSES PROVIDE THE MEANS OF MILITARY COMMUNICATION.

ITALY ALSO HAS COMMON FRONTIERS WITH SWITZERLAND AND YUGOSLAVIA--A MATTER OF ABOUT 370 AND 140 MILES RESPECTIVELY.

ITALY RECENTLY HAS BEEN RUSHING CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FORTIFICATIONS ALONG THE YUGOSLAV BORDER.

M0242PED

ATHENS, JUNE 10-(AP)-PERSONNEL OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES IN ITALY WILL BE BROUGHT TO GREECE BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS SAID THE FASCISTS EXPECTED TO TAKE THE ALLIED DIPLOMATS IN A WARSHIP FROM BARI TO ALBANIA, AND THEN USHER THEM ACROSS THE ALBANIAN FRONTIERS INTO GREECE.

SN633PED

VALLETTA, MALTA, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE LONG AWAITED BLOW OF ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR WAS RECEIVED WITH CALM TONIGHT BY THE WHOLE POPULATION OF THIS EXPOSED BRITISH ISLAND NEAR THE ITALIAN "BOOT."

SN1157PED

JUN 11 1940

BERLIN, JUNE 10-(AP)-FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN WERE SUMMONED TO A SPECIAL MEETING, AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE AT 7 P.M. (NOON E.S.T. TODAY) AT WHICH FOREIGN MINISTER RIBBENTROP WAS TO DELIVER A DECLARATION OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT. IT WAS GENERALLY ASSUMED THE STATEMENT WOULD DEAL WITH ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

JUN 11 1940

WN1 248PED

BERLIN--FIRST ADD ITALIAN XXX THE WAR.

ALL ITALIAN CORRESPONDENTS, ATTENDING THE SHOWINGOF A FILM AT THE MINISTRY OF PROPAGANDA, SUDDENLY ROSE TONIGHT AND LEFT.

JUN 11 1940

NO EXPLANATION WAS GIVEN FOR THE ACTION, BUT IT WAS ASSUMED THEY HAD RECEIVED SOME INFORMATION OF AN IMPORTANT NATURE.

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30.24-2881

BUDAPEST, JUNE 10-(AP)-TURKEY'S IMMINENT FULFILLMENT OF HER MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE BECAME THE KEY TONIGHT TO THEFUTURE OF THE VASTLY-WORRIED BALKANS, WHICH RUMBLED WITH FRENZIED MILITARY PREPARATIONS AS A RESULT OF ITALY'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE ALLIES.

CLOAKED IN SUDDEN STRICT CENSORSHIP, THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT DECLARED A STATE OF "ALERT," PUTTING THE NATION ON A VIRTUALLY FULL

BUDAPEST--FIRST NIGHT LEAD BALKANS (ROUNDUP) XXX VIRTUALLY FULL WARTIME BASIS.

TURKISH OFFICIALS SAID UNOFFICIALLY THEY WERE READY TONMWVE UP TO THEIR AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

HUNGARY, RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, FREECE AND BULGARIA ALL URGENTLY LOOKED TO THEIR OWN MILITARY PRECAUTIONS WHILE CASTING ANXIOUS EYES TOWARD TURKEY AND TOWARD SOVIET RUSSIA.

JUN 11 1940

DESPITE PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S STATEMENT THAT ITALY'S LITTLE NEIGHBORS WOULD BE SAFE AS LONG AS THEY OBSERVED STRICT NEUTRALITY, THE BALKANS WERE TAKING NO CHANCES, FOR THEY HAVE EXPECTED THE WORST WHILE HOPING FOR THE BEST EVER SINCE GERMANY AND THE ALLIES WENT TO WAR LAST SEPTEMBER.

MOST OF THEM REMEMBER THAT GERMANY GAVE SIMILAR ASSURANCES TO HER LITTLE NEIGHBORS SHORTLY BEFORE INVADING DENMARK, NORWAY, THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM.

BANKS IN MOST OF THE SOUTHEASTERN EUROPEAN CAPITALS SUSPENDING BUYING OR TRADING IN THE POUND STERLING AND THE FRENCH FRANC IN THE BELIEF IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE HENCEFORTH TO MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

BY NATIONS, THIS IS THE WAY THE SITUATION SHAPED UP TONIGHT IN THIS TRADITIONAL TINDER BOX OF EUROPE:

TURKEY:

STRICT CENSORSHIP WAS ENFORCED AND TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD WAS CUT OFF FOR A SHORT TIME AS THE NATION HASTENED EMERGENCY MILITARY PREPARATIONS LOOKING TO JOINING BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENTS FAILED TO DISCLOSE WHEN AND HOW TURKEY WOULD FULFILL HER PACT. SHE IS NOT BOUND UNDER IT TO GO TO WAR AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA;

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT TURKEY AND RUSSIA WITHDREW TROOPS FROM THEIR MUTUAL FRONTIER RECENTLY UNDER A SECRET AGREEMENT.

CASHING OF DOLLAR CHECKS WAS HALTED IN ISTANBUL FOR FEAR THE MEDITERRANEAN WOULD BE BLOCKED AND THE CHECKS COULD NOT BE FORWARDED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR PAYMENT.

HUNGARY:

JUN 11 1940

THE FOREIGN OFFICE DECLARED, "HUNGARY AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR HAD DEFINED HER ATTITUDE, WHICH WILL NOT CHANGE NOW WHEN ITALY ENTERS THE WAR. HUNGARY HAS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE PEACE OF EUROPE WILL NOT BE AFFECTED BY THIS NEW CONFLICT."

FOR ALL THESE OPTIMISTIC WORDS, HUNGARIAN TROOPS, WHICH HAVE BEEN MOBILIZED IN FORCE FOR THE PAST SEVERAL WEEKS, WERE REPORTED ALREADY ON THE MARCH TOWARD THE RUMANIAN BORDER.

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH SEVERAL TIMES HAS FLATLY DECLARED ITS FAITH IN THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS AND ITS "NON-BELLIGERENCE" AT THE SIDE OF ITALY AND GERMANY, WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE FEARING A RUSSIAN MOVE INTO RUMANIA THAT MIGHT CARRY THE RED ARMY TROOPS FARTHER INTO SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE'S CENTRAL PORTION.

NERVOUSNESS CREATED BY MUSSOLINV

(MORE) E

BUDAPEST-FIRST ADD FIRST NL BALKANS X X X CENTRAL PORTION.

NERVOUSNESS CREATED BY MUSSOLINI'S DECLARATION OF WAR WAS INDICATED BY THE ISSUANCE OF EXTRA EDITIONS OF NEWSPAPERS HERE AND THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE OTHER COUNTRIES----A TEMPORARY LIFTING OF THE ALMOST UNIVERSAL PROHIBITION AGAINST SUCH EDITIONS.

BUDAPEST POLICE MASSED BEFORE THE GERMAN, ITALIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH LEGATIONS TO PREVENT POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS FAVORING THE AXIS POWERS AND OPPOSING THE ALLIES.

RUMANIA:

KING CAROL STRENGTHENED HIS DEFENSE FORCES ON THE YUGOSLAV AND RUSSIAN FRONTIERS IMMEDIATELY UPON THE NEWS THAT ITALY HAD GONE TO WAR. RUMANIA ALREADY HAS UNDER ARMS AN ESTIMATED 1,500,000 TO 2,000,000 MEN.

(RUMANIA IN THE WORLD WAR SETTLEMENTS GAINED MUCH TERRITORY--TRANSYLVANIA, BESSARABIA AND PART OF THE DOBRUJA, WHICH HUNGARY, RUSSIA AND BULGARIA, RESPECTIVELY, WOULD LIKE TO HAVE BACK. RUMANIA HAS A GUARANTEE OF TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY FROM THE ALLIES.)

THE RUMANIAN CROWN COUNCIL WAS SUMMONED TO MEET TOMORROW WITH REAFFIRMATION OF RUMANIAN NEUTRALITY EXPECTED.

DRASTIC RATIONING WAS EXPECTED AS A RESULT OF THE PROBABLE CLOSING OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, WHICH WILL CUT OFF A LARGE PART OF RUMANIAN IMPORTS. RUMANIA'S OWN CROPS HAVE BEEN HURT BY THE SEVERE WINTER AND A FLOODING SPRING SEASON.

JUN 11 1940

YUGOSLAVIA:

LONG NERVOUS, THIS COUNTRY WHICH WAS BORN OUT OF THE WORLD WAR TRAVAIL, AND ON WHOSE SOIL THE CONFLICT OF 1914-18 BEGAN, CALLED UP LARGE ADDITIONAL NUMBERS OF TECHNICAL TROOPS AND ORDERED ERECTION OF FURTHER FORTIFICATIONS IMMEDIATELY ON HER FRONTIERS WITH ITALY AND GERMANY, ALREADY STRONGLY GUARDED.

TWO CABINET MINISTERS RESIGNED IN A MOVE EXPECTED TO BRING FORMATION OF A GOVERNMENT MORE UNITED TO MEET ANY EVENTUALITY OF THE ITALIAN ACTION.

THE OFFICIAL REACTION TO THE MUSSOLINI REASSURANCES WAS THAT THERE WAS LITTLE HOPE OF PREVENTING THE WAR FROM OVERFLOWING INTO THE BALKANS.

YUGOSLAVIA REMEMBERS ALL TOO WELL THE TRAGIC EVENTS THAT FOLLOWED JUNE 28, 1914, WHEN A YOUNG BOSNIAN, GAVRIO PRINZIP, ASSASSINATED ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AT SARAJEVO.

ONE MONTH LATER THE CANON OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY WERE BOMBARDING BELGRADE, THEN CAPITAL OF SERBIA, AND THE WORLD WAR WAS WELL BEGUN. SERBIA AS A NATION DIED, AND FROM THE CARNAGE EMERGED THE PRESENT NATION OF YUGOSLAVIA.

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT PREDICTED THAT IN THE PRESENT CONFLICT, "IF YUGOSLAVIA'S FRONTIERS ARE VIOLATED, RUSSIAN INTERVENTION IS EXPECTED ON OUR BEHALF."

IN RECENT MONTHS, RUSSIA AND YUGOSLAVIA HAVE BEEN DRAWING CLOSER TOGETHER, ALREADY HAVING MADE A TRADE AGREEMENT, AND THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT THEY PLANNED MILITARY COOPERATION IN THE EVENT OF NEED.

IT WAS NOT MADE CLEAR JUST HOW RUSSIA'S POSSIBLE INTERVENTION ON BEHALF OF YUGOSLAVIA WOULD SQUARE WITH THE SOVIET UNION'S PACT WITH NAZI GERMANY.

JUN 11 1940

IN RUSSIA, NEWS OF ITALY'S PLUNGE INTO THE WAR WAS CONFINED TO A BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE MOSCOW RADIO, WITHOUT COMMENT.

"YUGOSLAVIA WILL MAINTAIN STRICT NEUTRALITY," SAID A YUGOSLAV FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN AT BELGRADE. "IN THE EVENT OF TURKEY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR, THE YUGOSLAV POSITION WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED AS

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FAR AS WE ARE CONCERNED."

GREECE:

NAVL AND NILITARY PRECAUTIONS WERE INSTITUTED EARLY IN THE EVENING AMID EXPRESSION SEMI-OFFICIALLY OF FEARS THAT THE ALLIES OR ITALY WOULD ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH NAVAL BASES IN GREECE'S ISLANDS OF THE AEGEAN SEA.

GREECE HOLDS A GUARANTEE OF TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY FROM BRITAIN AND FRANCE, BUT IT WAS ADMITTED IN ATHENS THAT GREECE

(MORE)

JH1213AED

BUDAPEST--SECOND ADD FIRST NL BALKANS X X X THAT GREECE COULD HARDLY STAY OUT OF THE CONFLICT IF TURKEY FULFILLED HER PACT WITH THE ALLIES. IT WAS FEARED THE ALLIES OR ITALY MIGHT ATTEMPT TO USE GREEK ISLANDS IN THE AEGEAN.

THE NATION IS SANDWICHED IN BETWEEN TURKEY TN THE EAST AND ITALIAN-HELD ALBANIA ON THE WEST.

BULGARIA:

OFFICIAL BULGARIAN QUARTERS LOOKED TOWARD RUSSIA'S RED ARMY TO PROTECT BULGARIA FROM BEING CAUGHT IN THE CONFLICT. BULGARIA, LIKE YUGOSLAVIA, HAS LATELY BEEN DRAWING CLOSER THE TIES OF FRIENDSHIP WITH RUSSIA.

NEVERTHELESS, MILITARY PRECAUTIONS WERE TAKEN ON THE TURKISH AND GREEK FRONTIERS, AND TURKEY'S NEXT MOVE WAS AWAITED WITH ANXIETY.

JUN 11 1940

JH1217AED

5 Italian Vessels Flee To Buenos Aires Refuge

Join Trio Of German Vessels. Others Have Sought Haven in Montevideo

Buenos Aires, June 10 (AP)—With Premier Mussolini's declaration of war against the Allies, five Italian ships today joined a trio of German vessels as war refugees in Buenos Aires harbor.

They are the liner Principessa Maria and the freighters Monte Santos, Capo Rosa, Gianfranco and Valdarno. The German craft are the Lahn, Anatolia and Nienberg.

Other Italian ships have taken refuge in Montevideo and Brazilian harbors.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 10-(AP)-ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE EUROPEAN WAR TODAY CREATED NEW PROBLEMS OF NEUTRALITY FOR ARGENTINA, HOME OF SOME 2,000,000 PERSONS OF ITALIAN EXTRACTION.

FOR ONE THING, THE ITALIAN STEP INCREASED MANY-FOLD THE POSSIBILITIES OF FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES SINCE PRO-FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS HERE LONG HAVE BEEN OUTSPOKENLY ANTI-BRITISH IN SENTIMENT.

NATIONALISTS LIKEWISE FREQUENTLY HAVE ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES BEARING THE STAMP OF STRONG ANTI-BRITISH AND PRO-GERMAN OR PRO-ITALIAN FEELINGS.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES DEFERRED COMMENT ON ITALY'S BELLIGERENCY, BUT THE MAN IN THE STREET EXPRESSED LITTLE SURPRISE.

THE SPREAD OF THE WAR CUT ANOTHER LARGE SEGMENT FROM ARGENTINA'S OVERSEAS TRADE. IN ADDITION TO HEAVY MEAT CONTRACTS, ITALY HAD JUST ESTABLISHED CREDITS FOR THE PURCHASE OF 1,000,000 PESOS (ABOUT $298,000) WORTH OF CEREALS AND OTHER PRODUCTS, ALL OF WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN SHIPPED.

THE GOVERNMENT ORDERED ALL ARGENTINE MERCHANT SHIPS IN HOME PORTS TO STAY THERE AND DIRECTED ALL THOSE ABROAD TO RETURN HOME IMMEDIATELY.

MEANWHILE, 11 ITALIAN SHIPS TOTALING MORE THAN 55,000 TONS LAY IN BRAZILIAN PORTS AWAITING ORDERS.

JUN 11 1940

BUENOS AIRES--FIRST ADD ITALIAN X X X AWAITING ORDERS.

THE LARGEST OF THEM, THE 23,861-TON CONTE GRANDE, RETURNED TO SANTOS YESTERDAY AFTER HALTING A VOYAGE TO MONTEVIDEO. SOME 50 OF THE 300 PASSENGERS ABOARD PLANNED TO CONTINUE THEIR JOURNEY ABOARD BRAZILIAN SHIPS.

ONE OTHER ITALIAN SHIP, THE 4,310-TON TEBRO, IS AT SANTOS.

OTHER ITALIAN CRAFT IN BRAZILIAN PORTS INCLUDE:

AT RIO DE JANEIRO, THE 5,228-TON AUTORIAS; AT SAO SALVADOR, THE 4,056-TON LIAND AND THE 3,434-TON AUGUSTA; AT RECIFE, THE 218-TON LIBRALO, 2,417-TON STELLA, 3,639-TON AFRICANA, 3,175-TON BUTTERFLY, 3,215-TON PAMPANO, AND 3,315-TON MAGGIO.

SN1027PED

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 10-(AP)-ARGENTINE MEAT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAS "ORDERED SUSPENSION OF BUYING CONTRACTS DUE TO LACK OF SHIPPING."

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE SUSPENSION INVOLVED ORDERS FOR ABOUT $125,000 HERE AND SIMILAR AMOUNTS IN BRAZIL AND IN URUGUAY.

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JUN 11 1940

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 10-(AP)-PORT AUTHORITIES HERE SAID TODAY THAT SINCE SATURDAY ITALIAN VESSELS HAVE NOT BEEN COMMUNICATING BY RADIO AS IS CUSTOMARY, AND THEREFORE, IN THIS RESPECT, HAVE ASSUMED THE SAME STATUS AS SHIPS OF BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES.

W1127AED

JUN 11 1940

OTTAWA, JUNE 10-(AP)-CANADA IS READY TO PROVIDE A HAVEN FOR BRITISH REFUGEE CHILDREN, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY, BUT CONSENT OF PARENTS AND OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS STILL MUST BE SECURED.

AN OFFICIAL OF THE IMMIGRATION DIVISION OF THE MINES AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT SAID THEY WERE "WILLING TO DO EVERYTHING" IN THEIR POWER TO PROVIDE A HAVEN FOR THE CHILDREN.

W1157AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 10-(AP)-ITALO VERRANDO, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ITALIAN LINE IN THIS COUNTRY, SAID TODAY THAT THE LINER REX, NOW IN ITALY, WOULD MAKE A WEST-BOUND SAILING "EARLY IN SEPTEMBER--WHEN THE WAR WILL BE OVER."

JUN 11 1940

"I'M VERY SERIOUS," HE TOLD REPORTERS. "IF IT (THE WAR) IS NOT OVER, I'LL BUY YOU BOYS LUNCH."

ITALY'S DECLARATION OF WAR FOUND ALL ITALIAN LINE SHIPS SAFE AT HOME OR IN NEUTRAL PORTS, HE SAID.

MJ1237AED

FIRST LEAD THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

JUN 11 1940

WE MUST KNOW MORE ABOUT MUSSOLINI'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS BEFORE BEING ABLE TO GAUGE THE FULL PURPORT OF ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR.

IF HE CONFINES HIS ACTIVITIES TO THE RIVIERA AND THOSE ZONES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA IN WHICH HE HAS SPECIAL INTEREST, THEN THE IMMEDIATE BLOW TO THE FRENCH WILL BE LESS SEVERE.

IF HE STRIKES DIRECTLY AT THE HEART OF FRANCE, IN AN EFFORT TO HELP HITLER TRY TO GIVE THE ALREADY HARD-PRESSED FRENCH ARMY THE COUP DE GRACE, THEN OBVIOUSLY THE POSITION OF WEYGAND'S FORCES WILL BECOME THAT MUCH MORE GRAVE.

MUSSOLINI'S DECLARATION OF WAR, HOWEVER, DOESN'T AT ALL MEAN

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THAT THE ALLIED CAUSE IS HOPELESS AT THIS JUNCTURE, CRITICAL THOUGH IT BE.

THE ONLY RESOURCES HE BRINGS HIS AXIS PARTNER ARE STRICTLY MILITARY. NEITHER ITALY NOR GERMANY HAS ECONOMIC RESERVES OR SUPPLIES OF ANY MOMENT.

THUS IT WOULD SEEM THAT THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS MUST WIN QUICKLY

FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD MACKENZIE'S THE WAR (CORRECT) TODAY

XXX MUST WIN QUICKLY

JUN 11 1940

OR NOT AT ALL. IN A LONG WAR THE ALLIES LIKELY WILL TRIUMPH. MUSSOLINI IS MAKING A HUGE GAMBLE, ALONG WITH HITLER.

THE ITALIAN ENTRANCE INTO THE CONFLICT MAY EASILY BE THE BRAND WHICH WILL SET THE REST OF EUROPE AFLAME. THE ALLIES ARE READY FOR WAR IN THE BALKANS AND MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, WITH GREAT CONCENTRATIONS OF TROOPS AND NAVAL VESSELS. MOST OF THE NATIONS OF THIS AREA, TOO, ARE PRIMED AND SET ON HAIR-TRIGG

(MORE)

SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD MACKENZIE'S THE WAR TODAY XXX OF THIS AREA, TOO, ARE PRIMED AND SET ON HAIR-TRIGGER.

JUN 11 1940

MUSSOLINI HAS UNLEASHED THE HURRICANE.

"FROM THE SEA TO THE ARGONNE" ETC., START OF PREVIOUS.

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

"FROM THE SEA TO THE ARGONNE, THE BATTLE CONTINUES MORE AND MORE VIOLENT." (FRENCH MORNING COMMUNIQUE.)

THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE BATTLE OF FRANCE IS ENTERING ITS DECISIVE STAGES.

THE POSITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY IS INDEED GRAVE. DEVELOPMENTS ARE LIKELY TO MOVE FAST FROM NOW ON.

THE ONLY THING WE CAN ADD AT THE MOMENT IS THAT THE ISSUE HASN'T YET BEEN DETERMINED. WEYGAND STILL HAS A CHANCE TO PERFORM HIS MIRACLE.

JUN 11 1940

HITLER APPEARS TO HAVE FLUNG INTO THE BALANCE VIRTUALLY ALL HIS REMAINING RESOURCES IN A SUPREME EFFORT TO SEND HIS 225-MILE BATTLE-LINE SMASHING OVER THE FRENCH DEFENDERS INTO PARIS.

THE UNPRECEDENTED ASSAULT FORCE OF 1,800,000 MEN WHICH HE IS USING AGAINST THE WEARY FRENCH REPRESENTS A GERMAN ADVANTAGE OF PERHAPS TWO TO ONE--AND 600,000 OF THESE ARE FRESH TROOPS WHICH WERE SENT IN AGAINST THE DEFENDERS' RIGHT WING IN THE ARGONNE, ALONG WITH ANOTHER 3,500 TANKS.

GERMAN PRESSURE HAS BEEN HEAVIEST IN THREE MAIN SECTORS. THESE HAVE BEEN ON THE EXTREME ENDS OF THE LONG FRONT AND IN THE CENTER.

ON THE FRENCH LEFT WING THE NAZIS HAVE CONTINUED TO TRY TO EFFECT A TURNING MOVEMENT DOWN THE COAST. THEY SUCCEEDED IN PIERCING THE FRENCH LINE WITH 200 TANKS AND JAMMING SOME OF THESE THROUGH TO ROUEN, WHICH IS THE PORT OF PARIS, CLOSE TO THE MOUTH OF THE SEINE.

THE GERMAN INFANTRY WASN'T ABLE TO FOLLOW THROUGH AFTER THE TANKS AND THUS A BAD BREAK IN THE FRENCH LINE WAS AVERTED FOR THE TIME BEING. THE CAPTURE OF ROUEN WOULD REPRESENT A GRIEVOUS LOSS TO THE FRENCH FOR IT NOT ONLY IS ONE OF THE CHIEF PORTS OF THE NATION BUT IS A GREAT CENTER OF DISTRIBUTION FOR NORTHERN FRANCE. MANY OF THE

SUPPLIES OF THE CAPITAL PASS THROUGH ROUEN. JUST AT THE MOUTH OF THE SEINE LIES THE GREAT PORT OF LE HAVRE, WHICH THE GERMANS ALSO ARE EAGER TO GET.

IN THE CENTER OF THE LINE THE GERMANS HAVE KEPT HAMMERING AT POSITIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE OISE RIVER, IN AN EFFORT TO OPEN UP THIS VALLEY ROUTE TO PARIS.

OVER ON THE FRENCH RIGHT WING THE GERMAN ATTACK IN THE ARGONNE REGION WITH FRESH TROOPS APPEARS TO BE FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRYING TO HAMMER DOWN TO THE MARNE RIVER AND FOLLOW THIS HISTORIC STREAM THROUGH TO THE CAPITAL.

OF THESE THREE MAIN THRUSTS THE MOST DANGEROUS TO DATE HAS BEEN THAT ALONG THE COAST, SINCE IT THREATENS TO TURN THE FRENCH WING PUT THE GERMANS IN POSSESSION OF LE HAVRE AND ROUEN AND SWING A GREAT CLAW ABOUT PARIS FROM THE WEST. IT IS IN THIS DRIVE THAT THE GERMANS HAVE REACHED ONE POINT SOME 35 MILES FROM PARIS. IN ITSELF THIS DOESN'T NECESSARILY MEAN DISASTER, FOR THE OLD KAISER CAME NEARER THE CAPITAL THAN THAT IN 1914.

JUN 11 1940

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(UNDATED) FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY BY MACKENZIE XXX THAT IN 1914.

TO ME EVEN MORE DRAMATIC THAN THE UNPARALLELED IMMENSITY OF THIS BLOODY CLASH AT ARMS IS THE TIME ELEMENT INVOLVED.

THE COMPARATIVELY SHORT PERIOD--MAYBE A MERE FORTNIGHT OR SO--IN WHICH HITLER MUST WIN THE WAR OR LIKELY LOSE.

THE MERE FORTNIGHT WHICH THE ALLIES MUST HOLD THE SAVAGE RUSH OF THE GERMAN HORDES IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A GOOD CHANCE FOR VICTORY.

A MERE FORTNIGHT ON WHICH HANGS THE LIFE OF EMPIRES.

ALL THIS IS PREMISED ON FACTS WHICH YOU AND I HAVE DISCUSSED MORE THAN ONCE BEFORE BECAUSE OF MY INSISTENCE OF THEIR IMPORTANCE.

ON THE ONE HAND WE HAVE HITLER, EQUIPPED WITH THE MOST POWERFUL WAR-MACHINE EVER CONSTRUCTED, MOST CERTAINLY THREATENING QUICK ANNIHILATION OF ANYTHING CROSSING ITS PATH, BUT WITH VIRTUALLY NO RESOURCES OF ANY KIND WITH WHICH TO MAINTAIN HIS WONDER-MACHINE.

ON THE OTHER HAND THE ALLIES, UNPREPARED TO STAND UP AGAINST THIS AVALANCHE, BUT POSSESSING BETWEEN THEM WEALTH AND RESOURCES BEYOND DREAMS--IF THEY CAN ONLY HOLD THE NAZI ONSLAUGHT LONG ENOUGH TO DRAW ON THOSE RESOURCES.

FRENCH PREMIER REYNAUD ON MAY 22 DECLARED THAT IF FRANCE COULD "HOLD OUT FOR ONE MONTH--AND WE WILL HOLD OUT FOR WHATEVER TIME IS NECESSARY--WE WILL HAVE TRAVELED THREE FOURTHS OF THE ROAD TO VICTORY."

OF COURSE WE KNOW THAT REYNAUD WASN'T TRYING TO PIN THIS THING TO AN EXACT PERIOD. ALSO, HE WAS SPEAKING BEFORE THE ALLIED TRAGEDY IN FLANDERS. STILL, THE PURPORT OF HIS REMARK REMAINS THE SAME, FOR HE MEANT THAT HITLER COULDN'T STAND A LONG WAR--THAT THE FUEHRER WOULD HAVE SHOT HIS BOLT IN PERHAPS A MONTH.

I KNOW HOW REYNAUD VIEWS THE BAD ECONOMIC POSITION OF GERMANY. FOR HE AND I TALKED FREELY OF THAT WHEN I SAW HIM IN PARIS JUST AFTER THE MUNICH CRISIS WHILE HE WAS MINISTER OF ECONOMICS IN THE FRENCH CABINET. THE PREMIER NOT ONLY IS A MILITARY EXPERT BUT A WIDELY KNOWN ECONOMIC AUTHORITY. HE TOLD ME IN EFFECT THAT THE REICH WAS HEADED STRAIGHT FOR CHAOS.

JUN 11 1940

WELL, WE STILL HAVE TEN DAYS LEFT OF THE MONTH WHICH REYNAUD ALLOWED HITLER TO WIN THE WAR WITH THE BLITZKRIEG. OF COURSE WE CAN'T PIN THE THING TO A GIVEN DAY, BUT THAT HAPPENS TO BE A MIGHTY INTERESTING FIGURE TO SPECULATE ON.

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TEN DAYS MUST BRING SLACKENING TO THE FURIOUS GERMAN DRIVE. IF THE FRENCH CAN PRESERVE THEMSELVES FROM BEING KNOCKED OUT FOR THAT BRIEF PERIOD THEY WILL HAVE CROWDED THEIR WAY INTO AT LEAST A TINY SPOT OF SUN. TIME WILL WORK FOR THEM AND AGAINST THE INVADERS. AS ALLIED GENERALISSIMO WEYGAND SAID TO HIS TROOPS YESTERDAY:-

"THE ENEMY HAS SUFFERED CONSIDERABLE LOSSES. SOON HE WILL REACH THE END OF HIS EFFORT.

"THIS IS THE LAST QUARTER HOUR. HOLD FAST."

WHAT A DRAMA! AND WITH THE EVER WILLING BUT HEAVILY OUTNUMBERED POILU NOT KNOWING WHEN THE ITALIANS MAY RUSH IN TO HELP THE NAZIS DELIVER THE COUP DE GRACE.

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FRENCH BEHIND MARNE; RAIN SLOWS NAZI DRIVE

Rains Aid in Defense of Paris

JUN 12 1940

PARIS, June 11 (A. P.).—Gen. Weygand's armies were declared tonight in dispatches from the front to be checking the invading Germans on the French left (west) flank, where the deepest Nazi thrust had carried light armored columns across the Seine.

Meanwhile, thunderstorms broke over the vast dry and hot battlefields, impeding the dive bombers and tanks at the head of the German advance toward the capital.

In the central section of the front northeast of Paris a heavy German offensive was being met head-on in the Ourco Valley. The French right (east) was declared holding firm in the Argonne.

The French fell back steadily from the Somme, but still held a deep zone of support points organized to combat German air raids and tank dashes.

The battle now hung upon the ability of the French to hold the Seine to the west and the Marne to the east to prevent the Nazis from encircling Paris.

Despite what the Allies had termed the Italian "stab in the back," and the continuing Nazi drive on Paris, the French Government carried on its work at Tours, south of Paris.

Paris Like City Under Siege.

Paris itself began to look like a city under siege; shops were closed behind steel shutters; public buildings were guarded by police armed with rifles; refugees scurried through the empty streets; the fire of anti-aircraft guns echoed.

The rain which fell upon the city was a black rain—sifting through a mysterious cloud of smoke.

The smoke—whether from fires started in the suburbs by German bombs or from a protective screen laid down by the French authorities was not clear—hung so heavily over Paris that for a time it was impossible to see from bridge to bridge along the Seine. This afternoon, however, it had thinned out.

Various unofficial explanations were given. One was that the pall was from a burning subway and oil reservoirs some distance away. Another was that authorities were laying a smoke screen to shield Paris from aerial observation and protect civilian departures.

Only about half of the city's normal 3,000,000 population remains as France awaits for any attack to develop on the Italian frontier and at the same time tries to block a German attack from the northwest on its capital.

Last night it reported that the Germans had crossed the Seine at several points, but today's announcement indicated that the invaders had been unable to push further in this bold attempt to swing around the capital and take it from the rear.

German tanks, operating alone, were reported to have reached the environs of Paris already, though the main front was no nearer than thirty-five or forty miles.

The Military Governor of Paris today asked all young, unmobilized Frenchmen from the age of 17 and up to leave Paris.

The request applies to the fraction of the class of 1940 not yet called and to three other uncalled classes—1941, 1942 and 1943. No reason was stated.

Paris is Emptied.

Paris was but a shell as the Government established headquarters in the provinces—"somewhere in France" — and other vital agencies packed up and left. As most Ministers went to the south, Premier Paul Reynaud left to join the French army, the Ministry of Information said.

Civilians moved southward in streams.

The hour was one of gloom for Paris and for France, with Italy adding her strength to Germany's against the Allies. The nation turned for comfort to the words of Mr. Reynaud last night in an address made after Premier Mussolini had announced that Italy would go to war.

"The Allies are strong," he said. "France has been through even greater difficulties and it has always been at that moment that she has astonished the entire world."

The tanks reported in the Paris region were said to have penetrated the French lines in isolated raids.

To the northeast the Germans pushed across world war battlefields and approached the Marne and Chateau-Thierry On the west they pushed beyond the 1914 line.

[The German plan for capturing Paris was said to have failed in the world war because of a weak right wing. In the current drive the German right wing has moved the swiftest.]

The French High Command admitted in a communique issued from "somewhere in Paris" last night that the Germans had crossed the Seine at certain lower points.

"From the sea to the Oise," it said, "the enemy has increased his pressure between the route from Amiens to Rouen and from Amiens to Vernon, as far as the lower Seine at certain points where some elements have crossed the river.

"The enemy is held everywhere by vigorous counter-attacks."

Rouen is seventy miles west of Paris on the Seine and Vernon is forty miles from the capital. Some German units were reported to be in this vicinity, only thirty-five miles from Paris.

The line north of Paris ran through the central sector of the Oise Valley. After taking heavy losses here, the Germans were holding back their infantry and sending dive bombers out to blast away the French resistance, French reports said.

Eastward, where the Nazis had crossed the Aisne River, three columns fanned out from Soissons through La Ferte Milon and Le Fere-en-Tardenois and toward Fismes. These units were just north of Chateau-Thierry and the Marne, where the Germans were stopped in 1918 as the Americans fought alongside the French.

At the extreme east of the active line the French were fighting back in the Argonne district.

Quit Paris Before.

In withdrawing from Paris the Government followed a procedure adopted during the world war. The Government moved to Bordeaux on September 3, 1914, and remained there until the following December 11, after the German threat to take the capital had appeared ended.

The Government's departure was announced by the Ministry of Information last night in a communique saying:

"The High Command asked the Ministers to effect their withdrawal to the provinces in conformity with established dispositions. This withdrawal has been effected."

The French news agency, Havas, also suspended its Paris operations, and foreign news agencies moved out in whole or in part. Newspapers had already ceased to appear and much of the population, normally 3,000,000, had left.

Although the Bourse—the stock exchange—had closed, to reopen shortly in the south, the banks continued for the moment to operate here. Most communications offices were moved. Military and civil courts already had moved.

French Women Go On Knitting.

The capital's broad boulevards were almost empty of automobiles. The usual crowds had changed to occasional passers-by. Armed police-men and little groups of dirty, weary families fleeing from the northern war area were about all to be seen in the streets. These refugees were so tired they sat on their bundles along the sides of the streets.

Yet, during the early night last night, cafe orchestras played, the inevitable drinkers sat at cafe terraces, and in some of the shady little squares children played and women chatted and knitted and watched the fountains.

Somehow, the war still seemed far away. Only the occasional booming of distant anti-aircraft guns gave an ominous undercurrent to the lazy heat of the day and the smoky fog that drifted in at night.

There are many here who apparently want to stick to their beloved capital no matter what happens.

Paris Sees And Hears Huge Battle For France

Roar Of Guns And Flashes Of Shells Reported In Northwest—City Ominously Quiet As War Draws Closer

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, *Wednesday*, June 12—The creeping Battle of France edged to within the sight and hearing of suburban Parisians today as Frenchmen, for the second time in a generation, took up their stand along the historic Marne east of the city.

Residents in the outer parts of the city reported hearing the roar of the night battle and seeing the gun flashes on the northwestern horizon.

Although the Germans were trying to encircle the city, communication by highway and wire still was open to Tours, where the Government had moved in central France.

City Is Ominously Quiet

The city was ominously quiet as the battle rolled closer.

The outskirts of the city were bombed several times yesterday, but the center went untouched.

Without newspapers, Paris was filled with fantastic rumors about Soviet Russia and America.

JUN 12 1940

Only one newspaper was printed in Paris today and it was American—the Paris edition of the *Herald Tribune*. The official Government newspaper, now printed in the south, was expected to be distributed here, however, to relieve the anxiety for news.

No Lights Burn In Streets

Not a light burned in the streets, but the scarcity of automobiles and pedestrians made light unnecessary.

Electricity, water and gas still were available, however.

A turn in the weather, which up to now has favored the Nazi *Blitzkrieg* of planes and tanks, may aid the defenders of Paris. It was noticeably cooler and more cloudy this morning.

The French lines on the Seine to the west, where the Nazis were attempting to cross by boats under cover of smoke screens, and along the Marne to the east, where the Germans were turned back in 1914 and 1918, were the major hopes of the city's defenders.

But to protect Paris the French line would have to bulge northward from these two streams to a line on both sides of the Oise, as the Seine passes through the city.

An indication the high command is confident it can hold the city at least until June 21 was seen in an order to young men 17 years old and up to report to the city gates and leave Paris by that date.

Military Governor Hering was in sole command of the city since the Government's departure.

Certain food stores were ordered to remain open to assure food supplies, and shoppers were able to buy canned goods, vegetables, fruits and groceries without limit. There were few milk stores, but pastries and liquor were plentiful.

Police rounded up some Italians for concentration camps, and an angry crowd expressed loud indignation when two men waved Italian flags as police took them away.

On the west flank, French forces fought bitterly to throw back the Nazis, who were trying to cross the Seine between Rouen and Vernon, using pontoon bridges for troops and portable boats for their tanks.

Tank Drive Roars On

On the east flank, as part of what the high command called a general battle of the "greatest violence" of the whole struggle for France, a heavy tank attack by the Germans in the valleys of the Vesle and Ardre, thundered on. It is designed to cut off Rheims from the east and southwest.

Fresh German divisions were brought into the battle in the region of Champagne, on the east.

Gains "Dearly Disputed"

Bitter fighting raged on the whole course of the River Retourne, south of the Aisne and of Rethel, and the French reported the Nazi crossings there had been "dearly disputed."

South of Attigny French counter-attacks were said to have inflicted "serious losses," and all German assaults between the Aisne and Meuse rivers were pronounced repulsed.

The disclosure that the main French forces of the center had fallen back to the old Marne battlefield was made in the high command's communique reporting that Nazi divisions advancing on the Ourcq river between the towns of Ferte-Milon and Fere-en-Tardenois had "found only rear guards before them."

[Editor's Note — Fere-en-Tardenois is only a few miles north of Chateau-Thierry. This indicates that the French have been pushed across the Marne, which flows through Chateau-Thierry at the same point where the American Army fought throughout the months af June and July, 1918. The American divisions that fought in that sector were the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 26th and 28th. It was the 3rd division which checked the Germans who crossed the Marne July 15 and forced them back July 18 to 21.]

". . . The greatest part of our divisions," it was added, "received orders to transfer resistance south of the Marne."

This placed the great defensive—and the main offensive—about forty miles from Paris. Ferte-Milon and Fere-en-Tardenois lie about twenty miles apart on a line running east and west.

In 1914, the invading Germans pushed south of the Marne to a maximum depth of about twenty miles, on a front about seventy miles long, before they were halted at last.

Smoke Barrage Used

The spectacular German effort to bridge the Seine with a moving line of men and machines was on under the cover of a heavy smoke barrage.

Rain fell last night on the ravaged battlefields, and helped to slow the German advance. Thunder storms rolling over the front particularly impeded the Nazi dive-bombers and tanks.

An Air Ministry communique reported that numerous German tanks had been destroyed and columns dispersed by pilots yesterday in the Seine Valley and Argonne.

Meanwhile, other French legions stood watchfully on the Alpine frontier against a new enemy—Italy—but there was nothing to indicate that any attack had come there.

Paris Is Half Empty

Paris itself was not a capital to be captured—if it is to be captured—but only a great half-empty city lying still but alert under a rain that was as black as dusk. It fell through a heavy smoke screen which had been thrown out to complete the blackout.

The capital of France is now 125 miles to the south in the old city of Tours, on the Loire river, and there the Government carried on.

Part of the United States Embassy staff went there, but the rest stayed on here with Ambassador William C. Bullitt—apparently to remain until the last decision comes in the battle for Paris.

Police Guard Buildings

While Tours lay white and peaceful under the sun, Paris was dark and silent. The shops were closed behind steel shutters; police with rifles guarded the lonely public buildings; refugees still fled softly through the empty streets; the "archies"—anti-aircraft guns—barked on and on.

The main front line—a line on which men were dying in uncounted numbers, particularly the recklessly advancing Germans—thus ran:

It zigzagged from the English Channel southeast along the Bresle to Forges-Lex-Eaux; southwest to the Seine at Rouen; southeast along the Seine to Vernon, then northeast through the Oise Valley.

Runs Through Forest

The front north of Paris ran through the Compiegne Forest—the historic woods where on November 11, 1918, the defeated Germans signed an armistice in the railway car of General Foch.

Then it bent south through the Ourcq Valley toward the south of the Marne, turning off northeast through the Champagne plains and the Argonne Forest to joint the Maginot Line at Montmedy.

Despite the fact that the French were falling back steadily from the Somme, they were declared still to hold a deep zone of support points thick with guns to meet Nazi air raids and tank charges, such as the isolated one reported near Paris itself, along the Seine.

The battle for France appeared likely to be decided by the ability of the French to hold the Seine to the west and the Marne and thus to prevent the invaders from encircling Paris.

Tremendous Loss

The German loss in life was tremendous; they were throwing fresh divisions into the struggle as fast as the French mowed them down.

Nazi tanks were reported pushing into the district of Normandy and the departments of Seine-Inferieure and Seine and Oise.

During the day the principal German pressure in the west was on the region of Rouen and the lower Seine. In the northeast the Nazis concentrated their efforts south of Soissons and further east in the region of Rethel on the Aisne.

Tremendous fighting raged on either side of Rethel, where the Germans charged after heavy artillery preparation. The French were said to be inflicting heavy losses in hand-to-hand fighting with masses of German infantry.

Maginot Line Active

Still farther to the east the mighty guns of the Maginot Line thundered, apparently in an effort to drive back German regiments reported to be moving up to the Swiss frontier.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—It was assumed that this was a precautionary measure against the possibility they might be captured by the Germans for their labor battalions.]

From this city, the fourth largest of the world, hundreds of thousands of citizens were leaving tonight for the south and center of France on bicycles, afoot and in cars. Trains were not running. Stations were closed.

TOURS BECOMES FRENCH CAPITAL

Envoys Stream Into Town by Car From Paris.

OLD BUILDINGS TAKEN OVER

Ambassadors Bombed by Nazis While Making Journey.

TOURS, France, June 11 (A. P.).—France, wounded but standing in the seventh day of the titanic battle of France fought off German attempts to push beyond the lower Seine today and kept alert watch on her Italian border facing her new enemy.

There was no information here this morning on the situation at Paris, which the Government had evacuated along with tens of thousands of civilians.

Communications were down.

The battle in the valleys of the Seine and Ourcq rivers had reached such a crucial stage that the French confined information on them to communiques twice daily.

They explained that the least additional information might be valuable to the enemy in what they described as the greatest war of movement ever fought.

More British Arrive.

Customary military press conferences were discontinued yesterday when the Government left the capital. They will be resumed shortly, however.

Fresh British arrivals re-inforced the French as they lunged into another day's battle against German columns spearing deeper and deeper into France.

A blistering hot sun was shielded by clouds today—the first good break in the weather that the troops have had in days.

A White City on the Loire.

This white city on the banks of Tours, where the gravest peacetime concern was placating fussy tourists with good food and wine, thus was turned overnight into the nerve center of government and diplomacy at an historic hour for France.

Every resource of the ancient city was requisitioned to house ministries, embassies, legations and their staffs. Old buildings, some long condemned, were occupied by various Government departments. High officials apologized for the crowding and hastily mobilized carpenters to repair rotting floors and erect office partitions.

Along with the seemingly never-ending stream of refugees pouring into the city from the north—from the direction of Paris, about 150 miles away—rumbled trucks heavily loaded with boxes of Government records.

Germans Bombed Envoys.

In the same exodus are the luxurious embassy and legation limousines. First arrivals among them were in a caravan bringing, among others, the papal nuncio, the ambassadors of Belgium, Argentina and Spain and the ministers of Uruguay, Venezuela and Colombia. They said they had been bombed en route by German planes, but had suffered no casualties, and were thankful to the French Government for having reserved quarters for them in a difficult situation.

Tension was evident as large numbers of policemen insistently waved on the slow moving refugee motorcades through the city.

Stretching far back over the rolling Loire valley, the line contained countless children. Peering out of every crowded automobile were the expressionless, uncomprehending little faces. Drying laundry, evidently washed at roadside streams, fluttered from many automobiles.

As to how many had passed through this city since the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries a month ago no one would hazard a guess.

One policeman shrugged his shoulders helplessly.

"All day and all night it goes

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on," he said. "A little while ago it was the Spanish coming north. Now our people are moving south. It is formidable, is it not, these moving days in Europe?"

An advance guard of three members of the Paris bureau of the Associated Press—William J. Humphreys, Roy Porter and William McGaffin—arrived here today after a hazardous trip from the capital. German planes were bombing outlying Paris districts again when the correspondents left, only a week after the first big raid in which 1,000 persons were killed or wounded. This time it was only a spasmodic attack which let the city off easy.

The correspondents' road, however, was one of the objectives under fire and as they crawled through the blackout, they could hear the dull thud of exploding bombs and the drone of German planes, while searchlights swept the sky.

Suddenly a policeman waved them down with his flashlight.

"You must take the other road," he said. "A house has just tumbled down here and you can't get by."

There was a heavy odor of smoke in the air, apparently brought in on a hot north wind from the burning forest in the battle region.

Anti-aircraft guns barked.

Then, as suddenly as the raid started, it stopped and the night was strangely calm under a star-spangled sky.

JUN 12 1940

Guns in Action At Tours, New French Capital

Heavy Anti-Aircraft Fire Heard; Diplomats Tell of Being Bombed En Route

TOURS, France, June 11 (AP).—Heavy anti-aircraft fire was heard late tonight southeast of Tours, the new French capital. Cannon on the northern rim of the nation's administrative center also went into action (here eight words were censored). No planes were heard, however.

Tours, whose gravest peace-time concern was placating fussy tourists with good food and wine, was turned overnight into the nerve center of government and diplomacy at a historic hour for France. Every resource of the ancient city was requisitioned to house ministries, embassies, legations and their staffs.

Old buildings, some long condemned, were occupied by various government departments. High officials apologized for the crowding, and hastily mobilized carpenters to repair rotting floors and erect office partitions.

Along with the seemingly never-ending stream of refugees pouring into the city from the north—from the direction of Paris, about 150 miles away—rumbled trucks heavily loaded with boxes of government records.

Diplomats Bombed

In the same exodus are the luxurious embassy and legation limousines. First arrivals among them were in a caravan bringing, among others the Papal Nuncio, the Ambassadors of Belgium, the Argentine and Spain and the Ministers of Uruguay Venezuela and Colombia. They said they had been bombed en route by German planes, but had suffered no casualties and were thankful to the French government for having reserved quarters for them in a difficult situation.

William C. Bullitt, the American Ambassador, is staying in Paris, but a part of his staff has been sent to Tours to be close to the Foreign Office and other government ministries.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle jr American Ambassador accredited to the Polish government in exile, has been made Deputy Ambassador to France to remain in contact with the Foreign Ministry and may arrive soon from the site of the Polish government at Angers, where he has had headquarters since coming to France.

Already at Tours or points near by are Embassy Secretaries Freeman Matthews, Hugh S. Fullerton, Daniel Reagan and Ernest Mayer; Capt. Robert A. Schow, designated as acting Military Attache here, and Capt. John M. Sterling, Assistant Military Attache for Air.

Staying on with Mr. Bullitt at Paris are the Military Attache, Col. Horace Fuller; the Naval Attache, Cmdr. Roscoe Hillenkoetter; Counsellor of Embassy Robert Murphy; First Secretary of Embassy Maynard Barnes, and others.

BULLITT REMAINS AT PARIS EMBASSY

JUN 12 1940

But Sends Part of Staff Ahead to Tours.

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Life Goes On In Paris, But In Fashion Which Is Odd To Inhabitants

Paris, June 11 (AP)—There still is life in Paris tonight, but a strange life.

Subways are so crowded that it is almost impossible to find a place on the restricted number of trains still operating.

Taxis were so rare that as many as fifty people gathered around each one, trying to get aboard.

Some shops still were open, particularly the large food stores which have been requisitioned by the Government to assure a food supply for those who stay on in town.

American flags were flying over the British and Belgian consulates as a sign that American officials had taken over the diplomatic interests of those two countries here.

Several thousand Americans still were estimated to be in the capital despite repeated warnings by the embassy to get out.

Embassy officials are working twenty-four hours a day trying to take care of Americans in difficulty.

Maginot Line Opens Heavy Fire

Paris, June 11 (AP)—The guns of the Maginot Line were reported late today to have opened up with fierce firing, apparently in an effort to impede German regiments said to be moving toward the Swiss frontier.

Fight Today at Scene Of Armistice Signing

PARIS, June 11 (A. P.).—The front in the great battle for France ran tonight through Compiegne Forest—where early the morning of November 11, 1918, the armistice was signed in the railway car of Marshal Foch to end the first world war.

Reminder Of 1918

Paris, June 11 (AP)—The French central armies fell back behind the Marne tonight in an action reminiscent of the great defense of Paris in 1914—but this time there was no taxicab army to rush from the city to strike the Germans on the flank.

In that battle of a generation ago General Joffre rushed up the Paris garrison to help defend the Marne front.

This time such taxis as were available were heading the other way, taking refugees to the south.

Anti-Fascist French Mob Cries, 'Benito to the Stake'

Then Crowd at Bordeaux Sings 'Star-Spangled Banner'

TOURS, France, June 11 (AP).—Anti-Italian demonstrations occurred at Lyons and Bordeaux today, while at Marseilles 900 Italians were arrested during the night.

At Bordeaux a crowd massed in front of the Italian Consulate and broke several windows, shouting "Benito to the stake!" Then the crowd moved on to the American Consulate, where they sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," "God Save the King" and the "Marseillaise."

JUN 12 1940

New York Herald Tribune Suspends Paris Edition

PARIS, June 11 (A. P.).—The Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune suspended publication temporarily tonight for the first time in the fifty-three years since the paper was established in Europe in 1887.

The final edition, published this morning, told of Italy's declaration of war.

An editorial executive who spent this afternoon clearing out his desk said:

"We can't publish without any news and without any paper. We hope to resume when it is possible."

French Official Receives Turkish, British Envoys

Paul Baudouin, Under Secretary Of State, Sees Them Somewhere In France

Somewhere in France, June 11 (AP)—Paul Baudouin, French Under Secretary of State for France, today received Beik Erkin, Turkish Ambassador to France, and British Ambassador Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell.

The Allies have a mutual assistance pact with Turkey.

While Premier Paul Reynaud was absent at the front, his Cabinet held a session, presided over by Camille Chautemps.

JUN 12 1940

FRENCH SHIFT DEFENSES NEAR PARIS; ITALIAN BASES IN AFRICA BOMBED

French Flanks and Center Had Been Reported to Be Holding —Tunis and Corsica Also Reported Attacked by Forces of Mussolini in Opening Drive.

BULLETIN.

PARIS, June 11 (A. P.).—The French High Command announced tonight that it had ordered its divisions to "transfer their resistance south of the Marne" on the east side of Paris.

The French night communique read: "During the course of the day the battle has reached its greatest violence along the whole of the front. It is evident that the enemy seeks to force a decision to the west of the Oise.

"The enemy has redoubled his efforts to cross the Seine between Rouen and Vernon, covering himself with smoke clouds. The enemy has attempted to throw pontoon bridges over the river and to pass tanks over the south bank by means of portable boats.

"Our troops are counter-attacking without respite to check the enemy.

"East of the Oise enemy divisions engaged on the Ourcq from Ferte-Milon to Fere-en-Tardeois have renewed attacks with the support of numerous tanks. They found only rear guards before them, as the greatest part of our divisions received orders to transfer resistance south of the Marne.

"Further to the east the enemy has thrown in heavy tanks in the valleys of the Vesle and Ardre to cut off Reims by east and southwest.

"Pressure in this region is extremely violent."

JUN 12 1940

Germans Are Encircling Paris

BERLIN, June 11 (A. P.).—German spokesmen announced today that their army at one point had reached the Marne, the historic river where the French turned back the foe in September, 1914, when Paris was threatened.

Exactly where the river was reached they declined to say.

The same informed sources said that the lower Seine had been crossed by the Nazi forces at various places. The Seine valley is one of the natural paths to Paris.

Although the daily official war communiques have been chary about giving concrete information, indications that the German advance on the French capital was developing into a great encircling movement were becoming clear.

The authoritative Dienst aus Deutschland, describing the Nazi advance as a semi-circular movement, said that the German right wing which moved down the coast consists of strong tanks and motorized columns, which already control the lower Seine. From this position in the west, the paper said, Germany's army is spread in a great arc north of Paris. Troops have crossed the Oise River, northeast of the capital, the paper said, and are operating in the Marne region.

Farther east in the Champagne area, Dienst aus Deutschland said, German operations were "progressing on schedule and continually bending back the north wing of the Maginot Line." In this way, it continued, the danger of French troops of the Maginot Line pressing the Germans from the rear was eliminated.

Two Armies Reported Crushed.

Two entire French armies already have been destroyed, informed sources declared, as the Germans raced southward to slice France in half and join Italian forces.

"Nazi sources estimated that the two armies comprised between 400,000 and 500,000 men.

The exact location of the two armies reported destroyed was not given, but the High Command communique said that large sections of the Allies had been cut off and faced with destruction.

A new "sack" is being thrown around Dieppe by a German thrust southward along the English Channel, it was said, and Allied troops trapped in it will be treated as were the encircled armies in Flanders.

The report that Dieppe was being encircled indicated that mechanized advance guards of the thrust southwest along the coast already are at least fifty miles south of the original Weygand line along the Somme.

Retreat Is Called Rout.

The High Command declared that the retreat in some places amounted to a rout of the French, with German units pressing hard on their heels.

Reliable sources said that 50,000 prisoners had been taken in a single day and that dive bombers skimming as low as sixty feet over transport columns and reserve positions continued to take a heavy toll.

German sources pointed out that the aim of the Nazi drive was not alone capture of Paris—but the smashing of the entire French army. To this end, the powerful air force was kept busy smashing at bridges across the Oise and Marne rivers behind French troops to cut off retreat.

Resistance Is Seen Waning.

As the vast German army of 2,000,000 men and machines of all kinds thundered southward, the High Command asserted that "the enemy's power of resistance is visibly waning" because of "severe, bloody losses, the great number of prisoners and the capture of all kinds of material."

A German military spokesman said that "no uniform French defense line any longer exists" on the northern front, and that Paris is being "immediately threatened."

Fighting was going on along the whole front, the communique said, and was particularly fierce between Reims and the Argonne Forest.

It added that German airmen had destroyed some docks at Havre, and had sunk a destroyer and damaged other ships, including two 10,000-ton transports.

Nazis Say French Are in Flight

BERLIN, June 11 (A. P.).—The right wing and center of the German armies in the north of France are relentlessly pursuing the defeated French armies, the German High Command declared today, adding that the Allied retreat was severely hampered when the German Air Force succeeded in hitting and partly destroying a number of bridges across the Marne and the Lower Oise.

Strong Allied forces have been cut off and encircled at several points and are facing destruction, the communique declared.

JUN 12 1940

"Because of severe, bloody losses, the great number of prisoners and the capture of all kinds of material the enemy's power of resistance is visibly waning," it said.

The communique also said that German fighting and dive-bombing planes had again attacked the port and quay facilities of Le Havre, had destroyed locks and sunk one destroyer and damaged other ships, including one destroyer and two 10,000-ton transports.

Say Fighting Is Fierce.

The communique said "the big battle between the channel coast and the Meuse is still raging full force.'

Between Rheims and the Argonne Forest, it declared, the "fighting was fierce but successful."

Say Line Is Smashed.

Meanwhile today a German military spokesman said that no uniform French defense line exists any onger on the northern battle front, and that Paris is immediately threatened by the onrushing Nazi armies.

Powerful wedges have been driven through the French lines at many points, completely severing connections between the individual French army corps, the spokesman declared.

The German Air Force was said to be lending extensive aid to the ground forces with a view to forcing a decision as quickly as possible.

England also is being kept busy by the Nazi air force, the spokesman said, for "psychological reasons."

Says France's aFte Is Sealed.

Jubilant over the success of the German drive toward Paris and Italy's entry into the war, Nazi leaders boldly proclaimed that France's fate is sealed.

Official spokesmen, while describing the position of the French capital as precarious, remained silent about the war moves of Premier Mussolini, but it was generally expected that he would strike a swift blow along France's southern frontier.

Authorized spokesmen emphasized that Italy would act in close co-operation with Germany, and it was asserted repeatedly that Nazis and Fascists would fight "shoulder to shoulder."

Military dispatches indicated that the German troops, already less than thirty-five miles from Paris, were gradually closing a semi-circle of steel around the capital, and it was clear that the German plan was to follow up with the greatest energy the gains already made.

Say 'Cæsar Has Cast Die.'

Spokesmen said that the Nazi battle flags were moving forward on the entire front from the channel to the Meuse.

They estimated that within five days the German drive has netted gains ranging from fifty-six to sixty-two miles along a front now given as 220 miles long.

German commentators insisted that the French position was becoming hourly more precarious and that Mussolini's declaration of war had greatly increased the probability of a swift, sweeping victory.

"A Cæsar has cast the die," declared the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, commenting on Italy's entry into the war. "It is an hour of great world and historic significance—with greater to follow."

Neutrals Are Warned.

German spokesmen readily associated themselves with Mussolini's conditional assurances that the neutrality of Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Egypt and Turkey would be respected. The inference was plain that the conduct of these States would determine whether they would be swept into the conflict.

"These lands know that in the word of Mussolini lies the guaranty of their peace," said the authoritative commentary, Dienst aus Deutschland.

"Their fate lies in their own hands, and it is expected in Berlin that they realize fully the significance of this fact," Dienst added. "On this point, also, the attitude of Germany fully coincides with the words of peace addressed to these lands by Mussolini himself."

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's newspaper the National Zeitung, observed that Italy had already performed a great war service on behalf of Germany, pointing out that Mussolini's attitude had kept the Allies guessing and had forced France to maintain 1,500,000 soldiers on the southern border.

Stress Enveloping Drive on Paris.

Reports on the progress of the fighting in the north of France emphasized especially the strength shown by the German right (west) wing, which was said to have driven an armored wedge to the Seine River east of Rouen and northwest of Paris.

At the same time the Germans referred to accelerated activity to the east of the capital, where another wedge was said to have pushed its way to the Ourcq, south of Soissons.

Emphasis on these operations indicated that the German drive on Paris was taking the form of an enveloping movement. Nazi aviators swooped over the city and dropped leaflets urging the French to end "futile resistance."

Call England Vulnerable.

Concerning Britain, German spokesmen said that the capitulation of Norway and the withdrawal of Allied troops had left the Nazis in undisputed possession of sea and air bases completely flanking the British Isles.

"England is vulnerable from the polar ice to the equator," said one newspaper editorial.

The press reported that Allied planes had raided German military objectives in Belgium and the Rhineland on Saturday and Sunday nights, but said that little damage was done.

Several houses were reported damaged and one person injured at Godesberg, scene of the historic pre-Munich conference between Adolf Hitler and Great Britain's former Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain.

Bombs which fell near Brussels, Duerweis and Schemar, in Belgium, were said to have exploded in open fields.

JUN 12 1940

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LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—The British Broadcasting Corporation announcer said tonight that British planes had bombed Italian bases in Libya.

The announcer said the bombers had "great success," adding "we caught the enemy napping this time."

Airdromes, bombers and ammunition dumps, he said, were attacked and set on fire.

The planes—long-range Blenheims—met heavy anti-aircraft fire and strong fighter opposition, it was admitted, however.

Three Royal Air Force planes failed to return.

Italian Planes Destroyed.

JUN 12 1940

CAIRO, Egypt, June 11 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force middle east command announced tonight that the main Italian bases in Libya had been bombed successfully early this morning.

Bases attacked were airdromes in eastern Libya which threaten Egypt, across her western desert. Italian airplanes on the ground were destroyed there and gasoline dumps were set afire.

The British planes also attacked airdromes near Asmara, Eritrea, reporting direct hits on several hangars.

These points were main Italian air bases threatening the Allied Red Sea communications.

Italians Attack Three Points.

TOURS, France, June 11 (A. P.).—A Swiss telegraphic agency report tonight said Italian forces had attacked Tunis, Malta and Corsica. There were no details.

Malta Bombed by Duce's Planes.

MALTA, June 11 (A. P.).—Air raiders made repeated attacks today on Malta, British eastern Mediterranean naval stronghold, and inflicted slight damage.

The first attack by ten hostile planes at 4:50 A. M. brought active anti-aircraft fire and it was reported that two raiders were shot down. Air raid alarms shrilled seven times between dawn and noon.

ROME, June 11 (A. P.).—Benito Mussolini took personal command of his armies today as Italy was geared to war strength by new edicts.

[In a broadcast picked up by the National Broadcasting Company at New York today, the British radio said it was reported in London that "Italian forces have attacked at various points, starting at dawn." Gunfire was reported along the Mediterranean coast of Spain, but Gibraltar reported "all quiet" at the Rock.]

Fascist troops occupied valleys and mined bridges on their own side of the French frontier last night as soon as the frontier was closed, an Italian dispatch reported today.

August Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland, was one of the last persons to cross from Italy into France before train service was suspended an hour before Italy's war declaration became operative at midnight.

Many Italians from the Nice region of France reached Italy on the last trains the other way.

Italy threw her whole weight into the European war, after nine months of non-belligerency, under the eyes of her seventy-year-old King-Emperor.

Il Duce in Command.

The King, who stayed close to the front line during the last war, issued a proclamation to his troops from the "zone of operations," announcing his intention to be with them again.

In his proclamation, the King also warned his armed forces to prepare themselves "to face difficult tests" in the fight alongside Germany.

Il Duce, named by King Victor Emmanuel as commander-in-chief of troops "on every front," appointed Marshal Pietro Badoglio chief of the general staff. Marshal Rodolfo Graziani remains chief of staff for the army, Admiral Domenico Cavagnari for the navy and Gen. Francisco Pricolo for aviation.

Crown Prince Humbert, commander of Italy's armies on the French frontier, sent Mussolini a telegram promising that his troops were ready "to dare everything to follow again in the footsteps of Rome's legions."

The Premier replied that he was "certain your promise will be achieved."

There was no indication where Humbert's headquarters are located.

Authoritative sources said Fascist troops, naval and air forces "undoubtedly" were engaging the Allies and the nation mobilized its resources behind them.

New Taxes Are Imposed.

The Italian Cabinet was summoned into extraordinary session by Premier Mussolini, and imposed new taxes on the country during an hour's session devoted to war legislation. Measures were also approved providing for taking over enemy property, stabilizing prices, rents and salaries, and making certain crimes punishable by death.

The Cabinet also adopted a royal decree applying war-time legislation throughout the Kingdom and the Colonial territory, dating from last night; and provided for the supervision or sequestration of industrial and commercial establishments within Italian territory, operated or largely controlled by enemy interests.

Valor Versus Crime.

Formation of a "committee of action" whose objective will be gaining the French African possession of Tunisia for Italy was announced today at Trapani, Sicily.

Prices and salaries were blocked for the duration of the war to assure economic stability, maintain the army's buying power and prevent speculation.

The tax on real estate transfers was "adjusted" to repress hoarding and speculation by investors.

An extraordinary 2 per cent tax was levied on all wages not subject hitherto to the income tax. Income taxes were raised 25 to 100 per cent and a special tax of 5 to 20 per cent was imposed on directors of commercial corporations.

Capital punishment was decreed for homicide, robbery, extortion, kidnaping for robbery, rape and all other crimes punishable in peacetime by life imprisonment.

A special tribunal for the defense of the State was set up to try capital cases.

Reservists called to arms, how- of penal sentences of they redeemed themselves by "acts of particular valor."

Ciano Joins Air Unit.

Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, left Rome immediately after the Cabinet meeting to take command of his air corps squadron. He was wearing the uniform of a major of the air force.

Premier Mussolini, as commander of the Italian Army, appointed Marshal Pietro Badoglio to be Chief of the General Staff in an order of the day calling on the armed forces to conquer.

The other chiefs of staff remain—Marshal Rodolfo Graziani for the army, Admiral Domenico Cavagnari for the navy, and Gen. Francisco Pricolo for aviation.

Duce Calls for Victory.

"By decision of his Majesty, the King-Emperor, I today take over command of the troops operating on all fronts," Mussolini's order said, in announcing the appointment of Badoglio and the retention of the others.

"From today on weapons and hearts must be solely concentrated on victory."

To make Rome an open city—therefore not legally liable to air attack—the military command and the offices of ministries directing the armed forces left the capital for "somewhere else."

A communique said:

"The military command and the offices of the Chiefs of Staff and the Ministries of the armed forces have left the capital and have been transferred somewhere else."

The Italian people began their day wondering anxiously when and where their armies were striking first.

The first morning newspapers told them nothing of actual hostilities, but continued to emphasize Italy's value to Germany in tying up numerous French divisions on the Italian and Libyan borders and in keeping important units of the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

Daylight, after last night's inky blackout, showed armed troops guarding strategic points, including railway terminals and power stations.

The roar of bombing squadrons taking off for undisclosed destinations frequently brought curious Romans to the windows.

The Rome newspaper Il Messaggero warned Italians not to expect victory without bitter fighting.

War at Midnight.

The declaration of war, placing Italy on the side of Germany, became effective at midnight (7 o'clock last night, New York time.)

Berlin reports that Italian troops had advanced into the French Riviera lacked confirmation here. Mussolini's war announcement of yesterday, however, narrowed the possible front by excluding Switzerland, the Baikan neutrals, so long as they observe strict neutrality, and Egypt. This meant that fighting might be expected anywhere from the difficult terrain along the French frontier to the stretches of African desert between Italian Libya and French Tunisia.

The midnight deadline passed without event in Rome, which was blacked out except for feeble blue lamps and the dimmed headlights of a few automobiles and bicycles permitted on the streets.

Steel-helmeted blackshirt troops patrolled the city through the night.

As Italy plunged into the conflict with the apparent intention of helping Germany bring the Allies to their knees by a sudden stroke, all Italian preparations pointed to the expectation of quick but violent hostilities.

Assault on Islands Looked For.

Most military men said that a combined aerial and naval action to seize the strategic Mediterranean islands of Malta, the British naval base, and Corsica, the French possession, which was Napoleon's birthplace, appeared inevitable.

Attacks on Great Britain's fortress of Gibraltar, at the western entrance to the Mediterranean, on British Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean, and on the French naval base at Bizerte, Tunisia, have been forecast by Fascist writers.

Conquest of the Suez Canal, also listed in the public prints as an Italian aim, would require an invasion of Egypt—which Mussolini has ruled out, at least temporarily.

Trains were placed at the disposal of French and British diplomats and journalists in Italy to take them under guard to the frontier. The French were to leave via Switzerland, the English by an Italian ship en route to Portugal, it was said here.

The French and British Ambassadors to the Vatican took up their residence inside the Papal State, in which they became virtual prisoners.

"Totalitarian" censorship, which makes the correspondent responsible for what he writes, went into effect. Officials explained that news dispatches would not be censored before transmission, but would be controlled "as they pass through the cable offices." Presumably this meant that undesirable dispatches would be stopped.

Telephone channels, other than trans-Atlantic telephones, were open only to Switzerland, Germany and Yugo-Slavia.

At the zero hour, only a declaration by Mussolini placing the recent civilian mobilization law into effect remained to put the nation 100 per cent into war. More than 1,400,000 women and children had prepared for the call to war work in factories, fields and offices under the civil mobilizaton plan.

The Fascist authorities estimated that 10,000,000 women, old men and minors, exempt from military service, were available for the "third line of defense," as civilian war workers are called.

The 1,400,000 already prepared were volunteers who offered their services prior to any draft. Their posts had been assigned for some time.

JUN 12 1940

Childless Women Face Draft.

About 2,200,000 children between the ages of 14 and 18 years were estimated to be available for war service behind the lines.

Preparedness plans called for the assignment of at least 1,000,000 of these to jobs in factories and on farms, with 500,000 engaged in work of the Red Cross, police and civilian defense against air raids.

An estimated 3,000 minors were trained for railroad work, 12,000 women were trained for special industrial jobs and courses of instruction of others were in preparation.

Millions of women were expected to be drafted for jobs requiring little, if any, special training. Thus, nurses would be mobilized for war hospitals, dressmakers would make uniforms for the troops, women who drive cars would become chauffeurs and cooks would be summoned to work in community kitchens.

Although any woman may volunteer for war work, only those who are childless and between the ages of 14 and 45 years are subject to compulsory mobilization.

At French-Italian Border.

SOMEWHERE ON THE FRENCH-ITALIAN FRONTIER, June 10 (A. P.), (delayed).—A tour of the new war zone tonight disclosed that previously mined and barricaded roads are fully manned by French troops ready for instant action.

Families in Monte Carlo started packing when they heard Premier Mussolini's war speech.

Menton was a dead city, but small groups of agitated people gathered in resort villages along the famous Cote d'Azur between Nice and the border, trying to decide what to do.

An ominous silence hung over the mountains and sea.

Italy's King Goes With Troops; Asserts He'll Stay At Front

Nation Strikes First War Blows, But Keeps Them Secret—Ciano Leads Bomber Squadron

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 11—Italy struck her first blows of war tonight in secret.

The nation awaited the first war bulletin, expected hourly.

Il Duce assumed supreme command of Italy's armed forces "on every front" in the war proclaimed to drive the British and French from their long-held position in the Mediterranean.

He took over with the consent of 70-year-old King Vittorio Emanuel, who went into the field with the troops and announced his intention of remaining at the front as he did in the World War.

Troops Move To Frontier

Italian troops moved quickly into valleys and mined bridges on their side of the French frontier last night as soon as the frontier was closed.

Countess Edda Ciano, daughter of il Duce and wife of the Foreign Minister, left to serve as a nurse on the Western front. *Her departure indicated Italians might expect a clash along the French* border.

Count Ciano left to take command of a bomber squadron.

The absence of military information created the impression the first action might be naval, or an air thrust against French-owned Corsica or Malta, British naval base.

Allies Engaged

Authoritative sources said Fascist troops, naval and air forces "undoubtedly" were engaging the Allies. They denied reports of an invasion of France before the midnight zero hour last night, but said they were lacking information whether French territory had been entered since then.

Premier Mussolini appointed Marshal Pietro Badoglio, "Italy's Hindenburg," chief of the general staff. At 70, the stiff-backed warrior of the old school is entering his sixth campaign.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, 57-year-old army veteran who won his rank of marshal and viceroy of Ethiopia after the conquest of Addis Ababa, remains chief of the army.

Takes Charge Of Navy

Direction of the navy went to Admiral Domenico Cavagnari, 64, holder of the Grand Cross of the German Eagle awarded by Adolf Hitler for coordinating Italian-German naval war plans.

A 48-year-old veteran of twenty-five years' flying service, Gen. Francisco Pricolo was made chief of aviation. A World War flyer, he will report directly to Mussolini, who holds the Aviation Ministry portfolio.

The Cabinet, presided over by il Duce, geared Italy's economy to a wartime pitch by approving war tax measures and other decrees regulating civilian discipline—including death for all offenses formerly punishable by life imprisonment.

Heavy Taxes Levied

Taxes, in some cases representing increases of one hundred per cent., were levied. Rents, prices and salaries were fixed to suppress speculation, assure stability and guarantee the army's purchasing power.

Another decree provided for supervision or sequestration of industrial and commercial establishments operated or controlled largely by enemy interests.

The military command and offices of Ministries directing the armed forces left Rome for "somewhere else" to make the capital an open city—therefore not legally liable to air attack.

Drastic Steps Enforced

In northern cities, such as Genoa and Turin, first likely objectives of aerial attacks, authorities enforced severe measures to assure a complete blackout.

Italians were silent on President Roosevelt's speech pledging "material aid" to the Allies. The Italian press has taken no position regarding it, leading to the conclusion that it created no impression in Italy, an official said.

In a telegram to Mussolini, Crown Prince Umberto, commander of Italy's armies on the French frontier, proclaimed his troops ready to "dare everything to follow again in the footsteps of Rome's legions."

"I am sure your promise will be achieved," il Duce replied.

All Quiet On Italian Front In Nice Section

Nice, France, June 11 (AP)—All was quiet on the Italian front in this section today, although with the announcement of hostilities the Riviera population had expected Mussolini to attempt an immediate Italian version of the German *Blitzkrieg*.

All bridges between Italy and France except one were reported blown up last night, but no martial sounds reached Nice.

Police were reported to have rounded up an undisclosed number of Italians known to be Fascists, but there were no general detentions of Italian either in Nice or throughout the official miltiary zone. The famous Monte Carlo casino closed last night for the first time in many years, and Monaco gendarmes who normally are unarmed were carrying rifles.

Italian Shock Troops Ready To Attack French

Geneva, Switzerland, *Wednesday*, June 12 (AP)—Crown Prince Umberto is planning to throw his Italian shock troops against the French line in the southern half of the Maritime Alps, advices reaching Geneva from both sides indicated today.

In this sector the French moved more men and munitions into the valley of the Dormance river, the logical high road to invaders seeking the way to the French Rhone Valley.

Although hardly a shot had been fired in the newly declared war between France and Italy, activity behind the lines was intense.

Many Planes In Air

Many Italian and French observation planes were in the air.

The main strength of the Italian and French forces, it was reported, is spread from the sea to Larche Pass, where a mountain highway leads from the frontier to Barcelonette.

North of this front, the only big concentrations were reported to be at the border at Obelisk Pass, just outside Briancon.

Mont Cenis and Little Saint Bernard passes, on the northern part of the Alpine front, were reported to be held only by defensive forces on both sides.

Reprisals Against Egypt Hinted At By Italian

Cairo, Egypt, *Wednesday*, June 12 (AP)—Segnino Mazzolini, Italian Minister to Egypt, hinted today that British bombing attacks on Italian bases, launched from bases in Egypt, would bring reprisals.

Premier Mussolini, in announcing his declaration of war against Britain and France Monday, said he would not attack Egypt if she maintained neutrality.

The Minister told the press that "the field for attack and defense would be vast" after such bombing attacks.

Women, Children Hurt In Italian Bomb Raid

[By the Associated Press]

Valetta, Malta, June 11—Italian planes carried out a series of raids on Malta today. The first alarm was sounded early this morning when heavy anti-aircraft firing was heard. Some bombs were dropped but most fell at sea. A housefront was damaged and a few civilians, including women and children, were injured. An empty hospital was hit, but no damage was done to military objectives.

It is understood that two enemy planes were brought down.

More Alarms Follow

The "all clear" was sounded after an hour, only to be followed five minutes later by a second alarm, which lasted half an hour.

Three more raids occurred between 9 and 11 A. M.

After a lull of a few hours a sixth warning was given at 2.45 P. M., lasting a quarter hour. No firing was heard on this occasion.

The population of the island behaved splendidly and remained perfectly calm during the repeated alarms. Curfew is now in force at Malta between 8.30 P. M. and 5 A. M.

Chief Justice Resigns

Sir Arturo Mercieca, chief justice of Malta and president of the Court of Appeal, resigned his office today. Earlier he had been summoned by the Governor General, Sir Charles Bonham-Carter, and told that in accordance with instructions from Lord Lloyd, the Colonial Secretary, he was invited to resign because of his alleged pro-Italian leanings and the existence of a state of war with Italy.

Sir Arturo in the past has been described in the Italian press as "tenacious to everything Italian."

Judge Mercieca, who is 61, has been chief justice of Malta since 1924 and was knighted in 1926.

French Ambassador Departs From Rome

Envoy, Accompanied By 250 Citizens Of France, Leaves On Train For Swiss Border

Rome, June 11 (AP)—French Ambassador Francois Poncet, accompanied by some 250 French citizens, left by train for the Swiss border at 10.25 P. M.

United States Ambassador William Phillips bade the party farewell. The Italian Government sent busses to the French homes to facilitate the departure. The station was heavily guarded.

Malcolm Hooper, United States Embassy commercial attache, and Harold Been, American businessman, were chosen as escorts for the British Embassy party due to leave by train at 12.10 A. M. Wednesday.

Belgian Embassy officials said the Ambassador and his staff and their wives expected to leave Rome shortly, although the Belgians are not at war with Italy. The American Embassy, it was understood, was taking over the Belgian archives.

Baltimorean Roughed Up While Taking Flash Photographs In Rome

Rome, *Wednesday*, June 12 (AP)—Thomas McEvoy, of *Life* magazine, was roughed up by Fascists early today as he took flashlight pictures of William Phillips, United States Ambassador, bidding farewell to Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador.

Four men at the railway station tried to smash McEvey's camera, but failed when he resisted. They said the flashes violated blackout regulations.

McEvoy was released and his films returned after an interpreter questioned him.

McEvoy is a Baltimorean and a former staff photographer of *The Sun*.

Belgian Staff Quitting Rome

ROME, June 11 (AP).—Belgian Embassy officials said today the Ambassador and his staff and their wives expected to leave Rome shortly, although the Belgians are not at war with Italy. The American Embassy it was understood, was taking over the Belgian archives.

IL DUCE'S DAUGHTER

Edda Ciano to Be Nurse in Field Hospital.

ROME, June 11 (A. P.).—Countess Edda Ciano, Premier Mussolini's elder daughter, was en route to serve at a Red Cross nurse in a field hospital on the Italian western front today.

Her husband, the Italian Foreign Secretary, also is leaving Rome to command a bomber squadron.

Rome Restricts Night Life

ROME, June 11 (AP).—The Ministry of the Interior today ordered dance halls closed, and imposed an 11 p. m. curfew on cafes, restaurants, wine shops and bars.

NAZIS DECLARE STRENGTH OF FOE IS WANING

Claim 400,000 To 500,000 French Killed Or Taken Prisoner

Believe Paris Immediately Threatened And Fate Of Nation Sealed

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 11—The German army was reported pounding against fierce resistance tonight on the Marne river where the initial decisive battle of the World War was fought in September, 1914, close by Paris.

The Allies twenty-six years ago decisively halted the legions of Imperial Germany there in the first Battle of the Marne, with the augmenting "taxicab army" from Paris battering down the Kaiser's men into their eventually disastrous trench warfare.

Although the position of today's extreme advance was not given, the Marne is only a dozen miles or so from Paris at its confluence with the Seine.

Thousands Taken Prisoner

In a vast enveloping advance, the Germans claimed today, 400,000 to 500,000 French in two armies were taken prisoners or killed and others were "pocketed," as in Flanders, with low-skimming planes bombing and strafing columns on the move and blasting bridges from the Marne and lower Oise to cut off retreat.

In the German view, Paris is "immediately threatened . . . the fate of France is sealed . . . enemy power of resistance is visibly waning . . . no uniform French line of defense is left."

As for President Roosevelt's address of yesterday condemning Italy's entry with Germany, the Nazis asserted it was Italy's place to reply, not Germany's.

Look For Reversal

While the scene of battle on the Marne coincides with the 1914 German setback, Nazis placed confidence in a 1940 reversal at the Marne on the strength of modern tactics.

The battle now has changed from one of lines to one of segments spearing from the inside of a half circle, and authoritative Nazi spokesmen claimed today that no French line, as such, remains in existence.

Looking beyond the immediate objective of Paris, the German aim was stated today as complete destruction of the French army, in conjunction with the Italian forces from the south and east.

Lower Seine Crossed

In the northwest, informed quarters declared, the lower Seine river has been crossed "at various places." It was pointed out that the Seine Valley is a natural gateway to Paris, from which the Government has withdrawn.

Although the daily official war communiques have been secretive concerning details of the German advance, the development of the encirclement becomes clear.

As an illustration, military quarters compared the situation in France with the decisive mopping up around Warsaw in the Polish campaign.

Picture Front At Paris

The authoritative *Dienst aus Deutschland* presented this picture of what it described as a semicircular front around the French capital:

"The right German wing, which consists of strong German tanks and motorized columns, already controls the lower Seine. From this position west of Paris a great troop front spreads to the north of the French capital where the Oise already has been crossed in the northeast and east with German troops already operating in the Marne area."

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Farther east in the Champagne district, *Dienst* said, the German operations are "progressing on schedule and continually bending back the north wing (hinge) of the Maginot Line.

Danger Eliminated

"In this way," it continued, "the danger of French troops of the Maginot pressing the Germans from the rear has been eliminated." Fighting in this sector between Reims and Argonne was described by the high command as "fierce."

The Berlin high command said: "Pursuit of the defeated French armies on the right wing and in the center is relentless and continued."

The Germans stressed that the newest offensive had reaped untold stores of war materials, which added to their own potency while weakening the French in the same degree; and that they controlled great industrial areas and mines in northern France, with the consequent replenishment of their fighting materials.

Britain Hails Pledge of U.S. Aid As Assuring Allied Victory

Attlee's Statement Cheered in Commons—Churchill's Deputy Denounces Il Duce's 'Jackal' Tactics.

JUN 14 1940

LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's assurances of material aid from the United States insured an Allied victory in the war against Germany, Clement R. Attlee, substituting for Prime Minister Churchill, told the House of Commons in a war report today.

"From across the Atlantic has come the answer of a great democracy," Major Attlee said.

"It was as though the day had followed night, when, only a few hours after the Dictator of Italy had made his dastardly announcement, before the serried ranks of the Blackshirts, the President of the United States delivered to the youth of his country a message worthy of a great and free Republic, sending the whole of America's sympathies to those nations and who are giving their lifeblood in combat against the forces of hate."

Says Free People Are Inspired.

Major Attlee said that Mr. Roosevelt had "vitally inspired the free peoples of Europe.

"His assurance that the material resources of his great nation would be placed at the disposal of the Allies makes it inevitable that, however hard the road, the cause of civilization will in the end prevail," Major Atlee added.

The House resounded with cheers.

Hitler and Mussolini have united to destroy democracy, he said, but "democracy will answer the challenge."

"This new attack does not cause us dismay," he continued.

"It makes no difference to our stern resolution to defeat all our enemies or to our confidence in our ability to withstand all attacks and achieve victory."

Replying to a question why the scheduled secret session had been postponed today, Major Attlee said that "in the face of the new development in the war the Prime Minister and the Service Ministers are very heavily occupied."

Major Attlee also told the House that Great Britain had already seized fourteen Italian ships, and that ten others are in British ports.

The British spokesman said that Mussolini had declared war because he saw a chance of securing some spoils at the expense of the western democracies.

"Mussolini uses the argument of the jackal that senses the possibility of getting some scraps from another beast's kill," Major Attlee said.

He said that the postponed secret session of Commons would take place "soon as permissible" but that the date depends on events.

"As the House knows Italy declared war on France and Britain this morning," Major Attlee said.

Calls Action Wanton.

"Hardly ever before in history can the decision to embroil a great nation in war have been taken so wantonly and with so little excuse.

"Great Britain and France have always been prepared to consider any grievances that Italy might feel and right up to the declaration of war had sought in every way to prevent the war spreading to the Mediterranean," he said.

He spoke of the "ignoble role" Mussolini had chosen for Italy and declared that Great Britain and France had been "patient under constant abuse and provocation."

Italy, he said, had declared war for purely "sordid and material motives."

'France Is Stabbed in Back.'

He said that Mussolini had "seized the chance of securing some spoils at the expense of the western democracies when they were at grips with the brute force of Germany."

"I cannot but believe that many Italians will be filled with shame at the role thrust on them," Major Attlee declared. "France is now stabbed in the back by the descendants of men whom France has freed.

"If Great Britain is to be attacked in the hope that from her destruction Mussolini might get some pickings for his new Roman Empire, Signor Mussolini has made a profound mistake," Major Attlee declared. "The victims whose spoils he hopes to share are not dead.

"The French people, never greater than when in adversity, are fighting magnificently by sea, by air and on their own soil.

"Great Britain, with her growing strength in the air, by sea and by land is standing by her side. The Italians, like the Germans, will find they have to meet resolute resistance."

Promises Blow for Blow.

"We have no ill will for the Italian people," Major Attlee said. "We are sorry that they should be brought to the slaughter on account of the overweaning ambition and lust for blood of one man. But we are prepared to meet the challenge.

"We shall give blow for blow.

"Italy, like Germany, will feel the blockade."

Major Attlee said there was no further information available on the loss of the aircraft carrier Glorious, two destroyers, a tanker and transport, announced yesterday.

House of Lords.

Lord Addison, Labor Peer, speaking in the House of Lords today, said "history surely contains few examples of the politics of the jungle being introduced into international affairs in the open-handed way" of Hitler and Mussolini.

He expressed the hope Mussolini would be defeated "without damage to the city of Rome, which is a treasure of the world."

Lord Caldecote, in a war report to the House of Lords, said that "retribution will follow this felon's blow" and that from any point of view Mussolini's decision was a tragedy.

He said a secret session of the Peers, scheduled for tomorrow, would not take place.

Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply, tol dthe House of Commons today that steps are being taken for the quick production of tanks.

Says Hope Still Remains.

Harold Nicolson, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Information, declared today "it is still too early to say that the French will not be able to redeem the situation" in the battle for the French capital.

Pointing out that the great mass of the French armies are still intact and retain their power of maneuver, Mr. Nicolson said it would be an error to compare the present war of movement with the static strategy of the world war.

"People are a little too ready to regard the rapid German spear thrusts at the heart of France as something more decisive and lethal than they in fact may be," he said, in an address at the English Speaking Union.

Nicolson said that German losses in men and material had been enormous, and he declared:

"We must never forget that it was Gen. Maxime Weygand, now commander-in-chief of the Allies, who by a few master strokes of strategy plucked victory from Polish defeat in 1920 and drove the Russians in confusion from the very gates of Warsaw."

British Say Bombers Hit Nazi Ships at Trondheim

List 2 Cruisers and Transport Damaged in Norse Port

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—The Air Ministry announced tonight that planes of the Royal Air Force coastal command had bombed and hit two German cruisers and a transport in Trondheim harbor, Norway, this afternoon.

"During this (Tuesday) afternoon aircraft of the coastal command of the R. A. F. successfully attacked an enemy naval force in Trondheim harbor.

JUN 12 1940

"Our aircraft encountered severe opposition from enemy fighters and anti-aircraft gunfire. Two of our aircraft failed to return. Two enemy cruisers and a transport were hit with bombs and many other bombs were seen to fall among the warships."

British Convoy Escapes Nazi Raid, Says London

Destroyers Fought Off Foe's Torpedo Boats Sunday

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—The Admiralty today said German torpedo boats attacked a British convoy Sunday night.

Its communique said: "The German official news agency report that 'violent encounters took place last night off the east coast of England between German motor torpedo boats and British destroyers' presumably refers to an attempt by enemy motor torpedo boats on a British convoy during Sunday night.

"Such an attack did take place, but the convoy and its escort proceeded on its way unharmed. It is not known whether damage was inflicted on the enemy.

"No encounters took place last night between our forces and enemy torpedo boats."

The Admiralty announced today that the total of British merchant shipping lost by enemy action during the week ended midnight Sunday, June 2, was 78,715 tons, of which 24,000 tons were lost during evacuation of Allied troops from Flanders through Dunkerque, France.

Excluding the Dunkerque withdrawal, the Admiralty listed these losses for the week: British—eleven ships, 54,715 tons; Allied—four ships, 17,913 tons; neutral—three ships, 7,923 tons; total—eighteen ships, 80,551 tons.

The Admiralty said losses at Dunkerque must be regarded as far less than might have been expected in an operation in which a large number of vessels was employed under exceptionally hazardous conditions.

LONDON PRAISES ATTITUDE OF U.S.

JUN 12 1940

But Italian Press Ignores Roosevelt's Speech.

MAKES NO COMMENT ON IT

Berlin Says It Shows Chagrin Over Mediation Failure.

LONDON, JUNE 11 (A. P.).—Mingled with outward evidences of anger at Italy were expressions of approval today for President Roosevelt's speech last night in which he pledged the material resources of the United States to the aid of the Allies.

The press gave almost as much attention to the President's speech as to Italy's declaration of war, and officials applauded his words as encouraging the Allies to fight with greater confidence.

"The material resources of the United States, added to those of the Allies," said one spokesman, "will prove to be a vital factor in the struggle now going on between the democracies of the West and the anti-Christian forces of barbarism."

Rome Press Silent.

JUN 14 1940

ROME, June 11 (A. P.).—An Italian spokesman refused comment today on President Roosevelt's speech last night beyond calling attention to the fact that the Italian press had taken no position regarding it.

It might be concluded, therefore, that it had created no particular impression in Italy, he said.

Leaves Reply to Italy.

BERLIN, June 11 (A. P.).—Authorized persons said today that Germany would leave to Italy the reply to President Roosevelt's speech last night.

They said that the speech revealed no new attitude except possibly chagrin over the result of efforts lasting months to find a common basis between Italy and the United States.

These efforts, it was asserted, were based on wrong assumptions.

No Comment in Madrid.

MADRID, June 11 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's address pledging material aid from the United States to the Allies was fairly prominently displayed in the Spanish press today, but perhaps because of the lateness of the hour when it was delivered there was no editorial comment.

JUN 14 1940

Irish Stay Up to Listen.

DUBLIN, June 11 (A. P.).—Ireland, one of the few neutrals still left in western Europe, remained up last night almost to a man to hear the speech of President Roosevelt, and the majority whose opinions were heard called it a "forceful denunciation of autocracy."

Capacity crowds listened before hotel loud speakers.

As they left they were making wagers on how long America would remain out of the war.

Featured in Athens.

ATHENS, June 11 (A. P.).—The Greek newspapers gave prominence today to President Roosevelt's speech last night, which apparently was received favorably by the public.

BRITISH AWAIT CHURCHILL TALK ON ITALY'S ACT

JUN 14 1940

Drastic War Demanded Against New Ally of Germany.

PLANS SAID TO BE READY

Suggestion Is Made Ethiopian ex-Emperor Should Go and Start Revolt.

LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—rime Minister Churchill prepared to deliver a statement in the House of Commons today on the entrance of Italy into the war on the side of Germany. Plans for a secret session on home defense were abandoned to permit him to make a full public statement on the situation.

The nation responded to the Italian challenge by renewing its war efforts on land, sea and in the air.

Official announcements disclosed that "important" contingents of new troops had been disembarked in France, that the British fleet had launched a bombardment of the German west flank along the Channel and that re-enforced units of the Royal Air Force had entered the thick of the fight.

The Government said that it had been preparing for months for Italy's intervention in the war and that it was ready to "meet the sword with the sword."

The public waited tensely for news of developments in the great battle of France, which is now being referred to here as a battle for London as well.

Fiercest in History.

Official correspondents with the British Expeditionary Force told

the folks at home that the Tommies were fighting magnificently in the battle, which they described as the fiercest in history.

London, meantime, was host to another refugee monarch—King Haakon VII of Norway, who arrived here last night from a northern English port, where he was landed by a British warship. He took up temporary quarters in Buckingham Palace as the guest of King George.

Diplomatic observers kept an eye on Spain, despite reports from Madrid that Italy's entrance into the war had not changed the Spanish policy of neutrality.

Former Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia—who has been residing in Bath, arrived quietly in London and took up quarters in a West End hotel.

One commentator, writing in the News Chronicle, suggested that he go at once to the Ethiopian border, where he would be in a position to lead a revolt against Italian rule.

Names for Mussolini.

The press was bitter in its denunciation of Mussolini, who was called a coward and a bully.

The News Chronicle said that an Allied fleet should at once attack Rhodes, and that Naples and Genoa should at once be bombed.

The paper expressed the belief that one reason that Mussolini had intervened was that Hitler is having difficulties in France and needs Italian planes and tanks.

Some sections of the press suggested the possibility of a move by Spain, and a writer in the Laborite Daily Herald said that it would be foolish to count on Spanish neutrality for more than a few weeks or days.

Other observers expressed the opinion, however, that British Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare had the situation in Spain well in hand.

The latest list of German prisoners issued by the War Office gave the names of twenty-six men, mostly members of the air force. Their ages varied from 19 to 28 years.

Italy's Reasons.

Military men said that Italy entered the war for one or two reasons — because Mussolini thought Hitler was winning or because Hitler needed help.

Italy, a spokesman said, has seventy to eighty mobilized divisions, an air force and a navy and has greatly increased the opposition. Italian forces, he added, would be more effective under German command than they were under Italian command in the last war.

Reviewing possible points for Italian attack, he said that Corsica appeared to be the easiest, but that the French Riviera, Malta and Cyprus would be "tough nuts to crack."

Heat and lack of water made mechanized warfare impossible in the African desert, he said.

Military men said that there were about 200,000 white troops in Lybia already short of water, and that unless Italy was able to keep her lines of communication and supplies open these men must die. Another 50,000 white troops in Abyssinia face extermination, he said.

Economically Italy will not prove an asset to Germany, forced as she is to obtain coal from Germany and oil from Rumania, the spokesman said.

JUN 12 1940

BERLIN, June 11 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, carried a brief account of President Roosevelt's Charlottesville address.

It reported him simply as having said that America's sympathies were on the side of the Allies and that American supplies would be made available to them.

Dispatches made available to the German papers, however, failed to mention the President's rejected offer to mediate between Premier Mussolini and the Allies.

ENGLAND OPENS ROUNDUP OF ALL ITS ITALIANS

JUN 14 1940

Each Of 25,000 Ordered To Report To Police. 700 Are Seized

Attlee Promises Rome, Like Berlin, Will Feel Effects Of Blockade

[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, June 12. Anti-aircraft guns opened fire early today off a southeast coast town. A plane believed to be German was picked out by searchlights and then was seen to dive after a sharp exchange of fire.

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 11—With England locked in war with Italy, Scotland Yard tonight undertook a roundup of every one of the 25,000 Italians in the country.

Extending action in which 700 Italians were seized last night amid rioting, police tonight ordered every Italian in Britain to report immediately to police stations.

Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, told Commons grimly:

"Italy, like Germany, will feel the blockade."

Roosevelt Speech Hailed

Hailing President Roosevelt's assurance of material aid from the United States as insuring victory for the Allies, Attlee told the House Italy's entrance in the war "does not cause us dismay."

He added:

"From across the Atlantic has come the answer of a great democracy" which "virtually inspired the free peoples of Europe."

Commons cheered as Attlee said Roosevelt's "assurance that the material resources of his great nation would be placed at the disposal of the Allies makes it inevitable that, however hard the road, the cause of civilization will in the end prevail."

"A Vital Factor"

The British press said supplies from the vast reservoir of the United States would be a "vital factor" for Allied victory.

But Andre Maurois, French author and liaison officer with the British army, commented:

"Help must come quickly to be useful.

"If we can hold out until September we will have won," Maurois said. "It is not a question of speeches—but of tanks and guns."

British military sources foresaw a slowing down of the German drive.

Slowing Down Indicated

British military sources foresaw a slowing down in the German drive through north France within a few days.

"The Germans are throwing everything they've got into this battle," one source said, "because they've got to win it to win the war."

The *Blitzkrieg* machine was said to be making "hardly any progress" in the Rethel area—the eastern wing of the front.

Cost of the big push in tanks and men was called "colossal."

There was, too, the promise of more Tommies for the French fighting front.

"It Must Be Done"

Pointing out that the British withdrawal from Dunkerque had been considered "impossible," a spokesman observed:

"It seems impossible that thirty divisions can be sent to France—but it must be done. . . ."

Without naming ships, Attlee told Commons the British have seized fourteen Italian merchantmen and ten others lie helpless in British ports.

The British Admiralty announced the loss of 78,715 tons of merchant vessels in the week ended Sunday. Of this total 24,000 tons went down in the evacuation of troops from Dunkerque.

British Planes Active

British planes continued pounding at troop concentrations and supply bases and lines behind the German front.

An Air Ministry communique said at least five German planes were downed and seven British planes were missing after fights over north France "against enemy formations sometimes ten times our strength."

Military objectives in western Germany, oil tanks in Norway and enemy positions along the Seine and Meuse rivers in northern France were reported bombed.

Official Detained

Detained under defense regulations was Major James Hamilton Davidson-Houston, former War and Foreign Office official. The reason was not disclosed.

Guiseppe Bastianini, Italian Ambassador, and his staff, were preparing to leave England.

There were no demonstrations near the embassy, but bottle-tossing crowds broke windows in the Soho district where there are many Italian restaurants.

Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply, told Commons the production of tanks would be speeded by putting civilian production experts in charge and applying "rapid commercial production methods."

700 Italians Interned

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—Approximately 700 Italians, previously blacklisted for holding anti-British views, were started toward internment camps today by Scotland Yard agents, who began a roundup of new "fifth column" suspects yesterday immediately after Italy's declaration of war.

Police said it would take several days to complete questioning and classifying the remainder of London's 7,000 Italian residents. Some of these were believed to have left the city.

The roundup of suspects pressed throughout the night. Scotland Yard agents raided Fascist clubs and other Italian gathering places. It is estimated that there are 25,000 Italian natives in the United Kingdom, of whom about 19,000 are British subjects.

Telephones were heard ringing intermittently today at the Italian Embassy, at which a heavy guard was posted during the night. Through an open door could be seen packages and boxes awaiting removal. A diplomatic service car waited at the back of the building and police kept an unobtrusive watch while Water Department officials turned off the water supply.

The Italian Ambassador, Giuseppe Bastianini, and the Counselor of the Embassy went to the Foreign Office this afternoon. An Italian Embassy official said four Italian newspaper correspondents had been detained by London police after raids on their homes, and added that the ambassador was remaining here to learn the details.

South Africa Posts Guards

PRETORIA, South Africa, June 11 (AP).—The Prime Minister's office announced today that internment of Italians in the Union of South Africa was in progress and that "all vital points are safeguarded against sabotage."

BRITISH POUNCING ON ITALIAN SHIPS

50,000 Tons Are Scuttled or Seized by Enemy.

LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—From Australia to Gibraltar the British Navy was pouncing on the Italian merchant marine today, with more than 50,000 tons reported seized or scuttled.

Meanwhile uncounted Italian ships sought shelter in neutral ports, as British guns blocked the route home through Gibraltar or Suez.

Clement R. Atlee, Lord Privy Seal, declared that fourteen unnamed ships had been seized and ten more lie helpless in British ports.

A Reuters dispatch from Gibraltar indicated that at least six had been caught there.

The 10,000-ton Ohelina and the 200-ton Numbolia were scuttled yesterday in Spanish waters. The 4,600-ton merchantman Lavoro also was reported to have been scuttled.

The 8,052-ton Gerusalemme and 7,549-ton Timavo were listed as beached on South African capes.

At Capetown the 5,827-ton Sistiana was taken and the motorship Remo, 9,780 tons, was seized off Australia.

A Canadian prize crew brought under control the flames that swept through the Italian steamship Capo Noli in the St. Lawrence River.

BRITISH SEIZE ITALIAN SHIPS

Grab Three Merchantmen at Gibraltar Base.

JUN 14 1940

SOME CREW MEMBERS FLEE

JUN 12 1940

Australian and South African Authorities Also Get Boats.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, June 11 (A. P.).—Three Italian merchantmen have been captured by the British at Gibraltar and in Spanish territorial waters. Another ship fled to a Spanish port and a fifth merchantman was scuttled in Spanish waters.

The Libano, 200 tons, was seized in Gibraltar waters and seventeen Italians made prisoners, while seven others jumped overboard and swam to the Spanish shore.

The Pagao, 3,600 tons, also was captured at Gibraltar, but her crew of twenty-five was able to reach Spain.

The Oltera, 2,900 tons, was anchored near Gibraltar. Her crew tried to fire the ship, but it was seized by two British trawlers and taken to Gibraltar.

The Italian ship Polienza, which was at Gibraltar, took refuge in the Spanish port, but carrying British guards who had been posted on the ship before Italy's entry into the war.

The Italian merchantman Lavoro, 4,600 tons, was anchored in Spanish waters, but her crew, fearing seizure by British patrol boats, fired and scuttled her. Thirty-two members of the crew reached Spain in lifeboats or by swimming.

Motorship Seized.

MELBOURNE, June 11 (A. P.).—Seizure of the 9,780-ton Italian motorship Remo at Fremantle was officially announced today by Australian authorities.

Sistiana in British Hands.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, June 11 (A. P.).—The 5,827-ton Italian steamship Sistiana has been seized in Table Bay by British South African authorities, Reuters, British news agency, reported today.

Two other Italian ships were reported beached by their crews or African capes to escape seizure or sinking.

JUN 14 1940

The steamship Gerusalemme, 8,052 tons, was run aground after its crew sighted an armed merchant cruiser near Cape Oro.

The 7,549-ton steamship Timavo was beached after being sighted by a South African airforce plane at Cape Vidal.

JOINS WAR ON ITALY

South Africa Union Called Vitally Affected.

LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—The Union of South Africa "declared war on Italy this afternoon," the Dominions and Colonial Office announced.

JUN 12 1940

South Africa was intimately affected by Italy's intervention in the war, its statement noted.

Beyond the Union's borders, a belt of British colonies stretches to the borders of Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland. The colonies, it added, have common interests with South Africa and are assured the Union will stand by them in danger.

BRITISH MINED COAST OF LIBYA

Admiralty Warns Ships to Beware of Fields.

JUN 12 1940

LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—The British Admiralty warned today that mines—reliably reported to be British—were a danger to shipping off the Libyan coast, all Albanian territorial waters and parts of the coast of Italy herself.

Areas in the Gulf of Venice, the Gulf of Quarnaro, the Gulf of Taranto, and east coast of Sicily, the Italian coast from the Brindisi area to the foot of Italy's boot, the Libyan coast including the Benghazi area to the Egyptian border, and the Dodecanese Islands from southwest of Rhodes are dangerous owing to mines, the Admiralty said.

Vessels destined for Yugoslavian

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ports when north of latitude 44 degrees 25 minutes north and east of longitude 14 degrees east were advised to navigate within Yugoslav territorial waters, the British Admiralty warned.

Northern Ireland's Defenses Doubled

BELFAST, June 11 (A. P.).—Northern Ireland's home defense force has been doubled, equipped and armed and its members now are on duty, Premier Lord Craigavon announced today.

Italian Fifth Column to Get No Mercy in French Africa

But Gen. Nogues Says That Those Who Do Not Harm Allies' Cause Have No Reason for Fear

ALGIERS, June 11 (A. P.).—Gen. Auguste Nogues, Commander in Chief of the French forces in North Africa, warned the substantial Italian population of French possessions in Africa today that they face punishment without mercy if they act against the Allied cause. Addressing the many Italians living in Tunis, Algeria and Morocco, the Commander in Chief said:

"Al honest and trustworthy Italians may know that those who obey with discipline the orders of the authorities, and who do not indulge in suspicious activities, have nothing to fear.

"But those who make the slightest attempt, or the slightest movement, against the French forces, or try to impede the national defense, will be punished without mercy."

Gen. Nogues appealed to Italian residents "to accept calmly the consequences of a situation which France has not sought."

"I am not unaware," he said, "that a large part of the Italian population of Tunis, Algeria and Morocco are working people who only ask to enjoy the peace and hospitality which France has always accorded them.

Good Treatment.

"Italians living in these countries know that for several generations France has always treated them as free people and has given them access to the same schools and hospitals and has granted them the benefit of her welfare, works and liberties.

"But the Fascist Government now in servile obedience to Hitler has thrown its country into the camp of barbarism.

"France, which took arms only to defend the liberty of peoples sure of their rights, has decided to fight until victory is gained."

At the same time a communique issued in Tunis said that Marcel Peyrouton, the French Resident-General, had "ascertained that the population was perfectly calm and the morale of the troops nigh, so that the situation created by the Italian decision could be regarded with complete confidence."

Malta Takes It Calmly.

VALLETTA, Malta, June 11 (A. P.).—The long-awaited blow of Italy's entry into the war was received with calm by the population of this exposed British island near the Italian coast.

Arrests on Cyprus.

LARNACA, Cyprus, June 11 (A. P.).—All Italians of military age on this British Mediterranean island, it was announced today, were arrested within an hour after Premier Mussolini's war speech yesterday.

Regular blackouts of the island are being enforced.

Corsicans Called Patriotic.

LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—A dispatch of Reuters, the British news agency, from Ajaccio, Corsica, today said that Italy's war declaration had precipitated impressive patriotic demonstrations on behalf of the Allies on that Mediterranean island.

Huge crowds marched through the streets, singing "La Marseillaise."

Corsica, one of the lands Mussolini hopes to annex to Italy, is the birthplace of Napoleon, and French-ruled. Italians say that the population is largely Italian.

EMPIRE UNITS SEIZE ITALIANS

Australia and Hongkong Begin Roundup.

NEW ZEALAND DECLARES WAR

London Reports Temporary Tie-up of Imperial Mail Services.

MELBOURNE, June 11 (A. P.).—The police and defense authorities began a round-up of Italians today following Italy's entry into the European war. There are 27,453 Italians in Australia, of whom 14,000 are naturalized.

Prime Minister R. G. Menzies, speaking at a luncheon, declared that "unless Italy is made to discover the horrors of war within a few weeks, I shall be disappointed. Weak partners have often brought down strong ones."

1,000 Italians Seized.

CANBERRA, June 11 (A. P.).—About 1,000 Italians had been arrested in various parts of Australia up to noon today (10 o'clock last night, New York time), according to an estimate made here tonight.

New Zealand at War.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 11 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Fraser stated today that New Zealand was at war with Italy from 10:30 A. M. today, New Zealand time (7 P. M., Monday, New York time).

Regulations prohibiting trade with Italy were issued and a considerable number of Italians were interned.

Twenty Interned in Hongkong.

HONGKONG, June 11 (A. P.).—The Hongkong police today closed the four Italian firms located in this British Crown colony, locked and sealed the Italian consulate-general and interned about twenty Italians.

Some 250 priests, forming the bulk of the Italian community here, are being watched and subjected to certain restrictions but have not been interned.

South Africa Acts.

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, June 11 (A. P.).—The Union of South Africa announced today that it was severing diplomatic relations with Italy.

Empire Mails Tied Up.

LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—The Postmaster-General announced today that the Empire mail services have been temporarily suspended.

The principal routes affected provide connection with Malta, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, India, Ceylon, Burma, Hongkong, Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, the Sudan, East Africa and South Africa.

ITALIAN CREW TRIES TO SCUTTLE SHIP

Canadian Sweeper Seizes Burning Craft

OTTAWA, June 11 (A. P.).—A Canadian minesweeper was credited today with the seizure of the 3,921-ton Italian steamship Capo Noli after the vessel's crew had attempted to scuttle it last night in the St. Lawrence River to evade capture.

The vessel sailed from Montreal yesterday afternoon, followed by the minesweeper Bras D'Or, which closed in when word was received that the Canadian Parliament had declared war on Italy.

Near Rimouski, 180 miles east of Quebec, the Italians ran their ship aground on Bic Island and set it afire.

The Italians were turned over to mounted police ashore and a fire tug was dispatched to put out the flames.

Dispatches from La Linea, Spain, reported that two Italian merchant ships, the 10,000-ton Ohelina and the 2,000-ton Numbolia, were scuttled in Gibraltar waters yesterday when their crews, heard by radio the news that Italy had gone to war. The crews were made prisoners of war.

Tanker Takes Refuge.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, June 11 (A. P.).—The Italian oil tanker Giorgio Fassio took refuge in this port today.

The ship, carrying a crew of thirty-one, arrived from Galveston with a cargo of gasoline consigned to Italian ports.

ITALIANS MUST REGISTER

Canada Acts Against Those Naturalized Since September, 1922

Ottawa, Ontario, June 11 (AP)—All Italians naturalized since September, 1922, are required to register and are forbidden to possess arms under regulations of an order in Council today.

Finger-printing also is provided. In Windsor all enemy aliens employed by the city were suspended.

Canada at War With Italy

OTTAWA, June 11 (AP).—An extra edition of "The Canada Gazette" today carried the proclamation that "a state of war with Italy exists and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as and from the 10th day of June, 1940." The publication completed technicalities in Canada's declaration of war.

SHOPS OF ITALIANS IN TORONTO STONED

Extra Police Are Posted in Canadian City.

TORONTO, June 11 (A. P.).—Demonstrators stoned a number of Toronto business establishments owned by Italians while re-enforced police squads stood guard in Italian centers of the city last night. A bottle crashed through a window of a fruit store on St. Clair avenue, another fruit store was stoned and an electrical equipment shop was visited by demonstrators.

Windows were broken and a door was smashed at St. Cecilia's Catholic School. There were several minor disturbances earlier in the day, but the police broke up the demonstrations and kept the crowds moving.

There are from 15,000 to 20,000 Italians in Toronto. The wholesale and retail fruit business is largely in their hands.

ITALIANS IN MEXICO

Officer There Says Agents Are Acting With Nazis.

MEXICO CITY, June 11 (A. P.).—A foreign intelligence officer reported today that Italian agents in Mexico, acting simultaneously with Italy's entrance into the war, conferred yesterday with several leaders of German fifth column activity here.

Five Fascist secret agents are reported to have arrived from Torreon, Monterrey, Guadalajara, Durango and Puebla for an extended conference with Nazi propaganda representatives.

Racing Tip on Italy: Runner, but No Stayer

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—A newsstand owner in the Fleet Street newspaper area, advertising his early racing editions of the papers today, chalked up:

"Grab Stakes! Additional runners: Italians. Betting 100 to 1. Note: Fast runners but non-stayers. So what?"

U. S. MARINES OUT IN SHANGHAI AREA

Patrols Are Established as Tension Increases.

SHANGHAI, June 11 (A. P.).—The United States Marines, part of the regular defense forces of the International Settlement here, took up precautionary patrols in their sector today to preserve order amid increased tension arising out of Italy's entry into the European war.

The British, French and Italian forces acted similarly in their respective defense areas.

Representatives of all the governments concerned stated that the status quo would be preserved in the Settlement.

The British embassy in China issued a communique under the British trading with the enemy act, forbidding Britons to trade in any manner whatsoever with Italian interests in China. Violators face heavy penalties.

The French authorities denied reports that they had notified the Italian colony in the French concession—numbering several hundred persons and including the Italian Ambassador to China—to leave the concession. Italians will be permitted to live there if they are not "troublesome," it was declared.

TOKIO, June 11 (A. P.).—The Vice-Foreign Minister, Masayuki Tani, today advised the diplomatic representatives of Italy, Germany, France, England and the United States that Japan is anxious to prevent any incidents between belligerents which might extend the European war to the Far East.

Persons close to the Government asserted that Japan expects a radical change in the attitude of the United States toward the European war as a result of Italy's entry. They said the Japanese position of "no involvement" was unchanged, but that Japan is watching developments in Washington closely.

These spokesmen predicted that the Italian action would increase the danger of a spread of hostilities into the Pacific and said they believed that Japan would encounter greater difficulty in purchasing American materials as the United States increases her assistance to the Allies.

The Soviet Union also is occupying Japan's fullest attention.

The view generally held in Tokio is that Sunday's settlement of the dispute with Russia over the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia boundary probably resulted from Moscow's desire to arbitrate her principal Far Eastern questions in order to have a free hand for possible action in Europe.

2 More Italian Ships Seek Haven In U. S.

Scurry Through Virginia Capes To Escape British Warships Waiting At Sea For Them

Norfolk, Va., June 11 (AP).—2 more Italian vessels came scurrying through the Virginia capes today to seek a haven of safety in Hampton Roads from British warships waiting to capture them on the high seas.

They were the Antonietta and Bittorin. These arrivals bring to eight the number of Italian vessels which probably will remain indefinitely in Hampton Roads as the result of Italy's entry into the war against the Allies.

The Antonietta and Bittorin were

reported to have dropped anchor off Sewall's Point beside five other Italian ships. Another Italian ship, the Laconia, proceeded to Newport News after arriving here yesterday. The other Italian merchantmen here are the Santa Rosa, Euro, Petro Campanella, Gludonia and San Giuseppe.

DOLLAR IS LOWER IN MEXICAN SALES

Drop Due to Belief U. S. to Enter War.

JUN 14 1940

MEXICO CITY, June 11 (A. P.).—The United States dollar slipped almost a full peso today to a "bid" price of five pesos as foreign exchange operators offered hundreds of thousands of dollars for sale.

(The Mexican city drop in the dollar was reflected in a rise in the peso in New York dealings to prices of 18.50 cents bid, 20 cents asked from yesterday's quotations of 16.71 cents bid, 16.85 cents asked.)

Well informed sources said the dollar selling arose from fears that President Roosevelt's speech in Charlottsville, Va., indicated the United States might be nearing an entrance into the war.

(A leading foreign exchange authority in New York said many Mexican merchants who keep dollar accounts in United States banks were withdrawing these funds to Mexico.)

An official of the Bank of Mexico said the bank bought about $2,800,000 yesterday at 5.98 pesos to the dollar and that it offered 5.50 pesos for a dollar this morning, bought about $1,500,000 and then withdrew from the market. Later it came out with an offer of only 5 pesos for a dollar but purchasers at this price were not announced.

Last Sunday President Cardenas predicted the peso would rise because of improved economic conditions within the republic.

BRITISH MAJOR HELD

London Detains ex-Member of War Office Staff.

LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—Major James Hamilton Davidson-Houston, former War Office and Foreign Office official, was detained today under the defense regulations.

JUN 14 1940

He served in the Boer war and on the General Staff at the War Office in 1914 and 1915. He was administrative officer of the Ministry of Munitions in 1916 and 1917 and in the foreign service from 1919 to 1922.

Laborite in Commons Poses 13 $5 Questions

JUN 14 1940

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—Thirteen out of forty-four questions presented to the House of Commons today were posed by F. S. Cocks, Labor Member, who suggested—among other things—that Members of Parliament carry revolvers for defense; a Deputy Prime Minister for home defense be named; isolated gasoline filling stations be closed; children be taken to the dominions for safety.

Official estimates place the cost of answering each Parliamentary question at about $5.

Falkenhorst Praises Men

Commander of Nazis in Norway Lauds Their Showing

BERLIN, June 11 (AP).—D. N. B., official German news agency, in a dispatch from Oslo today said Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, supreme commander of the German expeditionary forces in Norway, had issued a statement praising his soldiers for their showing under hardships in the wintry north.

"What you have achieved, endured and suffered will not be forgotten. It will live eternally in the history of the German armed forces," the statement said.

Britain Increases Bank Notes

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that "owing to a growing demand for currency, "Great Britain's bank note issue had been increased by £50,000 (about $176,000,000) to a total of £630,000,000 (about $2,223,900,000) as from today.

Hellmiss Dies in Battle; Was Here With Schmeling

BERLIN, June 11 (A. P.).—Arno Hellmiss, widely known throughout Germany as a radio reporter of international boxing matches, was killed in action during the German advance in the Soissons area, it was announced today.

Hellmiss accompanied Max Schmeling on his trips to the United States for the two fights with Joe Louis, which he broadcast to Germany.

Special Veterans' Guard On Duty With Ex-Kaiser

Former Emperor Follows Closely German Army's Progress

DOORN, The Netherlands, June 11 (AP).—Surrounded by a special guard of honor of men who served once in his imperial army, former Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany is following closely reports of the new German push to Paris on battlefields where his own armies fought.

The guard of veterans was offered by a high Nazi official who visited the former Kaiser when German troops occupied Holland.

Attendants said life within the castle has been "quite normal," the former Kaiser continuing daily walks in the garden and mapping the progress of German armies with white flags and pins with his own aged hand.

47 British Heroes Decorated by King

LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—King George decorated today forty-seven war heroes, thirty of them Royal Air Force officers who received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

The presentation was made before relatives of the recipients in the forecourt of Buckingham Palace.

AMERICA URGED TO RUSH PLANES

French Officer Pleads Also for Tanks.

SAYS ALLIES NEED U. S. AID

Maurois Sees Victory if War Lasts Until September.

JUN 14 1940

LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—Andre Maurois, noted French author now serving as French liaison officer with the British Army, said here today that "if we can hold out until September we will have won this war" but help must come quickly to be useful.

Maurois, who left Paris yesterday, said he had heard President Roosevelt's speech with great emotion but that help from the United States must come at once if it is to be effective.

Question of Arms.

"It is not a question of speeches," Maurois said, "but a question of tanks and guns."

These are anxious and painful days for France, he said, describing French soldiers as "fighting as they have never fought before against very heavy odds—one man against two men, sometimes three, and one tank against three or four."

Pleads for British Aid.

"With help, if that help comes in time," he added, "this war can still be won, but help must come not in a matter of months but in days."

"We know that America wants to help and this help, to be useful, must come at once," he said.

He added that tanks and guns were most needed.

Recalling that the evacuation of Dunkirk seemed impossible, he told the British: "It seems impossible that thirty divisions can be sent to France, but it must be done, and if it is done we have won."

British military men said that Germany was "throwing every single thing they've got into this battle because they've got to win it to win the war."

Britain Told of Steps To Speed Tank Output

Army Will Relay Demands to Civilians in Charge

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply, told the House of Commons today that steps were being taken for the quick production of tanks.

JUN 14 1940

First, he said, control of the organization tank department would be placed in the hands of civilians now "engaged in rapid commercial production methods," and, secondly, the army would be required to state its demands for tanks through a high-ranking officer "with recent fighting experience with tanks."

Morrison said War Secretary Anthony Eden had concurred in the new tank production speed-up plan.

Recalling that the evacuation of Dunkirk seemed impossible, he told the British: "It seems impossible that thirty divisions can be sent to France, but it must be done, and if it is done we have won."

British military men said that Germany was "throwing every single thing they've got into this battle because they've got to win it to win the war."

French Officer Asks America To Send Tanks and Guns Now

Says Help Must Come in Days, Not Months —Calls War Won if Nazis Are Held Until September.

JUN 14 1940

LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—A French officer who left Paris yesterday said here today that help must come quickly to be useful, adding: "If we can hold out until September we have won this war." These are anxious and painful days for France, he said, describing French soldiers as "fighting as they have never fought before against very heavy odds—one man against two men, sometimes three, and one tank against three or four."

"With help, if that help comes in time," he added, "this war can still be won, but help must come not in a matter of months but in days."

"We know that America wants to help and this help, to be useful, must come at once," he said.

He added that tanks and guns were most needed.

Geneva Suburb Bombed, One Killed, Six Injured

Plane, Believed Italian, Had Aimed at French Fort

GENEVA, June 12 (Wednesday) (AP).—At least one person was killed and six were injured in a residential suburb of Geneva, seat of the League of Nations, early today when a foreign warplane, apparently Italian, dropped bombs near a French fort.

Many houses were damaged both at Carouge and Champel, under the cliff frontier which divides France and Switzerland. French anti-aircraft fired at the invader.

King Receives Massey

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—King George VI received Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner, in audience at Buckingham Palace today in connection with Canada's declaration of war on Italy.

TURKEY CALLS 200,000 MORE MEN TO COLORS

Rushes Building Of Bomb Shelters — Cabinet In Urgent Session

JUN 14 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Turkey, June 11—Turkey summoned probably 200,000 men and officers to military baracks to join 350,000 already under arms tonight as she waited a hint from Russia before casting the die on war.

Informed sources said if Soviet Russia keeps out of the conflict, Turkey will enter the war on the side of the Allies to whom she has pledged assistance in a Mediterranean war.

But if Josef Stalin is ready to help Italy and Germany there is no alternative but for this country to keep quiet, it was added frankly.

President Presides

President Inonu presided at an urgent Cabinet session as hope was expressed in official quarters that Turkey would have some indication of the Soviet's attitude before midnight. Turkey's only political party met.

The National Assembly postponed today's session until tomorrow to pass on any Cabinet decrees.

All Turkish students in Italy had left for home on instructions from Turkey.

Called Individually

The large number of reservists were summoned by individual notice rather than by published mobilization orders.

Crews labored day and night on bomb shelters. There was no blackout, however.

JUN 14 1940

Authoritative declarations that the attitude of the Soviet must be known before Turkey decides to act under her mutual assistance pact with Britain and France—an agreement which does not obligate her to take on the Soviet herself—came along with expressions of undiminished moral support for the Allies and of Turkish determination to fight for her own frontiers.

Sympathy For Allies Seen

In recent weeks the Turks expressed belief that Russia was moving away from the Rome-Berlin Axis and was opposed to a quick German victory, but new the exchange of ambassadors between Rome and Moscow cast doubt here on Stalin's intentions.

Official sympathy for Britain and France was illustrated by the statement of Deputy Hussein Djahid Yaltchin that Turkey is on the side of the Allies "with all her heart and she wishes for their success."

Writing in the newspaper *Yeni Saba*, he went on:

"Italy enters the war as the enemy of Britain and France, which saved her from the German heel after Caporetto."

He added that Mussolini would lose.

Ulus, the official newspaper, declared that Turkey possesses "The might and capacity to accomplish the national task" and was ready to fight any power infringing her rights but did not mention the pact with the Allies.

The war, it predicted, will be long, and as it develops, Turkey's "task and importance will be increased."

Reds Shun Comment on Italy.

MOSCOW, June 11 (A. P.).—Most Soviet Russian newspapers printed Italy's declaration of war without comment today.

But the army newspaper, Red Star, reviewing the Allies' position on the western front, said that "the best indication of weakening of the position of the alliance is the entrance of long-hesitating Italy into the war."

President Roosevelt's speech last night was too late for today's editions.

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador-designate to Moscow, was expected by airplane tonight from Sofia.

Conference in France.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, June 11 (A. P.).—Paul Baudouin, French Under-Secretary of State for France, today received Beik Erkin, Turkish Ambassador to France, and British Ambassador Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell. The Allies have a mutual assistance pact with Turkey.

30.24-2897

30.24-2897

Balkans Show Anxiety.

BUDAPEST, June 11 (A. P.).—Hungary and the Balkan nations stood to arms to await the first moves and reactions after Italy's entry into the war.

The small nations of southeastern Europe clung precariously to their neutrality and hope—not too strong—that they would be able to avoid war.

Greece anxiously watched for naval activities, fearing that because of her geographical position between Italy and Turkey her peace might be threatened.

While all the Balkan States took heart from Premier Mussolini's statement excluding them from Italian war plans, at least for the present, officials and citizens throughout the Balkans turned their eyes toward Soviet Russia, whose program remained a question.

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria looked hopefully to Moscow as a powerful big brother of the Slavs, but the others were apprehensive of possible Soviet designs—especially Rumania.

Magyarorszag, the Budapest newspaper which often expresses the Hungarian Government viewpoint, said editorially that "we follow with sympathetic understanding the motives which led up to Italy's great decision"—thus reflecting Hungary's close relationship to the axis Powers.

Rumania Council to Meet.

In Bucharest the Rumanian Crown Council arranged to review defense measures.

Some Greek spokesmen believed that warnings from Moscow to Italy not to involve the Balkans had influenced Mussolini's statement.

Fewer than 100 Americans with proper passports were reported still in Greece, although there were hundreds of Greek-Americans.

Banks in most of the southeastern European capitals suspended buying or trading in the pound sterling and the French franc in the belief it would be impossible to maintain contact with Britain and France.

Reports from Sofia indicated that Bulgaria was relatively calm and counting upon Moscow's support in event of fresh war threats.

Official Budapest joined the Yugoslavs in insisting that Italy's declaration need not bring any change of their status.

Nevertheless, Hungarian troops moved steadily toward the Rumanian frontier, while the Rumanians strengthened their western borders as well as the Russian frontier.

Two Yugoslav Cabinet Ministers, representing the Moslems, resigned yesterday in a move expected to bring about the formation of a Government of National Concentration under Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic. Srdjan Budisavijevio quit as Minister of Social Welfare and Dzafer Kulenovic as Minister of Forests and Mines.

Turkey to Wait.

Informed Istanbul spokesmen, expecting a meeting of the National Assembly and partial mobilization today, increasing greatly the 400,000 men Turkey already had under arms, predicted that any move toward an actual declaration of war by Turkey would wait on developments.

These informants asserted that Turkey would live up to her agreement of last October to go to the Allies' aid in the event of any act of war threatening the status quo in the Mediterranean.

Allied Envoys See Metaxas.

ATHENS, June 11 (A. P.).—The British and French Ministers were received by Premier John Metaxas during the night but the nature of their conversations was not disclosed.

The Greek Government today ordered the class of 1934 to report to the colors June 29 "for periodical training." This is the class which reached the age of military conscription six years ago.

Official quarters said that although Italy's entry into the war was expected to cause a food shortage in Greece because of the great need of imports, the country already had piled up reserves adequate for some time.

The first Greek ships were reported today to have been stopped by Italian authorities for contraband control examination.

The Toyas Shipping Company in Athens said it was advised its ships Sofia and Attici, bound for Alexandria and Marseilles, were escorted into port at Sicily.

JUN 14 1940

Border Bridge Closed.

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, June 11 (A. P.).—The Italians closed the bridge between Fiume and Susak on the Italian-Yugoslav border today, but there were no signs of troop concentrations close to the frontier.

Yugoslav military circles in Belgrade had a report there were Italian military forces at Zara, tiny Italian territory on Yugoslavia's Dalmatian coast, but it was said the numbers were small and did not occasion worry in the Yugoslav capital.

The United States Legation in Belgrade sent letters to Americans advising them not to try to return via the Mediterranean or continental Europe. The only ways open, the letters said, were across Russia or Asia Minor.

Pin Hopes on Russia

BUDAPEST, June 11 (AP).—While all the Balkan states took heart today from Premier Benito Mussolini's statement excluding them from Italian war plans, at least for the present, officials and citizens throughout the Balkans turned their eyes toward Soviet Russia, whose program remained a question.

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria looked hopefully to Moscow as a powerful Slav brother, but the others were apprehensive of possible Soviet designs.

SWISS CLINGING TO NEUTRALITY

Nation Now Is Surrounded by Warring Powers.

JUN 14 1940

BERNE, Switzerland, June 11 (A. P.).—Switzerland, now surrounded by warring nations, continued calm today, seeming confident that she could remain neutral.

The Swiss base this belief on the conviction that Switzerland would be more useful to France, Germany and Italy as a neutral than as an enemy, and faith in Swiss fortifications and the mobilized citizen army.

Foreign observers, however, called Switzerland in greater danger of invasion now than before Italy entered the war because, they said, of the possibility of a German move to outflank France's Maginot Line by invading Switzerland.

Such an invasion would permit the axis to join hands across Switzerland to strike at France's thinly fortified Jura frontier.

The foreigners believe, however, that the Swiss would dynamite railroad tunnels, bridges and Alpine highway passes, closing the route Italy and Germany now use to transport coal and other non-military materials.

SPAIN IS EXPECTED TO STAY NEUTRAL

Madrid Press Expresses Sympathy for Italy.

MADRID, June 11 (A. P.).—The nation eagerly awaited today Generalissimo Francisco Franco's expected reiteration of Spain's neutrality in the European conflict.

The press meanwhile openly expressed sympathy for the Italo-German Entente, with the Falange organ Arriba declaring that Spain, like Italy before it entered the war, occupies a position of "non-belligerency."

JUN 14 1940

In Madrid, about 500 youths, mostly medical students, demonstrated in midtown this afternoon in sympathy with Germany and Italy.

VARGAS SPEAKS UP IN DEFENSE OF DICTATORS

President of Brazil Sees Vigorous Peoples Fitting Into New Scheme.

TELLS OF WEST'S SOLIDARITY

Belittles Idea Civilization Fades --Sees Instead Another Era in the Making.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 11 (A. P.).—President Getulio Vargas, in a speech apparently defending Europe's dictatorships, declared today that "vigorous peoples fit for life must follow the route of their aspirations."

Observers contrasted the Brazilian President's address with President Roosevelt's message last night charging that Italy's declaration of war was a stab in the back of a neighbor.

Dictator in Brazil.

Vargas, who has ruled Brazil through a dictatorship for all except three months of his ten-year regime, declared:

"We are crossing, and all humanity is passing, an historical moment of grave repercussions resulting from rapid changes of values.

"We are marching toward a future different from all we know in economic, political and social organization and we feel that old systems and antiquated formulas have entered a decline.

"It is not, however, as pessimists and stubborn conservatives pretend, the end of civilization but the beginning, tumultuous and fecund, of a new era."

Vargas spoke from a Brazilian warship on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle of Riachuelo, a Brazilian naval victory over Paraguay.

Tied With America.

Before delivering the section of his speech which observers contrasted with President Roosevelt's, Vargas declared "we are united by ties of strict solidarity with all American countries around the ideas, aspirations and common interest in our defense."

Vargas, head of the largest nation in South America, was the first President on this continent to make a personal declaration on European developments.

Many observers regard Brazil, with her eastern section jutting toward Africa and her southern provinces containing large communities of Germans and Italians, the most valuable American country for outside attack or internal disorder.

BUENOS AIRES, June 11 (A. P.).—Unusually reliable sources said today that Argentina and Paraguay both had strengthened their frontier garrisons in recent days without explanation.

The Argentine Interior Ministry confirmed that "precautions" were being taken but without indicating either the reason or the precise place.

Unoffical sources said all Argentine borders, especially those with Brazil, were under close watch.

Vargas Defends Force; Brazil's Neighbors Arm

President Vows Neutrality in Italian War, but Lauds Aim of 'Vigorous Peoples'

By The Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 11.—President Getulio Vargas proclaimed Brazil's neutrality in the war between Italy and the Allies today, after making a speech defending the ways of "vigorous peoples."

"Vigorous peoples fit for life must follow the route of their aspirations," said Vargas, himself ruling as a dictator for all but three months of his ten-year regime.

Declaring nationalism and force were now dominant over pacifism and internationalism, he asserted:

"Political democracy is replaced by economic democracy, in which the power emanating directly from the people and instituted for the defense of their interests organizes work, which is the spring of national greatness and not the way toward private fortunes.

"There is no longer a place for regimes founded on privilege and distinction; only those subsist which incorporate all the nation in the same duties, and offer social justice and opportunities in the fight for equality."

Observers contrasted the Brazilian President's address with President Roosevelt's message last night, charging that Italy's declaration of war was a stab in the back of a neighbor.

"We are crossing, and all humanity is passing, a historical moment of grave repercussions resulting from rapid changes of values," Vargas said.

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Argentina Bolsters Garrisons

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The Argentine Interior Ministry confirmed that precautions were being taken, but without indicating either the reason or the precise place. Unofficial sources said all Argentine borders, especially those with Brazil, were under close watch.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Montevideo, June 11—Demonstrators stoned the Italian Club and broke several windows tonight before police dispersed the crowd.

JUN 14 1940

Buenos Aires, June 11 (AP)—The Government tonight decreed Argentine neutrality in Italy's war against the Allies.

COLOMBIA AIRLINE DISMISSES GERMANS

Pan-American Will Train Local Personnel to Replace Foreign Employes

SERVICE IS REORGANIZED

Merger of Two Companies Has Made Plans Possible, Trippe Declares

JUN 14 1940

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 11 (AP)—All German employes of Avianca, new national airlines company created by merger of the Scadta and Saco lines, were dismissed today.

The company announced that it had contracted, through Pan American Airways, for pilots and instructors to train Colombian copilots to replace foreign personnel.

Juan T. Trippe, president of the company, said last night in a statement issued through the New York office of Pan American Airways that commercial air transport services in Colombia had been reorganized to bring them ultimately under Colombian personnel.

This was effected, Mr. Trippe said, through a merger of the Scadta and Saco companies. Pan American Airways, the statement pointed out, has for a number of years held a substantial interest in the Scadta system, which operates

through Colombia and connects with the routes of the international system at Baranquilla and Cali.

"The Scadta system and the Saco Airline in Colombia were consolidated by stockholders' action last Saturday," the statement read. "The new company, the national airlines of Colombia, and known as Aviança, has arranged to avail itself of the technical and administrative experience of Pan American Airways, in which connection trained American personnel has already been sent to Colombia to cooperate with native Colombian personnel in the administration of the company.

"Aviança is acquiring several modern twenty-one-passenger Douglas transports, which will supplement the fleet of Boeing transports already in service in Colombia. The plan contemplates the general improvement of all services now operating in Colombia and the systematic training of Colombian nationals to assume the technical and administrative operation of the services. Aviança has been appointed general agent for the Pan American Airways system in Colombia and will provide technical and ground services at Colombian airports served by the international lines."

Italian Stores Stoned

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 11 (AP).—A crowd of 10,000 stoned the windows of Italian stores here last night and cheered tumultously for France, England and the United States. The crowd marched to the Presidential Palace and the American Legation. Summoned to the palace balcony by cheers, President Rafael Calderon Guardia declared: "Our sympathies must be with the defenders of democracy."

JUN 14 1940

Colombia Asks Neutrality

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 11 (AP).—The Colombian government prohibited demonstrations today for or against either side in the European war, and urged Colombians to remain strictly neutral. Several Italians were injured in a pro-Allied demonstration last night.

Cuba Congratulates Roosevelt

HAVANA, June 11 (AP)—President Federico Laredo Bru sent a congratulatory message to President Roosevelt today for his speech delivered at Charlottesville, Va., yesterday.

JUN 14 1940

Taylor To Resume Post At Vatican, Is Belief

President's Personal Representative Rests At Florence Villa Following Cold

New York, June 11 (AP)—Associates of Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican, said today they had received a late cable from the former steel head saying he had been suffering from a cold, but had recovered and was resting at his Florence villa.

It was assumed from the encouraging tone of the message that Taylor would soon resume his duties at the Vatican.

Taylor Confined To Bed

Rome, June 11 (AP)—Illness prevented Myron C. Taylor from discharging his duties as President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican today as Italy took up arms in the European war.

Friends said Taylor was confined to bed in his villa at Florence and under a doctor's care, but his condition was not considered serious.

SUBMERSIBLE SPARES S. S. WASHINGTON

Signal to Quit Ship Was Countermanded After Some of 1020 Americans Had Taken to Lifeboats.

JUN 14 1940

WASHINGTON, June 11 (A. P.).—A blinker-light warning that a torpedo would send her to the bottom flashed from a submarine to the liner Washington off Portugal early today, but the refugee-laden vessel was allowed to proceed after anxious minutes of replying "American ship. . . . American ship." Aboard the 24,289-ton Washington were 1,020 Americans fleeing Europe's war. In addition, there were 570 persons in the crew.

The submarine, which flashed the dread signal "Torpedo ship," was not identified by the State Department, which told the story of what took place at 5 A. M. by the ship's time (Monday midnight, Eastern standard time).

The dramatic story of the incident, during which hundreds of passengers clambered into lifeboats and some actually were lowered away, reached the State Department from Capt. Harry Manning of the Washington.

The Washington had put out from Lisbon with her load of Americans fleeing from war-torn Europe and was on her way to Galway, Ireland, to pick up other refugees when the ominous bulk of the submarine was sighted and the blinkers began to flash. The ship's position was 12 degrees 50 minutes west and 42 degrees 12 minutes north.

Tense Moments at Dawn.

There were long, tense moments for the passengers and crew in the cold dawn while the submarine's blinker lights flashed their warning of disaster to strike in ten minutes and the lights of the liner replied over and over again: "American ship, American ship."

The State Department released the exchange of messages between the Washington and the submarine, in which the submarine first ordered "leave ship." The exchange of messages between the Washington and the submarine by blinker signal in the early dawn follows:

Submarine: "Stop ship. Ease-to ship. Torpedo ship."
Washington: "American ship."
Submarine: "Leave ship."
Washington: "American ship."
Submarine: "Ten minutes."
Washington: "American ship, American ship."
Submarine—No answer from submarine.

Washington: "American ship, American ship."
Submarine: "Thought you were another ship. Please go on. Go on."

Blinkers Signal.

Blinker lights of the type used by the unidentified submarine to hail the liner Washington are standard signal equipment on war vessels. Large, water-tight electric lights, two of them usually are mounted parallel on a yardarm at the head of a submarine's mast, one on either side. They are operated by a sending key on the boat's bridge, which causes them to blink the dots and dashes of radio code.

A short time after the liner got under way again, the passengers and crew had another tense period of uncertainty, when a second submarine was sighted, but she offered no objection to the liner's passage.

The State Department requested the United States Lines to advise the captain who, in turn, will inform the passengers that all belligerent governments had been informed that the ship is on her present scheduled voyage and on her present course and operating without convoy.

Not British, Says London.

LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—An authoritative informant here said tonight that there could be "no question whatever of the liner Washington having been held up by a British submarine."

"The evil example of Germany in pursuing unrestricted warfare against merchant ships is not followed by the British Navy," this informant said.

JUN 14 1940

HOLDS OFF 1 SUB; ELUDES ANOTHER

Capt. Manning Convinces Undersea Craft Of Washington's Nationality

JUN 14 1940

Sights Second Boat And Flees Into Rising Sun, Hiding In Glare

By JOSEPH E. SHARKEY
Associated Press Correspondent

Aboard S. S. Washington at Sea, June 11—Calm under the supervision of officers of this United States liner, men, women and children climbed into lifeboats in the gray dawn today, while Capt. Harry Manning held at bay one unidentified submarine, which had threatened to torpedo her in "ten minutes" and outmaneuvered another.

"We are an American ship," "we are an American ship," Captain Manning repeated over and over in answering the signaled threats of the first undersea boat.

This finally satisfied the submarine commander, who gave the Washington a "go-on" signal.

Little Terror Shown

There were few, if any, instances of terror among the 1,020 passengers and 570 crew members. All donned lifebelts for the emergency.

Excitement from the meeting with this first submarine had scarcely died down when a second undersea craft was sighted on the horizon.

This time, Captain Manning did not wait to receive threats of a torpedo. He adopted the tactics of an old-time, experienced navigator.

He swiftly swung the prow of the Washington in the direction of the rising sun.

Fled Into Sun

This maneuver put the Washington between the sun and the second submarine. Its blinding rays prevented the submarine commander from seeing the American ship.

Captain Manning then ordered full steam ahead and left the submarine far behind.

The undersea raiders came upon the Washington, which was plainly marked with great American flags on her sides, about 180 miles off the Spanish coast, as she was speeding toward Galway, Ireland, to pick up more Americans fleeing war zones.

It was not far from where the Argentine steamer Uruguay and the French freighter Marie Jose were sunk on May 29 by submarines.

Nazis Claim Vessels

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Dispatches from Berlin claimed these vessels as victims of German submarines.]

During the first tense moments, passengers hastily lined up, clambering, in their turn, into the lifeboats. Some smiled, but others were grim.

One man said "we have been so accustomed to the horrors of war on the European Continent, that perhaps we are accustomed to any danger."

Many women wore only flimsy nightgowns. Men passengers tossed them blankets and coats.

While most of the passengers knew of the danger which threatened them, others at first thought it to be merely a boat drill.

Then officers with megaphones called out: "We are now running away from a submarine."

Carried To Deck

Brandish Johnson, an invalid American returning from Paris, was carried in his chair to the boat deck. Another passenger carefully adjusted a lifebelt about a small child, making sure it would not slip from his body.

When the alarm was sounded, the crew responded with perfect efficiency and coolness, matched only by the calm of the passengers.

Captain Manning himself had spent the night on the bridge, snatching only catnaps, because of the fast-breaking events in Europe.

Ambulance Corps

Five members of the American Field Service, ambulance corps in France, as well as a number of Italians, debarked at Lisbon. They could not land at Bordeaux, where the ship picked up 813 passengers, because of United States neutrality law regulations.

The Americans included Russell Perkins, Pomfret, Conn., and Ralph Richards, Boston, Mass., who will act as executives in the Paris office of the corps. The remainder were to be ambulance drivers. Allen Arragon, head of the American clearing house for relief work in France, also debarked.

Denmark Minister

Homeward bound on special mission aboard the Washington is Wirth Wallace, Augusta, Ga., whose place in the ambulance corps was to be taken by Richards.

Heading for Washington for a special conference to which he has been ordered is Ray Atherton, United States Minister to Denmark.

About one hundred passengers were taken aboard at Lisbon.

JUN 14 1940

Capt. Manning Thanks Passengers On Liner

Aboard S. S. Washington At Sea, June 11 (AP)—The following communique was posted on the bulletin boards of this liner by her master today after her experience with two submarines:

"June 11, 1940—Following is brief account of what occurred this morning: Latitude 42-12 north, longitude 12-50 west, 5 A. M., G. C. T. (midnight Monday, E. S. T.)

"Owing to fact that we encountered a submarine and that it acted in suspicious manner it was decided to prepare for any eventuality. After series of messages were exchanged we proceeded on our voyage. Identity or nationality of submarine was unknown. At 7.15 this morning after we were under way another submarine was sighted but we proceeded on a course into the sun and away from it without being signaled to stop.

"The commander takes this opportunity of thanking his passengers and members of the crew for cooperation given him during the emergency and was pleased to note that there was no excitement or panicky action shown."

30.24-7899

30.24-2899

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)-JOSEPH E.SHARKEY, 63-YEAR-OLD RETIRED VETERAN OF THE WORLD'S NEWS FRONTS, JUMPED BACK INTO ASSOCIATED PRESS HARNESS TODAY TO POUND OUT A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF THE LINER WASHINGTON'S BRUSH WITH SUBMARINES OFF THE COAST OF PORTUGAL.

SHARKEY, WHO RETIRED THREE YEARS AGO AFTER SERVING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR 39 YEARS, 30 ON THE FOREIGN STAFF, FOUND HIMSELF IN THE REPORTER'S ROLE AGAIN BY CHANCE. HE HAD BEEN LIVING IN EUROPE BUT HAD DECIDED TO LEAVE FOR THE PEACE OF THE UNITED STATES-AND PICKED THE WASHINGTON FOR THE TRIP.

JUN 14 1940

AN AUTHORITY ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SHARKEY HAD BEEN CHIEF OF ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAUS IN PARIS, TOKYO, AND GENEVA AND HAD COVERED IMPORTANT ASSIGNMENTS THE WORLD OVER.

AFTER REPORTING POST-WAR DEVELOPMENTS IN SIBERIA, CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES, HE WAS CALLED TO WASHINGTON IN 1921 TO COVER THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE. IN FOLLOWING MONTHS HE WAS ASSIGNED TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AT GENOA, THE HAGUE, LAUSANNE, AND LOCARNO.

HE REPORTED THE IRISH REBELLION, THE GREEK REVOLUTION AND THE THREE-POWER NAVAL CONFERENCE AT GENEVA.

LAST SEPTEMBER, SHARKEY WROTE FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AN ANALYSIS OF ITALIAN AND JAPANESE POSITIONS TOWARD THE EUROPEAN WAR, PREDICTING THAT ITALY WOULD OBSERVE ITS AXIS OBLIGATIONS WHENEVER WAR SPREAD INTO SIGNIFICANT PHASES.

PS859PZ

Juliana Arrives in Halifax

JUN 14 1940

Dutch Crown Princess and Two Children Reach Canada in a Warship.

HALIFAX, June 11 (A. P.).—Juliana, Crown Princess of the Netherlands, came to the New World today with her two young daughters for refuge from Europe's war.

Announcement of the safe arrival of Juliana, heiress apparent to the throne of German-occupied Holland, by Dutch warship from England, was announced by Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

Princess Juliana and her daughters, Beatrix, 2 years old, and Irene, nine months, crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a Netherlands warship.

Arrangements for the royal arrival had been kept secret. It was announced that the warship could not wireless position and progress because of the dangers of war.

The announcement said the Crown Princess had been invited by Lord Athlone, new Governor-General of Canada, to visit him at the Government House here. The royal party will not come to Ottawa, however, until after the arrival in Canada of the Governor-General, expected soon.

Her Royal Highness was attended by Baroness Veyrum, Baroness Roell and Rear Admiral Baron and Baroness De Vos Van Steenwyk.

They were welcomed at Halifax by Lieut.-Gov. F. H. Mathers of Nova Scotia, Commander Edson Sherwood, representing the Government House, and W. H. Measures of the External Affairs Department.

The Netherlands Minister to Canada, F. E. H. Groenman, also was on hand to greet the royal party which fled to England to escape the German invasion of Holland.

It was understood here that the party would go to Quebec and remain there until the Governor-General arrives here.

The Government House already has been made ready to receive its visitors. The limestone mansion, set on the banks of the Ottawa River amid gently rolling lawns and gardens, will provide them a quiet retreat, shut off even from city traffic by a high iron fence.

Juliana Arrives in Halifax

JUN 14 1940

Dutch Crown Princess and Two Daughters Will Stay in Ottawa During War.

LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and her two young daughters arrived today at Halifax, Nova Scotia, as refugees from war-torn Europe.

They will stay at Rideau Hall in Ottawa, the official residence of Canada's governor-generals.

The Crown Princess's children are Princess Beatrix, 2 years old, and Princess Irene, nine months old.

They fled to London when Germany invaded their homeland a month ago and left for America last week in a Dutch warship.

An authoritative source said the plan to send the young Princesses outside the possible war zone was formed as soon as it was decided that the royal family should leave the Netherlands.

This informant added that Queen Wilhelmina, wishing to safeguard the future of the dynasty and assure the education of the Princesses, was "disturbed by the repetition of harrowing experiences" through which they had already passed and asked Prince Bernard to put his family in a place of safety.

The rapid execution of this plan, it was said, was facilitated the day they arrived in England by an offer of hospitality made by the Duke and Duchess of Athlone, personal friends of long standing.

Queen Wilhelmina has moved from Buckingham Palace, where she had stayed since fleeing the German invasion of her country, to a house in Eaton Square formerly occupied by Lady Dalhousie.

HALIFAX, JUNE 11-(AP)-GUARDED WITH SECRECY THAT PERMITTED NEITHER CROWDS NOR CANNON SALUTE, THE PLUMP 31-YEAR-OLD CROWN PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS, FIRST OF EUROPE'S REFUGEE ROYALTY TO SEEK PEACE IN THE NEW WORLD, REACHED HALIFAX TODAY ON A DUTCH WARSHIP.

WITH HER TWO SMALL DAUGHTERS AND REPORTED TO BE EXPECTING A THIRD CHILD, THE CROWN PRINCESS SEEKS IN THE AMERICAS REST FROM HARROWING EXPERIENCES OF THE WAR WHICH DROVE HER FROM HER HOMELAND, AND A SAFE SEAT FOR THE RULE OF THE NETHERLANDS EMPIRE IF QUEEN WILHELMINA SHOULD BE FORCED TO LEAVE ENGLAND.

TOO, THE QUICK DASH ACROSS THE ATLANTIC BROUGHT HER THOUSANDS OF MILES CLOSER TO NETHERLANDS EMPIRE SOIL IF SHE SHOULD CHOSE THAT HER NEXT CHILD BE BORN THERE.

JUN 14 1940

THE CROWN PRINCESS WAS EXPECTED TO REMAIN ABOARD SHIP OVERNIGHT, THEN TRAVEL BY TRAIN TO QUEBEC TOMORROW.

ACCOMPANYING THE PRINCESS, BESIDES HER CHILDREN, BEATRIX, 2 1/2, AND IRENE, 9 MONTHS, WERE BARONESS VEYRUM, BARONESS ROELL, AND REAR ADMIRAL AND BARONESS DEVOS VAN STEENWAY.

A GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE PRINCESS WAS MAKING HER VISIT IN RESPONSE TO AN INVITATION FROM LORD ATHLONE, NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA. SHE WILL BE A GUEST AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HIS RESIDENCE IN OTTAWA.

SHE IS EXPECTED TO STAY IN QUEBEC FOR A WEEK OR SO UNTIL LORD ATHLONE ARRIVES FROM ENGLAND.

THE FLIGHT TO CANADA WAS THE SECOND PRINCESS JULIANA HAS MADE SINCE GERMANY INVADED THE LOWLAND COUNTRIES ON MAY 10. SHE PRECEDED HER MOTHER, QUEEN WILHELMINA, TO LONDON. AT THAT TIME IT WAS REPORTED THE PRINCESS WAS EXPECTING A THIRD CHILD.

WE940PED

HALIFAX, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE PRINCESS IRENE, YOUNGER OF THE TWO CHILDREN WHO ACCOMPANIED CROWN PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS TO CANADA TODAY, IS A SYMBOL OF HER TIME.

THE NAME IRENE MEANS PEACE. BUT THE CHRISTENING OF THE TINY PRINCESS, NOW NINE MONTHS OLD, HAD TO BE DELAYED UNTIL MAY 31 BECAUSE OF THE WAR.

JUN 14 1940

STILL BECAUSE OF THE WAR SHE WAS CARRIED FROM HER HOME-LAND TO ENGLAND IN A GASPROOF BOX.

NOW SHE HAS CROSSED THE ATLANTIC TO GET FURTHER FROM WAR.

SHE IS A PRINCESS OF PEACE— WHO HAS KNOWN NO PEACE.

SAYS DUCE HAS AROUSED SCORN

JUN 14 1940

LaGuardia Tells Canada the World Derides Italy.

THRUST BACK TO BARBARISM

Mayor Declares This Hemisphere Must Be Protected.

OTTAWA, June 11 (A. P.).—Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia asserted today that "Mussolini has deprived the Italian people of a glorious page in history and subjected them to the scorn of the world for generations yet to come."

Mr. LaGuardia told a luncheon of American and Canadian mayors they had been planning to exchange visits for some time but he never expected the first visit would take place at such a time of difficulty.

Soon after arriving last night, he said, he had been thrilled to hear the speech of President Roosevelt on the radio. The President had spoken the sentiments of Americans and their fears and aspirations, he said.

One Man Halts Centuries.

Discussing Italy's entry into the war, he said: "Never before have centuries of civilization been suddenly stopped by one individual and an entire nation thrown back to barbarism.

"Never before has a nation that has acquired the rank of a great power lost that power by the act of one individual. As we listened to President Roosevelt promising all material aid to the Allies, we were proud of being Americans.

"We could then look our Canadian colleagues square in the eyes and give them the real handclasp of friendship. We must be realistic. The situation is too serious to be otherwise. We must take full cognizance of the danger ahead."

Must Be Prepared.

Americans must look at the war abroad and prepare for every possible contingency, he declared. He continued:

"There is no protection to our own territory unless there is full and complete protection to the entire seaboard of the western hemisphere.

"In keeping with our national policy, known as the Monroe Doctrine, we make it clear to the world we will not recognize nor permit any change of sovereignty of any territory or possession on this hemisphere by force, conquest or otherwise," said the Mayor.

"God Almighty has given us this hemisphere and we reserve the right to pick our own enemies in Europe."

30.24-2901

30.2A-2901

U.S. To Sell Allies 37 Million Worth Of War Equipment

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 11—Under a deal effected by the War Department and the United States Steel Export Company, the Allies will get $37,600,000 worth of surplus munitions, equipment and ordnance, it was announced tonight by the United States Steel Corporation.

JUN 14 1940

Local steel sources said the transaction signalized an important step in line with President Roosevelt's pledge to the Allies of the nation's full material aid.

In acting as the medium for transfer of the war material, the steel corporation said its export subsidiary would derive no profit.

Confirms Capital Statement

A statement issued by the corporation said:

"The United States Steel Corporation tonight confirmed the preliminary statement recently made from Washington as to the conclusion of negotiations with the United States Government for the purchase by the United States Steel Export Company of various surplus munitions, equipment and ordnance supplies now held by the United States War Department.

"The negotiations for this purchase were initiated a few days ago by the United States War Department. The purchase price of articles so purchased is $37,600,000, representing the present value thereof as determined by the United States War Department.

"These articles are being resold forthwith by the United States Steel Export Company to the Anglo-French purchasing board at the exact cost thereof to the United States Steel Export Company."

May Sell New Munitions

It is expected, the statement added, that part, or all of the purchase price to be paid by the Steel Export Company to the Federal Government will be "through the subsequent delivery to the United States War Department of new munitions and ordnance supplies of a character needed for the national defense program."

Detailed information as to the types of ordnance and munitions involved in the deal was not available here. Sources close to the Steel Corporation said, however, that some large field guns and shells probably were included.

United States Steel Export Company has distributed the products of its parent, the Steel Corporation, in the far-flung foreign markets. The export company's president is George Wolf.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., last week gave up his $100,000 a year position as chairman of the Steel Corporation to devote all his time to his post in the National Defense Council.

SENATE VOTES FOR ALLIES TO GET U. S. GUNS

Approves Plan for Army to Turn In Old Weapons for Sale Abroad.

MOVE TO EXTEND CREDIT ON

Talk of Repeal of Johnson Act Is First Reaction to Speech by Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, June 11 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's request that the army be authorized to trade in old guns for new—a transaction which would make thousands of old weapons immediately available for sale by American manufacturers to Britain and France—was approved today by the Senate. By a roll-call vote of 67 to 18, the provision authorizing the return of obsolete or surplus weapons to manufacturers was written into a pending defense bill, already passed by the House, to expedite expected approval of the authority by Congress.

Under the provision, the army could turn in to manufacturers hundreds of weapons which the Allies need and obtain credit with the manufacturers toward the purchase of new weapons yet to be made. The Allies, meanwhile, could buy the old ones. The authority for such transactions with planes already exists.

It has not existed heretofore for guns, however, so that when the army turned in those weapons, the credit it received went into the nation's general funds and could not be applied against new weapons, except by act of Congress.

A short time after this provision was inserted, the Senate passed the entire bill and sent it back to the House for action on amendments. The measure would authorize an army air corps of unlimited size, give the President broad powers to curb the export of war materials, authorize the President to spend $132,000,000 for defense purposes and permit the Government to construct and lease munitions plants.

JUN 14 1940

Italy Notifies U. S. She Is at War

WASHINGTON, June 11 (A. P.).—The Italian Ambassador formally notified the State Department today that Italy had declared war on Britain and France, and in reply Secretary Hull reiterated that Italy's act would "prove a great disappointment to peoples everywhere and a great human tragedy."

Telling his press conference of the incident, Mr. Hull said he had emphasized that statement, which he first made yesterday.

Renault Sees President.

WASHINGTON, June 11 (A. P.).—Louis Renault, French industrialist, who is in this country seeking technical information, particularly regarding production of tanks, called on President Roosevelt today.

JUN 14 1940

Edsel Ford Sees Knudsen; Is Set To Make Planes

Mass Production Is Only Awaiting U. S. Contracts; Army P-40 May Be Model

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—Edsel Ford said today after a conference with William S. Knudsen, member of the National Defense Commission, that his company was ready to swing into mass production of airplanes as soon as government granted it con

The Ford compa conferred for two with Mr. Knud

ber of the commission.

Mr. Ford told reporters that the Army's fast pursuit plane, the P-40, which engineers of his company examined yesterday, was found suitable for mass production, "depending on what you mean by mass production."

Silent on 1,000 a Day

He declined to estimate how many planes he believed his company might turn out, but Ford sources have indicated previously that they believed a production of 1,000 planes a day was feasible.

The motor executive said his company was studying the Rolls-Royce airplane engine, which Great Britain has released to the United States for production in this country.

Asked whether General Motors Corporation, of which Mr. Knudsen is president, would license the Ford company to produce Allison motors, Mr. Ford referred questioners to Mr. Knudsen, who declined to discuss any phase of the conference until later.

Mr. Ford said that his company had considerable space available for plane production in its old Highland Park, Mich., plant, now partly vacant.

Retooling of Ford plants for production of new 1941 automobile models, he continued, is already so far along that the demand for machine tools to turn out airplanes would not interfere with it. It is too early now, he added, to say whether sufficient machine tools will be available to permit the introduction of new automobile models for 1942.

Barlow Test Succeeds, But He Wants the Cash

Explosive Satisfies Engineers in Bolling Field Blasts

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—Lester Barlow's liquid oxygen-carbon explosive proved today to the satisfaction of engineers of the Glenn L. Martin Company, airplane manufactures, that it was more powerful than TNT, and the Baltimore inventor thereupon announced that further experiments were off unless funds were forthcoming from Congress.

Barlow, who contended his invention would furnish a limitless supply of explosive for certain military purposes at half the cost of TNT and with superior destructive power, staged a demonstration at Army's Bolling Field for members of Congress and representatives of the Army and Navy.

With Bureau of Standards officials checking and timing, Barlow detonated half-pound and pound charges of his explosive in a four-foot pit, blowing a 150-pound disc skyward. He repeated the tests with TNT.

Measured by the length of time the plate was in the air after the explosion, Barlow's explosive showed an average force 30 per cent greater than TNT for the pound charge and 38 per cent greater for the half-pound charge, on the basis of computations by the Martin company engineers.

Barlow told reporters that he had no funds to carry on his experiments and that they would be discontinued unless Congress allowed his $600,000 claim against the government for World War aerial bomb inventions, or made a special appropriation.

Bureau of Standards officials withheld their computations pending an official report to a joint Congressional committee.

Gen. O'Ryan To Visit Japan On Peace Mission

Leaves Today As Head Of Economic Group Sponsored By U. S.-Japanese Businessmen

San Francisco, June 11 (AP)—Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, an A. E. F. officer whose command included the famous "Fighting Sixty-ninth" regiment from New York, leaves tomorrow for Japan on a mission of peace.

Head of an economic mission sponsored by Japanese and American business interests, he hopes to get facts helpful in stabilizing trade between this country and the Far East.

Eastman Dillon Company, New York bankers, and the Japan Economic Federation, representing leading Japanese industrialists, have employed the general. Accompanied by his assistants, Simon Whitney, advisor of Edie & Co., investment counsel of New York, and Warren Hunsberger, economics professor at Yale, he will tour Japan and then go to China and Manchoukuo.

JUN 14 1940

New French Passenger Liner Arrives In N. Y.

30,000-Ton Pasteur Had Discharged At Halifax—Will Load War Supplies

New York, June 11 (AP)—The new 30,000-ton French passenger liner Pasteur, armed and painted a camouflage gray, slipped into the harbor today—unannounced and without passengers or cargo.

JUN 14 1940

Sailors said the ship ran the submarine gantlet to Halifax, unloaded her cargo there and came to New York for supplies. It was her first visit to this country. She made her maiden voyage in the South American trade shortly before the war began.

BULLETINS

Gunfire Heard Off Spain.

MADRID, June 11 (A. P.).—Residents of towns along Spain's Mediterranean coast reported hearing gunfire at sea today, and said that they believed a British warship was firing on attacking Italian warplanes. Spain's attention centered primarily on Gibraltar, but telephone calls direct from Britain's fortified rock said that all was quiet there.

Vatican Sees Peace Receding.

JUN 14 1940

"Humanly speaking, a real peace is receding farther and farther away," the official Vatican radio station commented today in a broadcast picked up at the Columbia Broadcasting System's listening station.

Berlin Lists 5 British Ships Bombed.

BERLIN, June 11 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that one Allied cruiser and four transports were bombed so seriously in the northernmost North Atlantic that "the majority of these ships were burned out."

Speedboats Attack Destroyers.

JUN 14 1940

BERLIN, June 11 (A. P.).—A night fight between British destroyers and German speedboats attacking on Britain's east coast was reported today by DNB, official German news agency. The German boats returned safely, DNB said, without indicating whether they had inflicted damage on the British.

JUN 14 1940

Western Germany Bombed.

LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced the Royal Air Force bombed western Germany again last night and that one of the bombers failed to return.

JUN 14 1940

Italians in Britain Ordered to Report.

LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—All Italians in Great Britain were ordered to report immediately to the nearest police station tonight.

Communiques

JUN 14 1940

French

[By the Associated Press]

Tours, France, June 11—"During the course of the day the battle has reached its greatest violence along the whole of the front. It is evident that the enemy seeks to force a decision to the west of the Oise.

"The enemy has redoubled his efforts to cross the Seine between Rouen and Vernon, covering himself with smoke clouds. The enemy has attempted to throw pontoon bridges over the river and to pass tanks over to the south bank by means of portable boats.

"Our troops are counter-attacking without respite to check the enemy.

Hit East Of Oise

"East of the Oise enemy divisions engaged on the Ourcq (river) from Ferte-Milon to Fere-En-Tardeois have renewed attacks with the support of numerous tanks. They found only rear guards before them, as the greatest part of our divisions received orders to transfer resistance south of the Marne.

"Farther to the east the enemy has thrown in heavy tanks in the valleys of the Vesle and Ardre to cut off Reims by east and southwest.

"Pressure in this region is extremely violent.

More Fresh Divisions

"In Champagne, the enemy has brought during the night fresh divisions. South of the Aisne fighting was resumed from dawn on the whole course of the Retourne (river), crossings of which have been dearly disputed. Our troops made several counter-attacks south of Attigny and inflicted serious losses on the adversary.

"Between the Aisne and Meuse (rivers) all enemy assaults have been repulsed.

"Our escadrilles bombarded airfields at Mannheim, Neustadt, Frankfort and the steel work furnaces at Volklingen.

"One naval airforce formation bombed and partially set afire Heinkel (airplane) factories in the suburbs of Rostock.

British

Cairo, June 11 (AP)—*Communique from Middle East Command of R. A. F.:*

"The R. A. F. carried out bombing attacks today on concentrations of enemy bombing aircraft, petrol depots and bomb dumps located on Italian military airdromes in East Libya and Italian East Africa.

"The airdromes attacked in East Libya were the principal Italian air bases threatening Egypt and the western desert. Aircraft were destroyed on the ground, fires started and a petrol dump set ablaze.

Fired On From Ground

"Our aircraft met with fire from the ground anti-aircraft defenses, but were unsuccessfully intercepted by Italian fighters.

"In Italian East Africa aircraft and hangars were attacked. At airdromes near Asmara, several direct hits were obtained on hangars.

"These airdromes were the main Italian bases threatening our Red Sea communications and the Sudan.

"In all these operations three of our aircraft are missing."

Air Ministry Communique:

"During the last twenty-four hours, medium and heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force continued operations on the enemy's lines of communications leading toward Rouen and the Seine.

"Columns of armored fighting vehicles and mechanical transports were attacked and damage was done to a railway, roads and bridges.

"By night, heavy bombers continued their attacks on important crossings of the Meuse. They also again attacked military objectives in western Germany. One of our aircraft is missing.

Bombs Over Norway

"Coastal aircraft on a reconnaissance flight over Norway bombed and set on fire two oil tankers and a refinery at Thamshavn.

"Our aircraft operating over France have been engaged in repeated day-and-night bombing and recconnaissance operations over the fighting zones. Four of our medium bombers are missing.

"R. A. F. fighters based in France carried out a large number of protective patrols against enemy formations ten times their own strength. In these, at least five enemy aircraft were downed. Seven of our fighters are missing."

Raid Trondheim Harbor

"During this afternoon aircraft of the coastal command of the R. A. F. successfully attacked an enemy naval force in Trondheim harbor.

"Our aircraft encountered severe opposition from enemy fighters and anti-aircraft gunfire. Two of our aircraft failed to return.

"Two enemy cruisers and a transport were hit with bombs and many other bombs were seen to fall among the warships."

Admiralty Communique:

"The German' official news agency report that 'violent encounters took place last night off the east coast of England between German motor torpedo boats and British destroyers' presumably refers to an attempt by enemy motor torpedo boats on a British convoy during Sunday night.

"Such an attack did take place, but the convoy and its escort proceeded on its way unharmed. It is not known whether damage was inflicted on the enemy.

"No encounters took place last night between our forces and enemy torpedo boats."

British

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—An Air Ministry communique issued tonight said:

During the last twenty-four hours, medium and heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force continued operations on the enemy's lines of communication leading toward Rouen and the Seine. Columns of armored fighting vehicles and mechanical transport were attacked and damage was done to a railway, roads and bridges.

By night, heavy bombers continued their attacks on important crossings of the Meuse. They also again attacked military objectives in Western Germany. One of our aircraft is missing.

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An Air Ministry announcement issued tonight follows:

During this [Tuesday] afternoon aircraft of the Coastal Command of the Royal Air Force successfully attacked an enemy naval force in Trondheim [Norway] harbor. Our aircraft encountered severe opposition from enemy fighters and anti-aircraft gunfire. Two of our aircraft failed to return. Two enemy cruisers and a transport were hit with bombs and many other bombs were seen to fall among the warships.

Italian

ROME, June 11 (AP)—The following communiqué was issued here today:

The military command and the offices of the Chiefs of Staffs of the Ministries of the armed forces have left the capital and been transferred somewhere else.

The Day's War Communiques

JUN 14 1940

The official communiques issued today by the warring Powers are presented below:

PARIS.

The French High Command issued the following communique:

"It is confirmed that between the sea and the Oise attempts by the enemy to advance beyond the Seine were held.

"Between the Oise and the Ourcq the enemy sought during the night to make contact with our new positions.

"Nothing of importance to report on the Aisne and the Meuse.

"On the Alps front, our troops are in position and have not been attacked."

BERLIN.

The German High Command issued the following communique:

"The big battle between the channel coast and the Meuse is still raging in full force. On the right wing and in the center the pursuit of the defeated French armies relentlessly continued. Between Reims and Argonne the fighting was fierce but successful.

"At several strong enemy forces, cut off and encircled, are facing destruction. Because of severe bloody losses, great numbers of prisoners and the capture of all kinds of material, the enemy's power of resistance was visibly waning.

"Fighting and dive bomber units again attacked the port and quay facilities at Havre, destroyed locks and sank one destroyer damaged by a heavy bomb, and hit other ships, among which were one destroyer and two transports of 10,000 tons.

"Besides raiding dense columns of retreating enemy transports, concentrations and battery positions, the air force also succeeded in hitting and partially destroying a number of bridges across the Marne and the lower Oise, thus severely hampering the enemy retreat.

"On June 9 in the northernmost north Atlantic, one cruiser and four transports were bombarded and so seriously hit that the majority of these ships burned out.

"Enemy airplanes again under cover of darkness dropped several bombs in north and western Germany. Damage was immaterial.

"The opponent's total air losses yesterday amounted to twenty-nine planes, of which nineteen were shot down in air fights, six by anti-aircraft fire and the rest destroyed on the ground. Furthermore, three balloons of the balloon barrage were shot down.

"Eight of our own planes are missing. First Lieut. Volker Paeckelmann, chief of company in one infantry regiment, forced eight attacking enemy tanks to surrender through exemplary cool-headedness, while leading his company."

STRONG ITALIAN BLOW BY AIR DUE

Some Planes Designed for Distant Bombing.

JUN 14 1940

By Associated Press.

Much of the effectiveness of Italy against the Allies will lie in the use which Premier Mussolini makes of his 6,000 to 8,000 combat airplanes—some of them designed for bombing missions as far away as London.

Next to Germany, Italy probably has the most highly trained air force in Europe. Mussolini's military flyers number no less than 18,000.

It will be contrary to the often-publicized Italian military strategy if, tomorrow, Italian planes do not make mass attacks on strategic objectives coupled with assaults by medium-weight bombers on French troops massed on the Italian border.

Mussolini may also strike with air power at auxiliary units of the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

Italian strategy, as set forth in the writings of the nation's military experts, is predicated on the establishment of immediate air superiority, heavy bombing attacks, and the use of fast strafing planes to demoralize and disperse enemy ground troops.

The Fascist editor Virginio Gayda last year disclosed that the air force was grouped in squadrons of 400 bombing and pursuit planes which could "reach any point of the Mediterranean and Europe up to London, dump their bombs and return to their bases for new loads."

'STOP HITLER' AD APPROVED BY ROOSEVELT

President Terms Newspaper Advertisement Fine Piece Of Work

JUN 14 1940

White's Committee Sponsors Appeal For Aid For Allies

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 11—President Roosevelt indorsed today an advertisement which proposed that the United States help "stop Hitler now" by giving all possible aid to the Allies.

On his desk at a press conference was a full-page copy of the newspaper advertisement. It was sponsored by a "committee to defend America by aiding the Allies." The group was headed by William Allen White, Emporia (Kan.) editor.

Mr. Roosevelt called it a great piece of work and said it was extremely educational. It is a mighty good thing, he said, that Bill White is getting things like this out for the education of the country.

The advertisement fitted in with the promise the President made in a speech yesterday at Charlottesville, Va., in which he promised that the material resources of the United States would be extended to France and Britain.

Playwright Is Author Of "Stop Hitler" Plea

New York, June 11 (AP)—Robert Emmett Sherwood, Broadway playwright, wrote the newspaper advertisement which President Roosevelt indorsed today.

The full-page advertisement, appealing for American aid to the Allies, first appeared yesterday and its sponsor, the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, said it would be printed in newspapers of every large city in the United States.

Sherwood is author of the current broadway play "There Shall Be No Night."

JUN 14 1940

About two weeks ago he got the idea of a nation-wide advertising campaign against Hitler. He discussed it with the committee, of which William Allen White, Emporia (Kan.) editor, is chairman. Then he wrote a 1,000-word message. He called it "Stop Hitler Now."

30.24-2903

30.24-2903

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, JUNE 11--BRITAIN'S AIR FORCE RAIDED THE DESERT AIRDROMES IN ITALIAN LIBYA AND EAST AFRICAN ERITREA TODAY, BACKING UP WITH BOMBS THE ALLIED DECLARATIONS OF READINESS TO MEET MUSSOLINI.

THESE BLOWS, ALONG WITH SEVEN ITALIAN RAIDS ON THE BRITISH NAVAL BASE AT MALTA, WERE THE FIRST STRUCK IN THE NEW THEATER OF WAR--THE MEDITERRANEAN AND RED SEAS.

JUN 14 1940

3 BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENTS SAID "WE CAUGHT THEM NAPPING THIS TIME."

4 "GREAT SUCCESS" ATTENDED THE ATTACKS OF LONG-RANGE BLENHEIM BOMBERS ON ITALY'S PRINCIPAL MILITARY AIRFIELDS IN LIBYA, WHICH THREATENED EGYPT AND THE SUEZ CANAL, AND NEAR ASMARA, IN ERITREA, ITALIAN EAST AFRICA, WHERE ITALIAN AIR BASES THREATENED TO CUT ALLIED COMMUNICATIONS THROUGH THE RED SEA.

1 SWOOPING DOWN IN THE DESERT DAWN, BRITISH BOMBS MADE REPEATED HITS ON HANGARS, GASOLINE DUMPS AND BOMB DUMPS AND DESTROYED MANY PLANES, THE BRITISH SAID. THEY ADMITTED ENCOUNTERING ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND FIGHTER OPPOSITION AND LOSING THREE PLANES IN THE OPERATION.

5 A BRITISH WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID "CASUALTIES WERE SLIGHT AND LITTLE DAMAGE WAS DONE" BY THE SEVEN ITALIAN RAIDS, BETWEEN DAWN AND NOON, ON MALTA, BRITISH NAVAL BASE OFF THE TIP OF ITALIAN SICILY. TWO ITALIAN BOMBERS WERE DECLARED SHOT DOWN BY GROUND DEFENDERS.

MEANWHILE THE BRITISH NAVY POUNCED ON THE ITALIAN MERCHANT MARINE FROM GIBRALTAR TO AFRICA, AND SCOTLAND YARD UNDERTOOK A ROUNDUP OF EVERY ONE OF THE 25,000 ITALIANS IN BRITAIN.

EXTENDING ACTION IN WHICH 700 ITALIANS WERE SEIZED LAST NIGHT AMIDST RIOTING, POLICE TONIGHT ORDERED EVERY ITALIAN IN BRITAIN TO REPORT IMMEDIATELY TO POLICE STATIONS.

(EDS:--CAIRO COMMUNIQUE MAY BE INSERTED)

WITH THE BRITISH FLEET X X X 4TH GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

WM526PED

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-REUTERS (BRITISH) NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TONIGHT FROM CAIRO THAT THE ITALIAN STEAMER UMBRIA, LOADED WITH 5,000 TONS OF BOMBS FOR THE ITALIAN EAST AFRICAN AIR FORCE AND THOUSANDS OF TONS OF CEMENT, WAS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH NAVY TODAY IN THE RED SEA.

JUN 14 1940

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LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON DAILY MAIL REPORTED TONIGHT THAT GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, THE SUPREME ALLIED LAND COMMANDER, HAD SAID:

"SLOWLY BUT SURELY THE ENEMY IS BEING WORN DOWN."

JUN 14 1940

WE810PED

SCATTERED REPORTS LISTED THESE SHIPS AS SEIZED OR SCUTTLED;

JUN 14 1940

AT OR NEAR GIBRALTAR,-LIBANO, 200 TONS, PAGAO, 3,600 TONS, OLTERA, 2,900 TONS, SEIZED, AND OTHER UNIDENTIFIED VESSELS BEACHED AFTER ATTEMPTS TO SCUTTLE THEM; IN SPANISH WATERS,- OHELINA, 10,000 TONS, LAVORO, 4,600 TONS, AND NUMBOLIA, 200 TONS, SCUTTLED; OFF SOUTH

AFRICA--GERUSALEMME, 8,052 TONS, AND TIMAVO, 7,549 TONS, BEACHED; BISTIANA, 5,827 TONS, SEIZED; OFF AUSTRALIA,- REMO, 9,780 TONS, SEIZED; ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, CAPO NOLI, 3,921 TONS, SEIZED.

LONDON, JUNE 11 -- (AP) -- THE AIR MINISTRY DECLARED TONIGHT THAT BRITISH FIGHTER PLANES HAD ATTACKED GERMAN FORMATIONS "TEN TIMES THEIR OWN STRENGTH" IN REPEATED PATROLS OVER THE FRENCH FRONT.

JUN 14 1940

IT ACKNOWLEDGED LOSS OF 12 PLANES IN RAIDS BEHIND THE NAZI LINES IN FRANCE, GERMANY AND NORWAY IN THE PAST 24 HOURS IN WHICH, IT SAID, THEY HAD SET AFIRE TWO OIL TANKERS AND A REFINERY IN NORWAY BESIDES HITTING SEE A RAILWAY, BRIDGES, ARMORED AND TRANSPORT COLUMNS BEHIND THE WESTERN FRONT.

SEVEN OF THE BRITISH PLANES LOST, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WERE FIGHTERS WHICH BROUGHT DOWN FIVE GERMAN MACHINES DESPITE THEIR OPPONENTS SUPERIOR NUMBERS. #

LONDON, JUNE 12--(WEDNESDAY)--(AP)--THE DAILY MAIL THE TIMES SAYS TODAY THAT TODAY INTERPRETED AMERICAN OPINION AS APPROVING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VIRGINIA SPEECH AND SAID THIS MEANT THEY SEE THE WAR AS A "STRUGGLE FOR THE SURVIVAL OF THEIR OWN CIVILIZATION IN WHICH THEY HAVE AS URGENT A PART, THOUGH NOT AT PRESENT THE SAME PART, AS WE."

JUN 14 1940

"THEY ARE PREPARED," THE PAPER CONTINUED, "TO REVOLUTIONIZE THEIR NATIONAL ECONOMY JUST AS GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE DONE, IN ORDER THAT EVERY MAN AND EVERY DOLLAR MAY BE MOST EFFECTIVELY USED TO PRODUCE THAT WHICH WILL SUSTAIN THE FIGHTING FORCES OF LIBERTY AND AS LAST DESTROY THE TYRANTS.

"THEY WILL DO THIS, NOT AS FRIENDS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, THOUGH WE ARE PROUD TO BELIEVE THAT WE HAVE THEIR FRIENDSHIP, BUT AS FELLOW FIGHTERS FOR A CAUSE GREATER EVEN THAN BRITAIN, FRANCE OR THE U..ITED STATES. THAT SPIRIT MUST PREVAIL."

THE DAILY MAIL SAID FRENCH SOLDIERS "ARE FIGHTING FOR FREE MEN EVERYWHERE" AND COMMENTED "THIS BATTLE HAS BEEN CALLED THE BATTLE OF FRANCE AND LONDON . AMERICAN PEOPLE NOW ARE REALIZING THAT IT

30.24- 2905

30.24 -2905

IS THE BATTLE OF NEW YORK AS WELL."

APL 23 0414 GDC 1152P

MANCHESTER, JUNE 11-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED ITALIANS WERE IN-TERNED IN MANCHESTER TODAY AS OFFICIALS ACTED QUICKLY TO ROUND UP ENEMY ALIENS.

APL0727 JRL 1143P

JUN 12 1940

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)- HAILLE SELASSIE, WHOSE COUNTRY WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE ITALIAN [redacted] FIVE YEARS AGO, SHOWED THE KEENEST INTEREST TODAY IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

THE FORMER EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA WAS IN BATH, ENGLAND, WHEN HE HEARD THE NEWS THAT ITALY HAD DECLARED WAR. HE HURRIED AT ONCE TO LONDON.

JUN 12 1940

WHEN A REPORTER WENT TO HIS HOTEL ROOM TODAY HE FOUND HIM READING A NEWSPAPER. HE POINTED TO A HEADLINE ON THE ROOSEVELT ADDRESS AND GRINNED, BUT [redacted] DECLINED TO TALK.

ASKED ABOUT A REPORT THAT HE WOULD

LONDON5 VA[redacted]-JF-925A

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)- THE AIR OFFICE TODAY ANNOUNCED ENEMY AIRCRAFT HAD RAIDED MALTA., BRITAIN'S NAVAL BASE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

JF

LONDON, FIRST AXIS MALTA RAID X X X

MALTA, BY AIRLINE IS 439 MILES FROM ROME, BUT A MERE HOP FROM SICILY WHERE ITALY HAS BOTH NAVAL AND [redacted] AIR BASES. FROM THE GREAT FRENCH NAVAL BASE AT BIZERTA, TUNISIA, IT IS 120 MILES. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT POINTS ON BRITAIN'S LIFELINE THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN AND SUEZ CANAL.

JUN 12 1940

LONDON — SECOND AXIS MALTA RAID X X X

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT "AT 4.50 A.M. TODAY A RAID BY ABOUT TEN HOSTILE AIRCRAFT WAS CARRIED OUT ON MALTA. A FURTHER RAID FOLLOWED DURING THE MORNING."

JF 1231P

JUN 12 1940

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)- BRITISH MILITARY CIRCLES SAID TODAY GERMAN WAS "THROWING EVERY SINGLE THING THEY'VE GOT INTO THIS BATTLE BECAUSE THEY'VE GOT TO WIN IT TO WIN THE WAR."

"NO DOUBT IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS THE MAIN FORCE OF THE GERMAN ATTACK MUST BE SPENT," A SPOKESMAN SAID, ADDING THAT THE EXHAUSTION OF THE ATTACKER MUST INEVITABLY BE GREATER THAN THAT OF THE DEFENDER.

HE CITED THE DOUBLE ATTACK ON RETHEL YESTERDAY WHICH HE SAID HAD "MADE HARDLY ANY PROGRESS" WHILE THE LOSSES OF MEN AND TANKS WERE "COLOSSAL."

THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED TROOPS FROM NARVIK, NORWAY, HE CONTINUED, WAS MADE ONLY AFTER THE PORT WAS RENDERED USELESS FOR MONTHS TO COME AND WHEN IT BECAME CLEAR THAT SHIPS, MEN AND GUNS USED THERE WERE "REQUIRED MORE URGENTLY ELSEWHERE."

JF 916 LONDONS

LONDON -- FIRST ADD MILITARY COMMENT X X X ELSEWHERE."

MILITARY CIRCLES SAID ITALY ENTERED THE WAR FOR ONE OR TWO REASONS -- BECAUSE MUSSOLINI THOUGHT HITLER WAS WINNING OR BECAUSE HITLER NEEDED HELP.

ITALY, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, HAS NOW 70 TO 80 MOBILIZED DIVISIONS, AN AIRFORCE AND A NAVY AND GREATLY INCREASED THE ENDURANCE STRENGTH OF BRITISH FORCES. ITALIAN FORCES, HE ADDED, WOULD BE MORE EFFECTIVE UNDER GERMAN COMMAND THAN THEY WERE UNDER ITALIAN COMMAND IN THE LAST WAR.

REVIEWING POSSIBLE POINTS FOR ITALIAN ATTACK, HE SAID CORSICA APPEARED TO BE THE EASIEST, BUT THAT THE FRENCH RIVIERA, MALTA AND CYPRUS WOULD BE "TOUGH NUTS TO CRACK."

HEAT AND LACK OF WATER MADE MECHANIZED WARFARE IMPOSSIBLE IN THE AFRICAN DESERT, HE SAID.

MILITARY CIRCLES SAID THERE WERE ABOUT 200,000 WHITE TROOPS IN LYBIA ALREADY SHORT OF WATER AND UNLESS ITALY WAS ABLE TO KEEP HER LINES OF COMMUNICATION AND SUPPLIES OPEN [redacted] "THESE MEN MUST DIE." ANOTHER 50,000 WHITE TROOPS IN ABYSSINIA FACE EXTERMINATION, HE SAID.

ECONOMICALLY ITALY WILL NOT PROVE AN ASSET TO GERMAN, FORCED AS SHE IS TO OBTAIN COAL FROM GERMANY AND OIL FROM RUMANIA, HE DECLARED.

1247LONDONS | JF 916A

30.24-2907

3024-2907

BULLETIN

PARIS, JUNE 12--(WEDNESDAY)--(AP)--REPORTS FROM RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS OF PARIS TODAY SAID THE LOW HEAVY RUMBLE AND THE FLASHES OF THE GUNS IN THE BATTLE FOR FRANCE COULD BE SEEN IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY.

PWW OKINS 10200 000 1000P

PARIS--FIRST AND BATTLE NEARS X X X CITY.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUILDING IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY, HOWEVER, THE OCCASIONAL SCOOTING OF AN AUTOMOBILE ONLY COULD BE SEEN OR HEARD IN THE TENSE STILLNESS.

WHILE THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE DRIVING IN AN ATTEMPT TO ENCIRCLE ~~THE CITY~~ PARIS BEFORE MAKING ANY ATTEMPT ON THE CITY ITSELF, COMMUNICATIONS BY WIRE AND HIGHWAY STILL WERE OPEN TO ~~THE~~ CENTRAL CENTER OF FRANCE WHERE THE NERVE CENTER OF THE COUNTRY HAD BEEN MOVED.

JUN 12 1940

PARIS, JUNE 11--(AP)--- THE MORE THAN TWO SCORE DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF PARIS CEASED PUBLICATION TODAY, AND IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE TO PUBLISH A SINGLE BROADSHEET IN THEIR STEAD.

THIS STEP WAS TAKEN AS THE GOVERNMENT LEFT THE CAPITAL FOR SAFER TERRITORY, AND AS OTHER VITAL AGENCIES OF THE CAPITAL ALSO WERE ESTABLISHED ELSEWHERE. MOST CIVILIANS SEEN ON THE STREETS WERE REFUGEES FROM THE NORTHERN BATTLEFRONTS PASSING THROUGH PARIS ON THEIR WAY SOUTHWARD.

BY WILLIAM J. HUGHEYS

TOURS, FRANCE, JUNE 11-(AP)-YOU HAD TO MAKE YOUR OWN SANDWICHES AND WASH THEM DOWN WITH BEER OR WINE ~~WHETHER YOU~~ [illegible]--IN THIS EMERGENCY CAPITAL OF FRANCE TONIGHT.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ACCOMPANYING FLOCK OF REFUGEES SWELLED THE CITY'S NORMAL POPULATION OF 80,000 TO [illegible] 350,000 [illegible] OVERNIGHT, ~~SWAMPING~~ ITS HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FACILITIES.

JUN 12 1940

BUT THE MAKINGS FOR A MAN SIZE MEAL WERE AVAILABLE IF YOU PUT THEM TOGETHER YOURSELF. BEER AND WINE WERE PLENTIFUL BUT WATER WAS TURNED ON ONLY AT CERTAIN HOURS AS A CONSERVATION MEASURE.

MANY [illegible] WERE FORCED TO SLEEP ON HOTEL DIVANS AND SHAVE IN REST ROOMS. [illegible] THE BIG HOTELS WERE TAKEN OVER [illegible] BY DEPUTIES AND SENATORS.

AN ENDLESS STREAM OF AUTOMOBILES CROSSED THROUGH THE TOWN. THE PARIS EXODUS ASSUMED GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS AFTER THE NEWS GOT ABOUT THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS LEAVING AND THAT ITALY HAD DECLARED WAR.

IT WAS A SIGHT RE-ENACTED MANY TIMES [illegible] DOWN THROUGH THE CENTURIES IN THIS WHITE CITY ON THE LANGUID LOIRE, 145 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PARIS.

JUN 12 1940

[illegible] SINCE CEASAR'S CONQUEST OF GAUL ANCIENT TOURS PERIODICALLY HAS SEEN THE BACKWASH OF WAR AND AT TIMES HAS BEEN IN THE MIDST OF IT.

HERE THE ARTS FLOURISHED IN THE MIDDLE AGES. HER ANCIENT BUILDINGS, CHIEF AMONG them THE CATHEDRAL OF TOURS DATING BACK TO THE 12TH CENTURY, [illegible] LONG HAVE BEEN [illegible] FOR AMERICANS AND OTHER TOURISTS FROM THE WORLD OVER.

THEY COME ALSO TO SEE THE BATTLEGROUND WHERE IN 732 THE FRANKS DEFEATED THE NORTHERN ADVANCE OF THE MOORS IN THE BATTLE OF TOURS, CHECKING ONCE AND FOR ALL THE EXPANSION OF ISLAM IN WESTERN EUROPE.

MANY OF HER OLD, LONG-CONDEMNED BUILDINGS, HERETOFORE ONLY TOURIST ATTRACTIONS, TONIGHT WERE THE TEMPORARY HOME OF BUSY GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

JUN 12 1940

[illegible] LIMOUSINES [illegible] BEARING EMBASSY AND LEGATION STAFFS PULLED UP TODAY ON STREETS WHICH ONCE RESOUNDED TO THE CLATTER OF WARRIORS' CHARIOTS.

U.S. [illegible] AMBASSADOR WILLIAM C. BULLITT REMAINED IN PARIS BUT A PART OF HIS STAFF CAME HERE TO BE CLOSE TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

ESTABLISHED HERE OR NEARBY WERE EMBASSY SECRETARIES FREEMAN [illegible] MATTHEWS, HUGH S. FULLERTON, DANIEL KEARNS AND ERNEST MAYER; CAPT. ROBERT A. SCHOW, DESIGNATED AS ACTING MILITARY ATTACHE, AND CAPT. JOHN M. STERLING, ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE FOR AIR. -END-

30.24-2909

ROME, JUNE 12-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THIS ANCIENT CAPITAL EXPERIENCED ITS FIRST AIR RAID ALARM EARLY TODAY AND WAS BLACKED OUT COMPLETELY.

WHETHER ENEMY PLANES ACTUALLY VISITED THE CITY WAS NOT DETERMINED.

ITALY, SO NEWLY JOINED AS GERMANY'S ACTIVE PARTNER IN THE WAR AGAINST BRITAIN AND FRANCE, MOVED SECRETLY IN HER BELLIGERENCY.

THE NATION STILL AWAITED THEFIRST ALIAN WAR COMMUNIQU

THE NATION STILL AWAITED THEFIRST ITALIAN WAR COJMUNIQUE, FIRST

FORECAST FOR 10 P.M. LAST NIGHT, BUT DELAYED. (THE ITALIAN RADIO ANNOUNCED IT WOULD BE ISSUED INSTEAD AT 10 A.M. (4 A.M., EST) TODAY.

(BRITISH REPORTS TOLD OF SEVEN ITALIAN AIR RAIDS ON MALTA; A GENEVA DISPATCH SAID CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO PLANNED TO THROW HIS ITALIAN SHOCK TROOPS AGAINST THE FRENCH IN THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE MARITIME ALPS; AND MEAGRE ADVICES FROM THE SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY REPORTED ATTACKS ON FRENCH TUNISIA AND CORSICA.

(BRITISH PLANES RAIDED ITALIAN LIBYA AND ERITREA, IN EAST AFRICA, BOMBING AIR-BASES; AND SOUTH AFRICAN PLANES RAIDED ITALIAN MOYALE, NEAR BRITAIN'S AFRICAN KENYA COLONY.)

IL DUCE ASSUMED, ETC. 4TH GRAPH.

WR1106PED

JUN 12 1940

ROME, JUNE 12-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-ROME EXPERIENCED HER FIRST AIR RAID ALARM OF THE WAR EARLY TODAY BUT NO PLANES WERE HEARD AND THERE WAS NO ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

MOST ROMANS WERE CAUGHT ASLEEP BY THE SIRENS WHICH SOUNDED FOR 20 MINUTES.

EVEN THE DIM BLUE LIGHTS THAT HAD GLOWED IN ROME'S BLACKOUT, WERE EXTINGUISHED.

EXCEPT FOR THE ALARM, AND THE SOUND OF MARCHING TROOPS IN THE DESERTED STREETS, ALL WAS QUIET IN ROME. ALL PUBLIC GATHERING PLACES HAD BEEN CLOSED BEFORE MIDNIGHT.

WE1042PED

JUN 12 1940

BULLETIN

NOTE TO EDITORS

ROME, JUNE 11-(--:25 P.M.)-ITALIAN OFFICIALS REFUSE TO CONFIRM OR DENY REPORTS PUBLISHED ABROAD THAT ITALIANS HAVE ADVANCED INTO BRITISH AND FRENCH SOMALILAND AND BOMBED THE VICINITY OF ADEN. THEY SAY THIS IS MILITARY INFORMATION WHICH MAY BE SENT FROM ROME ONLY WHEN IT IS ANNOUNCED IN AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

(THE A.P.)

JUN 12 1940

(EDS: MAKE TIME ABOVE 11:25 P.M.

WE7PED

ROME, JUNE 11-(AP)-AN ITALIAN "WAR ZONE" WAS DECLARED TODAY WHICH INCLUDES THE PIEDMONT AREA FACING FRANCE, THE TYRRHENIAN COAST ON THE WEST, PARTS OF THE APPENINES MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA IN THE NORTHWEST, THE PROVINCE OF TARANTO AND CALABRIA IN THE SOUTHEAST, SICILY, SARDINIA AND NEARBY ISLANDS.

OFFICIALS SAID A "ZONE OF OPERATIONS" WOULD BE FIXED LATER.

OFFICIALS WERE UNCERTAIN AS TO WHAT EXACT MEASURES WOULD BE APPLIED IN THE "WAR ZONE" BUT SAID THEY PROBABLY WOULD INCLUDE STRICTER

JUN 12 1940

VIGILANCE OVER THE BLACKOUT, PERHAPS SPECIAL TRAFFIC CONTROL AND OTHER LIMITATIONS ON CIVILIAN LIFE.

WE638PED

ROME, JUNE 11--(AP)--ROME IN WARTIME:

THE MINISTRY OF WAR ISSUED INSTRUCTIONS ADVISING PEDESTRIANS TO WEAR LUMINOUS BUTTONS IN THE BLACKOUT.

FLASHLIGHTS MUST BE USED WITH EXTREME CAUTION.

BABY CARRIAGES AND DOGS ON LEASH WERE ORDERED OFF THE STREETS AFTER SUNDOWN.

CHILDREN MUST BE CARRIED OR HELD FIRMLY BY HAND IN THE DARKENED STREETS.

JUN 12 1940

CYCLISTS WERE WARNED TO PROCEED IN A STRAIGHT LINE.

AUTOMOBILES WERE LIMITED TO A SPEED OF 25 MILES AN HOUR IN THE OPEN COUNTRY, 7 MILES PER HOUR IN URBAN AREAS.

AIR RAID ALARMS WILL BE GIVEN BY HAND BELLS, WHISTLES OR BUGLES IN COMMUNITIES LACKING SIRENS.

MUNICH COMPLETED REMOVAL OF PRECIOUS GLASS WINDOWS FROM THE MILAN CATHEDRAL. HUNDREDS OF YARDS OF CLOTH CURTAINS REPLACED THE GLASS, SOME OF WHICH DATES BACK TO THE 15TH CENTURY.

THE ITALIAN RED CROSS OPENED SPECIAL EMERGENCY COURSES OF INSTRUCTION TO TRAIN WAR NURSES.

GOLTANO-AIR RAID.

ITALIAN DISPATCHES FROM ADDIS ABABA SAID THAT MOHAMMEDANS THROUGHOUT ITALY'S AFRICAN EMPIRE HAD VOLUNTEERED TO JOIN IN THE FIGHT FOR ITALY.

AN ITALIAN DISPATCH FROM LIBIA SAID MOHAMMEDAN CHIEFS TOLD MARSHAL ITALO BALBO, GOVERNOR OF THE ITALIAN NORTH ARFICAN COLONY, THEY ARE "READY TO FACE WITH JOY AN EVENT FOR THE GLORY AND FORTUNE OF MOTHER ROME."

JUN 12 1940

ROME, JUNE 11-(AP)-KING VITTORIO EMANUELE TODAY ISSUED A PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMED FORCES, DATED FROM "THE ZONE OF OPERATIONS," ANNOUNCING THAT HE HAS ENTRUSTED MUSSOLINI WITH COMMAND OF ITALIAN TROOPS OPERATING ON EVERY FRONT.

JUN 12 1940

RJB GUPTILL 40200 GL 405A

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ROME, FIRST ADD VITTORIO EMANUELE X X X FRONT.

THE TEXT OF THE KING'S PROCLAMATION:

"SOLDIERS OF THE LAND, SEA AND AIR:

"AS SUPREME CHIEF OF ALL ARMED FORCES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH MY SENTIMENTS AND THE TRADITIONS OF MY HOUSE, I RETURN AMONG YOU AS I DID 25 YEARS AGO.

"I ENTRUST TO THE CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT, THE DUCE OF FASCISM AND THE FIRST MARSHAL OF THE EMPIRE, COMMAND OF TROOPS OPERATING ON EVERY FRONT.

JUN 12 1940

"I AM THINKING OF YOU DEEPLY WHILE YOU ARE SHARING WITH ME OUR PROFOUND ATTACHMENT AND COMPLETE DEDICATION TO OUR IMMORTAL COUNTRY. GIRD YOURSELVES TO FACE DIFFICULT TESTS, TOGETHER WITH ALLIED GERMANY, WITH UNCRUSHABLE FAITH IN MASTERING THEM.

"SOLDIERS OF THE LAND, SEA AND AIR, UNITED TO YOU AS NEVER BEFORE, I AM CERTAIN THAT YOUR BRAVERY AND THE PATRIOTISM OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE WILL AGAIN ASSURE VICTORY TO OUR GLORIOUS ARMS.

"ZONE OF OPERATIONS, JUNE 11, 1940."

-GZ-GUPTILS THRU THREE 60200----490AED-

30.24-2911

VATICAN CITY, JUNE 11-(AP)- THE VATICAN MAINTAINED AN ATTITUDE OF ABSOLUTE RESERVE TONIGHT IN THE ECE OF ITALY'S ENTRANDE INTO THE WAR.

JUN 12 1940

THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER, OSSERVATORE ROMANO, PUBLISHED ONLY OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS, AND ADDED NO COMMENT.

A VATICAN SOURCE COMMENTED: "NATURALLY THE VATICAN'S ATTITUDE AND RESPONSIBILITY ARE QUITE DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF THE ITALIAN CLERGY AND CATHOLICS. WHILE THE HOLY SEE IS RESPONSIBLE BEFORE CATHOLICS OF ALL NATIONS AND THIS RESPONSIBILITY MUST SHAPE ITS ATTITUDE, THE ITALIAN CLERGY AND CATHOLICS HAVE THEIR OWN SPECIAL DUTIES TOWARD THEIR COUNTRY."

BULLETIN

NAIROBI, KENYA-SOUTH AFRICA, JUNE 11-(AP)-IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT FLIGHT OF SOUTH AFRICAN AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS VISITED ITALIAN MOYALE AND SUCCESSFULLY AND HEAVILY BOMBED BANDA HILL AND OTHER MILITARY OBJECTIVES. ALL AIRCRAFT RETURNED SAFELY.

WE957PED

JUN 12 1940

BULLETIN MATTER

NAIROBI, KENYA-(CORRECT)-FIRST ADD SOUTH AFRICAN BOMBING XXX RETURNED SAFELY.

ITALIAN MOYALE IS ON THE BORDER BETWEEN THE BRITISH COLONY OF KENYA AND ITALIAN-OCCUPIED ETHIOPIA.

WE1003PED

HONOLULU, JUNE 11-(AP)-WATERFRONT REPORTERS SAID 34 GERMANS, EN ROUTE TO MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, WERE ON THE JAPANESE LINER ASAMA MARU WHICH ARRIVED TODAY. THEY ARE DESTINED FOR BALBOA, VALPARAISO, MEXICO CITY AND MEXICAN COAST PORTS.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES REVEALED LAST WEEK THAT IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS BETWEEN 150 AND 200 GERMAN CHEMISTS AND ENGINEERS HAVE PASSED THROUGH HONOLULU EN ROUTE TO MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.

VR733PCS NM

BULLETIN

CAIRO, EGYPT, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE ROYAL AIR FORCE MIDDLE EAST COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE MAIN ITALIAN BASES IN LIBYA HAD BEEN BOMBED SUCCESSFULLY EARLY THIS MORNING.

WM441PED

CAIRO--SECOND ADD BOMBING X X X LATER.

BASES ATTACKED WERE AIRDROMES IN EASTERN LIBYA WHICH THREATEN EGYPT, ACROSS HER WESTERN DESERT.

ITALIAN AIRPLANES ON THE GROUND WERE DESTROYED THERE AND GASOLINE DUMPS WERE SET AFIRE.

THE BRITISH PLANES ALSO ATTACKED AIRDROMES NEAR ASMARA, ERITREA, REPORTING DIRECT HITS ON SEVERAL HANGARS.

THESE POINTS WERE MAIN ITALIAN AIR BASES THREATENING THE ALLIE

RED SEA COMMUNICATIONS.

THREE BRITISH AIRPLANES WERE REPORTED MISSING.

WM457PED

BULLETIN

VALETTA, MALTA JUNE 12-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON MALTA IN THE SECOND OF TWO MORE AIR RAIDS LAST NIGHT.

WR1107PED

VALETTA--FIRST ADD RAID XXX NIGHT.

HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEARD.

THERE HAVE NOW BEEN EIGHT AIR RAIDS ON THIS IMPORTANT BRITISH NAVAL BASE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

WE1109PED

CAIRO JUNE 11-(AP)-EGYPT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO BE SEVERING DIPLOMATIC AND TRADE RELATIONS WITH ITALY.

WM618PED

HAIFA, PALESTINE, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE ITALIAN CARGO STEAMER FELCE, 5,600 TONS, WAS SEIZED IN THE HARBOR TODAY BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

WM436PED

CAIRO, EGYPT, JUNE 11--(AP)--APPROXIMATELY 100 ITALIANS WERE ARRESTED HERE AND IN ALEXANDRIA AND SUEZ TODAY. MOST OF THEM WERE LOCAL FASCIST LEADERS AND PROPAGANDISTS. POLICE GUARDED ITALIAN-OWNED BUILDINGS.

30.24-2913

30.24-2913

JERUSALEM, JUNE 11-(AP)-BRITISH AUTHORITIES TODAY ORDERED A NIGHTLY BLACKOUT FROM 7:45 P. M. TO 5:30 A. M. THROUGHOUT THE HOLY LAND AND BANNED NIGHT TRAVEL OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL AREAS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS WERE SAND-BAGGED AND GUARDS WERE DOUBLED. ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WERE AT THE READY AND WORK WAS RUSHED ON AIR RAID SHELTERS.

~~ON THE EVE OF THE JEWISH PENTECOST PRAYERS WERE RECITED TONIGHT AT THE WAILING WALL FOR THE SAFETY OF THE HOLY LAND'S INHABITANTS AND FOR AN ALLIED VICTORY.~~ JUN 12 1940

THE OMISSION OF PALESTINE FROM ITALY'S LIST OF WAR-FREE COUNTRIES DISTURBED THE HOLY LAND, BUT THE COUNTRY WAS REASSURED BY THE CONCENTRATION OF ALLIED TROOPS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE PRESENCE OF THE BRITISH FLEET AT ALEXANDRIA.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS ~~XXX~~ LISTENED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH LAST NIGHT AND TOOK HEART FROM HIS PROMISE TO SPEED MATERIAL AID TO THE ALLIES.

ON THE EVE OF THE JEWISH PENTECOST SPECIAL

PRAYERS WERE RECITED TONIGHT AT THE WAILING WALL FOR THE SAFETY OF THE HOLY LAND'S INHABITANTS AND FOR AN ALLIED VICTORY.

~~ADD BOARD (EDR-945P~~

JERUSALEM, JUNE 11-(AP)- PALESTINE IS PREPARED FOR THE WORST SHOULD ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR TURN THIS PART OF THE WORLD INTO A BATTLEGROUND.

MILITARY AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES, LONG ANTICIPATING MUSSOLINI'S DECISION TO JOIN HITLER, HAD BROUGHT THE COUNTRY'S DEFENCES TO PERFECTION IN COOPERATION WITH THE BRITISH MIDDLE EAST COMMAND AT CAIRO AND THE FRENCH FORCES IN SYRIA.

JUN 12 1940

1008A THIRD ~~XXX~~ 0915 -JF

JERUSALEM - FIRST AID PREPARATIONS X X X IN SYRIA.

DESPITE INTENSIFIED BLACKOUT ORDERS, THE ITALIAN CONSULATE WAS BRIGHTLY LIGHTED THROUGHOUT LAST NIGHT AS THE STAFF MADE HURRIED PREPARATIONS TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY. JUN 12 1940

WISPS OF SMOKE FROM THE CHIMNEY INDICATED -- SINCE IT WAS ONE OF THE HOTTEST NIGHTS OF THE SUMMER -- THAT CONSUL GENERAL COUNT

MAZZOLINI WAS HAVING [redacted] SECRET PAPERS DESTROYED.

[redacted] POLICE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY SURROUNDED ALL ITALIAN BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS AT A MINUTE PAST MIDNIGHT, PENDING [redacted] ORDERS REGARDING SEARCHES. ITALIANS REMAINING IN THE COUNTRY WILL BE PLACED IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS WITH THE GERMANS.

[redacted]

ANKARA, JUNE 11--FIFTH ITALIAN FAMILIES DEPARTED ISTANBUL TODAY BY TRAIN FOR HOME. ITALIAN SHIPS IN TURKISH WATERS LEFT WITHOUT TAKING ON CARGOES.

JUN 12 1940

OF A DOZEN AMERICAN SHIPS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN THERE ARE TWO AMERICAN EXPORT LINERS WHICH LEFT ISTANBUL LAST WEEK WITH PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT. THEY NOW ARE REPORTED IN SOUTHERN ANATOLIAN PORTS, WHERE THEY CALLED FOR ADDITIONAL CARGO. AMONG THE PASSENGERS ARE TEACHERS OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN SOFIA AND AMERICAN RESIDENTS OF TURKEY.

GIBRALTAR, JUNE 11-(AP)-BRITISH SOURCES S AID TODAY THAT [redacted] ITALIAN CREWS ATTEMPTED YESTERDAY TO SCUTTLE SIX OF THEIR SHIPS IN GIBRALTAR HARBOR. BRITISH [redacted]

NAVAL UNITS REACHED THEM IN TIME TO BEACH MOST OF THEM. ONE REMAINED AFLOAT, UNDAMAGED. #

MALTA, JUNE 11 — (AP) — A ROUND-UP OF SUSPECTED FIFTH COLUMNISTS CONTINUED TODAY IN MALTA, BRITISH NAVAL STRONGHOLD IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. DEMONSTRATING CROWDS LAST NIGHT SANG ALLIED ANETHEMS AND SHOUTED, "WE WANT RIFLES! WE WANT CONSCRIPTION!"

JUN 12 1940

01842 REU 155P

SIMLA, INDIA, JUNE 11-(AP)-LORD LINLITHGOW, VICEROY OF INDIA, TODAY PROCLAIMED THAT A STATE OF WAR EXISTS BETWEEN INDIA AND ITALY.

JUN 12 1940

W957AED

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JUNE 12--(WEDNESDAY)--(AP)--THE ALLIES HUGE [redacted] NAVAL ARMADA AND ARMY [redacted] OF PERHAPS A MILLION MEN RANGED THROUGH EGYPT, SYRIA AND PALESTINE TENSELY AWAITED ITALY'S FIR ST MOVE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR TODAY, EAGER TO DELIVER A SWIFT AND CRUSHING BLOW TO HITLER'S ALLY.

JUN 12 1940

IN SO FAR, THE SECOND DAY OF THE WAR IN THE NEW THEATER, THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF LAND FIGHTING ALONG THE

30.24-2915

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LIBYAN FRONTIER WHERE BRITISH LINES WERE HEAVILY STRENGTHENED TO DEFEND THE SUEZ CANAL. NOR WERE THERE ANY REPORTS OF LAND ACTION IN THE SOUTH FROM ETHIOPIA ITALIAN-OCCUPIED ETHIOPIA.

BUT BRITISH AIR RAIDS AGAINST ITALIAN AIR BASES IN LIBYA, ERITREA IN EAST AFRICA AND ON THE SOUTHERN ETHIOPIAN FRONTIER APPARENTLY WERE AIMED AT PAVING THE WAY FOR AN EARLY LAND OFFENSIVE. CRIPPLING THE ENEMY'S BASES AND PERHAPS PAVE THE WAY FOR AN EARLY OFFENSIVE.

EGYPT PLACED LITTLE STOCK IN MUSSOLINI'S ASSURANCE HE DID NOT INTEND TO ATTACK HER. THE LITTLE NATION, SERVING AS AN ALLIED BASE, HAD MADE CLEAR THROUGH HER PREMIER SHE WOULD FULFILL HER OBLIGATIONS OF ALLIANCE UNDER THE BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY AND GIVE ALL POSSIBLE AID TO BRITAIN.

WIN 121940

MORE TROOPS WERE SENT TO THE WESTERN DESERT AND TRANSPORTS WERE READY TO CARRY THE ALLIED ARMY WHEREVER NEEDED.

NAVAL OBSERVERS BELIEVED THE FIRST STRUGGLE MIGHT COME SOMEWHERE OFF THE ITALIAN-HELD DODECANESE ISLANDS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN WHERE PART OF THE ITALIAN FLEET WAS REPORTED CONCENTRATED.

ALEXANDRIA--FIRST AND EGYPTIAN X X X CONCENTRATED.

SIXTEEN AMERICAN FREIGHTERS AND PASSENGER SHIPS PRESENTLY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WERE EXPECTED TO RETURN TO AMERICA BY WAY OF THE SUEZ CANAL BECAUSE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPLICATION OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT TO THIS SEA.

MOST OF THE VESSELS WERE SCATTERED AT PORTS IN EGYPT, SYRIA, PALESTINE, GREECE AND TURKEY.

APPROXIMATELY 300 AMERICANS, SEEKING HOMEWARD PASSAGE, WERE TOLD THAT BOOKINGS WERE JAMMED FOR TWO WEEKS.

ONE UNITED STATES SHIP WAS EXPECTED TO REMOVE 120 BY WAY OF SUEZ, HOWEVER.

JUN 121940

THE MAJORITY OF 30,000 ITALIANS IN ALEXANDRIA WERE OUTWARDLY CALM, BUT FEARED MASS COMMITMENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

APL ALLENS VARIOUS CCC 1129P

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 11-(AP)-PRESIDENT LAZARO CARDENAS CABLED PRESIDENT ALBERT LEBRUN OF FRANCE TODAY THAT ITALY'S DECLARATION OF WAR HAD LEFT A "PAINFUL IMPRESSION" ON THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT. "I RENEW MY PRAYERS FOR THE HAPPINESS OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE AND FOR THE PERSONAL WELL-BEING OF YOUR EXCELLENCY," PRESIDENT CARDENAS SAID.

TA118AED

JUN 12 1940

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 11-(AP)-OFFICIAL SOURCES WITHHELD COMMENT TONIGHT ON THE SPEECHOF BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT, GETULIO VARGAS, BUT SOME PERSONS CLOSE TO THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE SPEECH WAS "FOR INTERNAL CONSUMPTION."

AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED NEWS OF THE SPEECH TOO LATE FOR EDITORIAL COMMENT, BUT CRITICA HEADLINED: "IN FASCIST LANGUAGE VARGAS JUSTIFIES BARBARIAN AGGRESSION."

NOTICIAS GRAFICAS SAID "VARGAS MADE A SPEECH WITH FASCIST LEANINGS."

TA114AED

JUN 12 1940

SANTIAGO, CUBA, JUNE 11-(AP)-A SPANIARD, ANTONIO LARRAZ GARRIGA, WAS ARRESTED EARLY TODAY ON CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE. POLICE REPORTED THAT THEY FOUND IN HIS POSSESSION SEVERAL SECRET CODES; AND MAPS AND DRAWINGS OF CUBAN HARBORS AND OTHER "IMPORTANT" DOCUMENTS, ESPECIALLY REGARDING MINING DEVELOPMENTS IN CUBA.

-GZ-HAVANAS 90090---2AED-

JUN 12 1940

MANILA, JUNE 12-(AP)-PRICES ON THE MANILA STOCK EXCHANGE HAVE BEEN PEGGED AT THE CLOSING PRICES OF JUNE 10 IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC AND TO PROTECT INVESTORS, THE PHILIPPINE SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION REPORTED TODAY.

THE ACTION, FIRST OF ITS KIND IN THE HISTORY OF THE EXCHANGE, WAS TAKEN AFTER EXTENDED CONFERENCES WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. TRADING ON THE FLOOR STOPPED IMMEDIATELY.

THE EXCHANGE DEALS MOSTLY IN DOMESTIC GOLD MINING SHARES. PRICES, STEADILY DEPRESSED BY EUROPEAN WAR DEVELOPMENTS, HIT NEW LOWS UPON ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE CONFLICT.

VR643PCS

JUN 12 1940

OTTAWA, JUNE 11-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CANADA HAD APPOINTED A CONSUL AND VICE-CONSUL TO GREENLAND TO KEEP THE DOMINION INFORMED ON MATTERS ON THE DANISH ISLAND.

HE DISCLOSED ALSO THAT A SHIPLOAD OF SUPPLIES HAD ARRIVED THERE LAST WEEK. GREENLAND FORMERLY WAS DEPENDENT ON SUPPLIES FROM ITS PARENT COUNTRY, DENMARK, NOW HELD BY GERMANY.

JUN 12 1940

WR1144PED

E(ADVANCE FOR USE MIDNIGHT JUNE 11-- YOUR LOCAL TIME)

(UDVANCE) OTTAWA, JUNE 12-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-A POLICE DRIVE AGAINST ITALIANS IN CANADA RESULTED IN THE ARREST OF "SEVERAL HUNDRED" PERSONS, IT WAS LEARNED EARLY TODAY. EXACT NUMBER ARRESTED WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

JUN 12 1940

POLICE SWUNG INTO ACTION ALL OVER CANADA AGAINST ITALIAN ELEMENTS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING ITALY'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE ALLIES MONDAY. AT MIDNIGHT THE PRESS CENSORS FOR CANADA LIFTED THE PROHI-

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BITION AGAINST MENTION OF THE DR[illegible].

UNNATURALIZED ITALIANS IN CANADA WERE ESTIMATED AT SOME 12,000.

THEY WILL BE FINGERPRINTED AND REGISTERED, AND MUST REPORT TO POLICE AT INTERVALS. SOME 16,000 GERMANS IN CANADA ARE WATCHED IN SIMILAR FASHION.

IN CANADA'S TWO INTERNMENT CAMPS SOME 261 GERMANS ARE HELD. THEY WILL BE JOINED BY ANY ITALIANS DEEMED DANGEROUS AT LARGE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT MIDNIGHT--LOCAL TIME)

WR1149PED

JUN 12 1940

OTTAWA, JUNE 11-(AP)-MAYOR LA GUARDIA OF NEW YORK SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY THAT HE HAS NO ASPIRATIONS TO BE EITHER PRESIDENT OR VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"I'VE GOT A JOB IN NEW YORK," HE SAID. "A JOB CLEANING STREETS AND DISPOSING OF SEWAGE AND RUNNING PARKS AND PLAY-GROUNDS AND SO ON. IT KEEPS ME RATHER BUSY."

FD911PED

JUN 12 1940

OTTAWA, JUNE 11-(AP)-CONDEMNING ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR, NEW YORK'S MAYOR LA GUARDIA DECLARED TODAY "THE MENTAL ATTITUDE AND PHILOSOPHY OF AN AL CAPONE AND A DUTCH SCHULTZ CAN NOT PREVAIL IN A CIVILIZED COUNTRY OR GOVERN THE WORLD."

"MUSSOLINI DEPRIVED THE ITALIAN PEOPLE OF A GLORIOUS PAGE IN HISTORY AND SUBJECTED THEM TO THE SCORN OF THE WORLD," THE FIERY NEW YORKER TOLD THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF MAYORS AND MUNICIPALITIES.

"THE TANK IS NOT YET MADE AND THE BOMB UNDEVISED THAT CAN DESTROY OR CRUSH THE DEMOCRACIES OF THE WORLD. WHATEVER SETBACKS THERE MIGHT BE AT THE MOMENT, THIS STILL IS HOPE FOR FREE MEN AND WOMEN."

TURNING HIS ATTACK ON HITLER, HE SAID NAZI DOMINATION "IS AS REPUGNANT TO THE UNITED STATES AS IT IS TO FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN."

LA GUARDIA, HIMSELF OF ITALIAN DESCENT AND A WORLD WAR U.S. AVIATOR, SAID HE WAS "PROUD OF BEING AN AMERICAN WHEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PROMISED MATERIAL AID TO THE ALLIES."

HE DECLARED LAST NIGHT'S SPEECH BY MR.ROOSEVELT DEFINED THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE SO CLEARLY THERE COULD BE NO FEAR OF MISUNDERSTANDING "EVEN WITH THE MOST DISTORTED TRANSLATION."

"CANADA CAN REST ASSURED OF THE COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE EMERGENCY WITH WHICH YOU ARE CONFRONTED," HE SAID.

"ANYTHING WHICH WOULD CHANGE THE STATUS OF THIS DOMINION IS A CAUSE OF CLOSE INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT."

A MAJORITY OF THE CANADIAN CABINET, THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND HUNDREDS OF MUNICIPAL LEADERS HEARD THE MAYOR. HE FLEW BACK TO NEW YORK AFTER HIS ADDRESS.

FD900PED

JUN 12 1940

OTTAWA, JUNE 11-(AP)- CANADIANS GENERALLY WERE ANGERED OVER ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR, NOT SO MUCH BECAUSE SHE BECAME A BELLIGERENT BUT BECAUSE OF HER THE TIME AND MANNER OF HER ENTRANCE, MUSSOLINI'S DECLARATION.

JUN 12 1940

THE FIRST OFFICIAL REACTION CAME YESTERDAY WHEN PARLIAMENT ENDORSED PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING'S RESOLUTION APPROVING THE "ENTRY OF CANADA INTO A STATE OF WAR" WITH THE FASCIST KINGDOM.

KING DESCRIBED MUSSOLINI AS "A CARRION BIRD OF PREY WAITING FOR BRAVE MEN TO DIE."

3,921-TON
THE ITALIAN FREIGHTER CAPO NOLA, SHADOWED SINCE SHE LEFT MONTREAL SUNDAY NIGHT, WAS OVERTAKEN BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY MINESWEEPER BRAS D'OR IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, BUT HER CREW RAN THE FREIGHTER AGROUND ON AN ISLAND 175 MILES EAST OF QUEBEC AND THEN SET FIRE TO THE SHIP.

JUN 12 1940

SEVERAL MINOR DISTURBANCES WERE REPORTED IN TORONTO AND POLICE STOOD GUARD IN ITALIAN DISTRICTS OF THE CITY.

IN NOVA SCOTIA, CANADIAN-BORN MINERS REFUSED TO WORK WITH ITALIAN-BORN [redacted] MEN, AND TIED UP THREE DOMINION COAL COMPANY COLLIERS. ABOUT 1,200 MEN WERE AFFECTED.

CP-[redacted]

MONTREAL, JUNE 11-(AP)-LORD ROTHERMERE, THE BRITISH PUBLISHER WHO IS IN CANADA ON WAR BUSINESS, LEFT LAST NIGHT FOR NEW YORK. THE SPECIFIC REASONS FOR HIS VISIT TO THIS CONTINENT HAVE NOT BEEN DISCLOSED. HE ARRIVED IN CANADA MORE THAN A WEEK AGO.

JUN 12 1940

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C25 (AG[redacted]

ITALIAN WAR STAFF CHIEFS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, KNOWN AS "ITALY'S HINDENBURG," AND WARRIOR OF THE OLD STIFF-BACKED SCHOOL, AT 70 IS ENTERING HIS SIXTH CAMPAIGN.

ACCLAIMED AS THE "BEST SOLDIER IN ITALY," MARSHAL BADOGLIO MARCHED TO THE WARS AS ARTILLERY LIEUTENANT AGAINST ABYSSINIA IN 1896, AND AS A CAPTAIN AGAINST TURKEY IN 1912. HE ENTERED THE WORLD WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA AS LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND MOVED UP TO ARMY CORPS COMMANDER.

HE SERVED, TOO, IN THE CONQUEST OF LIBYA IN 1928 AND THEN OF ETHIOPIA. HE ONCE REFUSED TO JOIN FASCISM, THEN CAME INTO STEP WITH THE MOVEMENT AS AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL AND IN 1925 AS MARSHAL OF ITALIAN ARMIES.

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JUN 12 1940

MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI, CHIEF OF ARMY, BUILT HIMSELF BY SPARTAN MILITARY LIFE FROM A SICKLY BOY TO A POWERFUL MAN WHO LED ITALY'S CONQUESTS IN AFRICA FOR NEARLY A QUARTER CENTURY. HE GAVE UP THE PRACTICE OF LAW TO BECOME A SOLDIER, WAS A COLONEL AT 36 AND FOUGHT IN ERITREA, LIBYA, THE WORLD WAR, MACEDONIA, SOMALILAND, ETHIOPIA AND SPAIN. HE WON HIS RANK OF MARSHAL AND VICEROY OF ETHIOPIA AFTER FALL OF ADDIS ABABA. HE IS 57.

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30.24-2919

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ADMIRAL DOMENICO CAVAGNARI, CHIEF OF NAVY, IS 64 AND HAS SERVED THE ITALIAN FLEET UNCEASINGLY SINCE HE WAS 19. AFTER 1933 HE WAS UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. HIS OUTSTANDING COMMANDS WERE IN THE ITALO-TURKISH WAR IN 1911-12 AND IN THE WORLD WAR AS LEADER OF A NAVAL SQUADRON. HITLER ONCE AWARDED HIM THE GRAND CROSS OF THE GERMAN EAGLE FOR HIS SERVICES IN COORDINATING ITALO-GERMAN NAVAL WAR PLANS.

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GENERAL FRANCISCO PRICOLO, CHIEF OF AVIATION, GUIDES ITALY'S FLYING FORCE AS RIGHT HAND MAN OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI, HIMSELF THE MINISTER OF AVIATION. HE HAS FLOWN FOR ITALY FOR 25 YEARS AND MOVED TO THE UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP OF AVIATION IN A GOVERNMENT SHAKE-UP LAST YEAR. HE DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN AIR FIGHTING DURING THE WORLD WAR AND PILOTED DIRIGIBLES IN 58 DAY AND NIGHT RAIDS OVER ENEMY LINES. HE IS 48.

JUN 12 1940

KA605PED

UNDATED ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

BY THE ASSOCIATED ~~PRESS~~

BRITISH ARMY ENGINEERS, WHO FINISHED WHAT NATURE STARTED IN MAKING A FORTRESS OF GIBRALTAR, SAY THE DEFENSE WORKS THAT HAVE MADE THE ROCK INVULNERABLE SINCE 1704 HAVE BEEN MODERNIZED TO BE JUST AS FAR FROM ATTACK BY AIR.

JUN 12 1940

THE SPECIALLY-TRAINED DEFENDERS OF "OLD GIB" BELIEVE THEY CAN HOLD OUT INDEFINITELY AGAINST SIEGE, AND AT THE SAME TIME BEAT OFF ANY ENEMY ATTEMPT TO FORCE PASSAGE THROUGH THE MIGHTY ATLANTIC GATE-WAY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE GREAT, GRAY LIMESTONE ROCK RISES 1,400 FEET ABOVE THE WATER AND POINTS LIKE A GNARLED FINGER A MILE WIDE AND THREE MILES LONG POINTING TOWARD AFRICA.

ITS SEAWARD FACES CANNOT BE SCALED, DEFENDERS SAY, AND THE NARROW, LOW SANDY LINK WITH SPAIN COULD BE COVERED WITH AN IMPASSABLE FIRE FROM HIDDEN BATTERIES.

THE MIGHTY FORT COULD BE SHELLED EITHER FROM SPAIN OR SPANISH MOROCCO, BUT THE GIANT GUNS OF GIBRALTAR, MANNED BY CREWS BEHIND PROTECTING WALLS OF STEEL AND SOLID STONE, COULD FIRE BACK TO EQUAL RANGE.

DEFENSE AGAINST AIR ATTACK IS BASED ALMOST ENTIRELY ON THE USE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES. THAT IS BECAUSE LAND OR WATER AIR BASES FOR COUNTER ATTACK ARE VULNERABLE BOTH TO BOMBING OR SHELLING FROM A DISTANCE.

THE FORT IS PROVISIONED TO WITHSTAND MONTHS OF SIEGE, AND RAINFALL CATCHMENT TRAPS HAVE STORED UP MILLIONS OF GALLONS OF WATER.

NEWLY COMPLETED IS THE SYSTEM OF AIR RAID SHELTERS BORED INTO THE LIMESTONE. SOME, PROTECTED OVERHEAD BY 125 FEET OF SOLID ROCK--WILL HOLD 1,200 PERSONS.

JUN 12 1940

A MAZE OF PASSAGES THROUGH THE STONE LINK SUPPLY AND AMMUNITION STORES WITH TROOP QUARTERS AND FIRING POSITIONS.

AN ARMY WITHIN THE ROCK CAN FIRE CAMOUFLAGED GUNS THROUGH A HONEY-COMB OF PORTS IN ANY DIRECTION.

ONCE BEFORE GIBRALTAR WAS PUT TO THE TEST. IN 1779, THE SPANISH BEGAN "THE GREAT SIEGE" WHICH LASTED THREE YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS. SEVEN THOUSAND BRITISH WITH 100 CANNON HELD THE ROCK AGAINST A COM-BINED SPANISH AND FRENCH FORCE OF 60 WARSHIPS AND 40,000 TROOPS. #

UNDATED ITALIAN-SHIPS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BRITAIN'S NAVY MOVED TODAY TO BOTTLE UP THE WORLD-SCATTERED SHIPS OF ITALY'S MERCHANT MARINE. WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S DECLARATION OF WAR MORE THAN 50,000 TONS OF ITALIAN SHIPPING WERE REPORTED SEIZED OR SCUTTLED.

CLEMENT W.ATLEE, LORD PRIVY SEAL, DECLARED 14 UNNAMED SHIPS HAD BEEN SEIZED AND 10 MORE LIE HELPLESS IN BRITISH PORTS.

A REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, DISPATCH FROM GIBRALTAR INDICATED AT LEAST SIX WERE CAUGHT THERE.

THE 10,000-TON CHELINA AND THE 200-TON NUMBOLIA WERE SCUTTLED YESTERDAY IN SPANISH WATERS, THE 4,600-TON MERCHANTMAN LAVORO ALSO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SCUTTLED.

JUN 12 1940

THE 8,052-TON GERUSALEMME AND THE 7,549-TON TIMAVO WERE LISTED AS BEACHED ON SOUTH AFRICAN CAPES.

AT CAPETOWN THE 5,827-TON SISTIANA WAS TAKEN AND THE MOTORSHIP NEMO, 9,780-TONS, WAS SEIZED OFF AUSTRALIA.

A CANADIAN PRIZE CREW BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL THE FLAMES THAT SWEPT BURNED THE ITALIAN STEAMSHIP CAPO NOLI IN THE ST.LAWRENCE RIVER.

WX2PFB

UNDATED AIR-SEA POWER (BUDGET)

JUN 12 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ITALY'S WAR DECLARATION BOOSTED CONSIDERABLY ADOLF HITLER'S AIR SUPERIORITY OVER THE ALLIES BUT THE AXIS POWERS STILL CANNOT MATCH BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON THE SEAS, ON THE BASIS OF PRE-WAR NAVAL FIGURES AND PRESENT-DAY CLAIMS.

DUE TO DISPUTED LOSSES AMONG GERMANY, BRITAIN AND FRANCE AND VAST NEW CONSTRUCTION AMONG ALL FOUR OF THE BELLIGERENTS, COMPARISONS OF THE OPPOSING SEA FORCES CAN ONLY BE GENERAL.

THE LATEST ESTIMATES ON ITALIAN NAVAL STRENGTH GIVE HER A TONNAGE OF ABOUT 1,000,000, INCLUDING TWO NEW 35,000-TON, 15-INCH GUN BATTLESHIPS DESCRIBED BY THE ITALIANS AS THE MOST POTENT THINGS AFLOAT.

GERMANY STARTED WITH ABOUT HALF ITALY'S TONNAGE BUT THE BRITISH SAY SHE HAS LOST MOST OF IT. HER CHIEF NAVAL ATTACKING STRENGTH LIES FOR THE MOST PART IN HER SUBMARINES.

STAKED UP AGAINST THESE AXIS FIGURES, THE ALLIES BEGAN THE WAR WITH THE OVERWHELMING TOTAL OF 2,835,433 TONS OF FIGHTING SHIPS. THEIR LOSSES HAVE BEEN HEAVY BUT THEY SAY THEIR REPLACEMENTS HAVE BOLSTERED THEIR STRENGTH TO A FIGURE EVEN HIGHER THAN THEIR PRE-WAR TOTAL.

IN ALL, ITALY HAS SIX CAPITAL SHIPS, NO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, SEVEN MODERN HEAVY CRUISERS, 12 MODERN LIGHT CRUISERS, 106 OCEAN-GOING AND COASTAL SUBMARINES AND 75 HIGH SPEED MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS. NEW CONSTRUCTION INCLUDES TWO MORE 35,000-TON BATTLESHIPS, 14 LIGHT CRUISERS AND 23 SUBMARINES.

GERMANY STARTED THE WAR WITH TWO BATTLESHIPS, THREE POCKET BATTLESHIPS EIGHT CRUISERS, 22 DESTROYERS AND 65 SUBMARINES ONE POCKET BATTLESHIP, THE ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE, WAS SCUTTLED IN MONTEVIDEO HARBOR, BRITISH ESTIMATES OF NAZI SUBMARINE LOSSES HAVE RUN AS HIGH AS 50, AND THE BRITISH HAVE CLAIMED GERMAN CRUISER AND DESTROYER STRENGTH REDUCED BY MORE THAN ONE-HALF.

NEW GERMAN CONSTRUCTION, SOME OF WHICH MAY NOW BE IN SERVICE, INCLUDES FOUR BATTLESHIPS, TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, THREE HEAVY

30.24-2921

30.24—2921

CRUISERS, FOUR CRUISERS, AN UNSTATED NUMBER OF DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES.

GREAT BRITAIN ENTERED THE CONFLICT WITH 15 CAPITAL SHIPS, 17 HEAVY CRUISERS, 42 LIGHT CRUISERS, SEVEN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 179 DESTROYERS, 57 SUBMARINES AND MISCELLANEOUS CRAFT TOTALLING MORE THAN 1,390,000 TONS.

ADMITTED BRITISH LOSSES INCLUDE A BATTLESHIP, TWO CRUISERS, TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 18 DESTROYERS, SEVEN SUBMARINES, AS WELL AS MISCELLANEOUS CRAFT. THE BRITISH ALSO HAVE ADMITTED SOME BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS DAMAGED; THE GERMANS SAY MANY MORE HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED THAN LONDON ADMITS.

DESPITE THESE LOSSES, THE ADMIRALTY DECLARED ON JUNE 8 THAT BRITAIN WAS BUILDING WARSHIPS FASTER THAN SHE WAS LOSING THEM AND THAT AT THAT TIME "THE BALANCE OF NAVAL STRENGTH IN FAVOR OF THE ALLIES IS NOW FAR GREATER THAN AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR."

AT THE WAR'S START FRANCE HAD SEVEN CAPITAL SHIPS, ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, SEVEN HEAVY CRUISERS, 12 OTHER CRUISERS, 59 DESTROYERS, 78 SUBMARINES, AND MISCELLANEOUS CRAFT.

THE FRENCH HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF ONE MINE-LAYING CRUISER, SIX DESTROYERS, ONE SUPPLY SHIP, ONE PATROL BOAT, ONE DESTROYER DAMAGED SERIOUSLY. NEW FRENCH CONSTRUCTION, SOME OF IT PRESUMABLY COMPLETED, INCLUDES FOUR BATTLESHIPS, TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, THREE HEAVY CRUISERS AND AT LEAST 16 DESTROYERS.

IN THE AIR IT IS A DIFFERENT STORY.

JUN 12 1940

GERMANY WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE STARTED THE WAR WITH SOME 20,000 PLANES, HALF OR MORE OF THEM FIRST LINE CRAFT, AND SHE IS REPORTED TO BE MORE THAN REPLACING HER LOSSES.

LORD BEAVERBROOK, BRITISH MINISTER OF AIRPLANE PRODUCTION, IN A STATEMENT JUNE 7 HIMSELF FIGURED THAT THE GERMANS THEN HAD 11,675 EFFECTIVE PLANES WITH 505 BIG TROOP TRANSPORTS.

ADDED TO THIS TREMENDOUS AIR POWER NOW IS ITALY'S TOTAL OF SOME 6,000 TO 8,000 PLANES, MORE THAN HALF OF WHICH ARE FIRST LINE CRAFT.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE, THE ALLIES PROBABLY HAD NOT MORE THAN 8,000--LESS THAN HALF GERMANY'S TOTAL--WHEN THE NAZIS LAUNCHED THEIR INVASION OF THE LOW COUNTRIES. THE TOLL IN PLANES ON BOTH SIDES HAS BEEN HIGH SINCE THEN, THE BRITISH CLAIMING THEY WERE DOWNING FOUR GERMAN CRAFT TO EVERY ONE LOST.

THE ALLIES, WORKING DESPERATELY TO OVERHAUL GERMANY'S AIR ADVANTAGE, JUST NOW ARE SWINGING INTO MASS PRODUCTION. THEY ALSO ARE GETTING FASTER DELIVERIES OF AMERICAN-MADE PLANES, INCLUDING ARMY AND NAVY CRAFT "TRADED IN" BY THE UNITED STATES TO MANUFACTURERS IN EXCHANGE FOR NEWER MODELS.

JUN 12 1940

TA356AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)-BRITAIN'S [redacted] AIR FORCE IN THE NEAR EAST HAS "SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED A NUMBER OF ITALIAN AIR BASES IN LIBYA," THE BRITISH RADIO ANNOUNCED IN A GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST PICKED UP HERE TODAY BY CBS.

JUN 12 1940

NEW YORK -FIRST ADD LIBYA BOMBERS X X X CBS.

"WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING REPORT," THE BRITISH ANNOUNCER SAID.

"THE BRITISH AIR FORCE IN THE NEAR EAST TODAY HAS STRUCK A BLOW AGAINST ITALY. BRITISH PLANES ATTACKED SUCCESSFULLY A NUMBER OF ITALIAN AIR BASES IN LIBYA. THE ITALIANS WERE TAKEN BY SURPRISE AND THE DAMAGE WAS GREAT."

LIBYA IS AN ITALIAN OUTPOST IN NORTH AFRICA.

JUN 12 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 11--(AP)--THE ITALIAN RADIO ANNOUNCED IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS TONIGHT THAT THE ITALIAN WAR COMMUNIQUE WILL BE ISSUED AT 10 A.M. (PRESUMABLY 4 A.M., E.S.T. WEDNESDAY).

JUN 12 1940

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE X X X WEDNESDAY)

THE COMMUNIQUE ORIGINALLY WAS PROMISED FOR 4 P.M., E.S.T. TUESDAY, BUT WAS DELAYED FOR UNEXPLAINED REASONS.

JUN 12 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 11--(AP)--A BRITISH BROADCAST SAYING THE COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN THE NEAR EAST HAS PAID A VISIT TO PRIME MINISTER SMUTS OF SOUTH AFRICA WAS HEARD IN NEW YORK BY NBC TONIGHT.

JUN 12 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 11--(AP)--A BRTTISH RADIO REPORT, HEARD BY CBS TONIGHT, SAID ~~THERE WERE REPORTS OF RADIOACTIVITY AMONG~~ REPORTS HAD BEEN RECEIVED IN LONDON OF A REVOLT IN ITALIAN-OCCUPIED ETHIOPIA AND "THE RAISING OF THE IMPERIAL ABYSSINIAN STANDARD BY AN ABYSSINIAN."

"ABYSSINIAN TRIBESMEN ARE GETTING READY TO TAKE THEIR REVENGE," THE BROADCAST SAID.

JUN 12 1940

CBS XDOC GP

~~THE EXILED EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE~~

JUN 12 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE EDITOR OF ITS PARIS EDITION CABLED THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE TONIGHT THAT IT WOULD PUBLISH TOMORROW AND HOPED TO CONTINUE PUBLICATION IN THE BESIEGED FRENCH CAPITAL.

30.24-2923

PREVIOUS REPORTS ~~TODAY~~ SAID THE 20-ODD
FRENCH LANGUAGE PAPERS IN PARIS HAD SUSPENDED PUBLICATION
AND ~~WERE~~ A SEPARATE REPORT FROM PARIS HAD SAID THE
PARIS EDITION OF THE HERALD TRIBUNE HAD SUSPENDED AFTER
53 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS OPERATION. JUN 12 1940

~~BURT-CAC-BARNES--PPER-~~

BULLETIN
OFFICIAL

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE BRITISH WIRELESS IN A
BROADCAST INTERCEPTED AT 1:10 A.M. E. S. T. TODAY BY
CBS SAID "THERE HAVE BEEN N O REPORTS AS YET OF ANY ENGAGEMENTS
GROWING OUT OF ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR." JUN 12 1940

CBS OL 226A

NEW YORK, JUNE 1[illegible]--(AP)--THE ROME RADIO DECLARED TONIGHT
THAT HOSTILITIES "STARTED FOUR HOURS AGO EX" IN A BROADCAST
RECEIVED IN NEW YORK BY CBS AT 11 P.M., E.S.T. TONIGHT.

CBS 1110P JUN 12 1940

NEW YORK--FIRST AND HOSTILITIS X X X TONIGHT.

"THE FIRST ITALIAN WAR BULLETIN IS EXPECTED TO BE ISSUED
WITHIN A FEW HOURS," THE BROADCAST SAID.

JUN 12 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)- THE BRITISH RADIO
SAID TODAY THE PARIS, AT DAWN, WAS COVERED WITH SMOKE SLOWLY RISING
ACROSS THE CITY FROM THE ENVIRONS WHERE GERMAN INCENDIARY BOMBS
CAUSED MANY FIRES.

THE RADIO, HEARD HERE BY NBC, SAID THE SMOKE WAS SO THICK IT
WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO SEE ACROSS THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE OR FROM
BRIDGE TO BRIDGE ALONG THE SEINE.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY HAS LEFT PARIS, THE ANNOUNCER SAID, BUT
THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IS REMAINING. JUN 12 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 11 — (AP) — NATIONAL BROADCASTING COM-
PANY CORRESPONDENTS IN EUROPE REPORTED TODAY THAT WAVES OF
GERMAN BOMBERS WERE FLYING OVER PARIS AND THAT PART OF THE
JUN 12 1940

CITY ITSELF WAS BURNING THIS MORNING.

889/1A

BULLETIN MATTER

NEW YORK — FIRST AID PARIS X X X THIS MORNING/

FRED BATE, NBC CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON, SAID THAT THE FRENCH EMBASSY THERE, STILL IN COMMUNICATION WITH PARIS, HAD CONFIRMED REPORTS THAT PARTS OF THE CAPITAL WERE AFLAME.

JUN 12 1940

(THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTED A STRANGE, ACRID SMOKE PALL OVER PARIS THIS MORNING, BELIEVED TO BE FROM FIRE ON THE OUTSKIRTS.)

JUN 12 1940

DAMAGE IN THE SUBURBS IS GREAT, THE NBC CORRESPONDENT REPORTED, AND CASUALTIES ALSO ARE BELIEVED TO BE HEAVY.

MANY FIRES, HE SAID, WERE CAUSED BY INCENDIARY BOMBS.

-15-

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)- THE BRITISH RADIO, HEARD HERE TODAY BY NBC, SAID IT WAS REPORTED IN LONDON THAT "ITALIAN FORCES HAVE ATTACKED AT VARIOUS POINTS STARTING AT DAWN THIS MORNING." NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE, THE ANNOUNCER SAID.

JUN 12 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 11 - (AP)- THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS, WITHDRAWING FROM PARIS, WERE BOMBED ON THE WAY TO THEIR DESTINATIONS. THE BROADCAST, PICKED UP HERE BY CBS, DID NOT SAY WHERE THE DIPLOMATS WERE WENT, BUT DECLARED THEY WERE SAFE. (MAINT went to Tours, then to Vichy - A.A.) 1015A CBS-RF

JUN 12 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)-COMMERCIAL CABLES REPORTED ITS TRANSATLANTIC CIRCUIT WITH ITALY WAS INTERRUPTED TODAY.

ALTHOUGH THE REASON WAS NOT GIVEN, IT WAS RECALLED THAT BRITAIN CUT THE TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DURING THE WORLD WAR IN 1914 AND AGAIN IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, WHEN SHE WENT TO WAR WITH GERMANY.

JUN 12 1940

30.24-2925

30.24 —2925

ROME CONTINUED IN TOUCH WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD BY [redacted]
WIRELESS AND [redacted]

CONFL CABLES -EDR-223P

THEMAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

SOMEWAY I HAVE A FEELING THAT ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR ISN'T THE STRAW THAT'S GOING TO BREAK THE CAMEL'S BACK.

PLEASE DON'T MISUNDERSTAND. I'M NOT UNDERESTIMATING THE UNDOUBTED INCREASE IN THE DANGER TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES, WHOSE PERIL ALREADY IS GREAT.

JUN 12 1940

STILL, IT HAS YET TO BE DEMONSTRATED THAT MUSSOLINI CAN THROW HIS WEIGHT TO SUCH ADVANTAGE THAT IT WILL CRUSH THE ALREADY OVERBURDENED FRENCH ARMIES.

THAT IS HITLER'S SOLE BUSINESS IN LIFE AT THE MOMENT -- TO CRUSH FRANCE. THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF HIS PLANS FOR ALSO OVERTHROWING THE BRITISH EMPIRE ARE PREMISED ON THE COLLAPSE OF THE FRENCH. HITLER'S BUSINESS MUST BE MUSSOLINI'S BUSINESS FROM NOW ON.

HENCE, BERLIN'S JUBILATION OVER THE DUCE'S ACTION IN RUSHING IN FOR THE KILL AT A MOMENT WHEN THE EPIC RESISTANCE OF THE POILU IS CAUSING THE GERMANS A TERRIFIC LOSS OF LIFE AND IRREPLACEABLE SUPPLIES. WE SHOULDN'T FORGET THAT NEITHER GERMANY NOR ITALY CAN STAND A LONG WAR BECAUSE OF LACK OF RESOURCES. THAT'S THEIR OWN GREAT DANGER.

WE MUST WAIT TO SEE WHAT MUSSOLINI'S LINE OF ATTACK IS BEFORE BEING ABLE TO ESTIMATE THE DAMAGE. BUT TO RETURN TO MY OPENING FIGURE OF SPEECH, WE MUSTN'T MAKE THE MISTAKE OF ASSUMING IN ADVANCE THAT THE CAMEL'S BACK IS NECESSARILY GOING TO BE BROKEN BY THIS STRAW OR ANY OTHER.

IT IS TRUE THAT THE ITALO-GERMAN HOOK-UP MAY FORCE THE FRENCH TO SURRENDER. BUT IT MAY NOT.

I SHOULD SAY THAT THE GREATEST IMMEDIATE DANGER TO FRANCE IS THE POWERFUL ITALIAN AIR-FORCE. THE FRENCH COULD TAKE A LOT OF KNOCKING ABOUT IN THEIR AFRICAN POSSESSIONS OR CORSICA, FOR INSTANCE, WITHOUT BEING LAID OUT IN CONTINENTAL FRANCE. BUT IF MUSSOLINI SHOULD DRIVE HIS BOMBERS AT THE HEART OF FRANCE THE POSITION WOULD BE MUCH MORE GRAVE.

SO FAR AS INVASION OF ITALIAN TROOPS FROM THE SOUTH IS CONCERNED, MOTHER NATURE HAS DONE MIGHTY WELL FOR FRANCE IN THE CHAIN OF ALPS WHICH RUN BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

ON THE COAST AT THE FOOTHILLS OF THESE GREAT MOUNTAINS, THE FRENCH HAVE CREATED ARTILLERY BASES, TANK PITS AND CEMENT PILL-BOXES FOR MACHINE-GUNS. BACK IN THE RANGE SOME, IF NOT ALL, OF THE STRATEGIC PASSES HAVE BEEN FORTIFIED. THESE COMMAND THE VALLEYS.

FRANCE'S BIG WORRY OF THE MOMENT, OF COURSE, IS THE HOLDING OF THAT TERRIFIC GERMAN DRIVE ON PARIS. THE BIG DANGER SPOT, TO MY MIND, IS THE FRENCH LEFT WING WHICH IS BEING ROLLED BACK FROM THE COAST ALONG THE SEINE.

JUN 12 1940

OVER THE REST OF THE LONG BATTLE-LINE THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND CLAIMS TO BE HOLDING, THOUGH THE GERMANS ASSERT THAT THE ENEMY IS WITHDRAWING. THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN STANDING OFF ODDS WHICH AT BEST HAVE BEEN PERHAPS TWO TO ONE AND IN MANY INSTANCES MUST HAVE RUN TO TEN TO ONE AGAINST THEM.

THE LEFT FLANK, HOWEVER, HAS CONTINUED TO GIVE, THEREBY NOT ONLY INCREASING THE DANGER TO PARIS BUT THREATENING TO ENCIRCLE THE FRENCH WING. ISOLATED TANKS EVEN ARE REPORTED TO HAVE RACED THROUGH TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS, THOUGH THE MAIN LINES ARE MANY MILES AWAY.

AND WHAT IF THE GERMAN ARMY REACHES THE CAPITAL? DOES THIS MEAN THE END OF FRENCH RESISTANCE?

I'M SURE THAT QUESTION MUST HAVE BEEN IN YOUR MINDS OFTEN, AND IN VIEW OF THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION THE TIME HAS COME FOR US TO EXAMINE THAT CONTINGENCY. IN DOING SO WE NEEDN'T FORGET THAT THE FIRST GERMAN ONSLAUGHT IN THE WORLD WAR WASN'T STOPPED UNTIL IT HIT THE BANKS OF THE MARNE, ALMOST AT THE GATES OF PARIS.

THE ALLIED ARMIES HAD BEEN RETREATING TWO WEEKS AND THEIR ENVELOPMENT LOOKED LIKE A CERTAINTY. BUT THEY FLUNG THE GERMANS BACK.

WE NEEDN'T FORGET THAT, THOUGH WE NEEDN'T BANK ON HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF. THE NAZIS MAY CAPTURE PARIS.

WHETHER THIS WOULD CAUSE THE CAPITULATION OF FRANCE WOULD, IN MY MIND, DEPEND ON WHETHER THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE NORTH WAS AT THE SAME TIME SMASHED AND PUT OUT OF COMMISSION. IF WEYGAND CAN SAVE HIS TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT ONE WOULD EXPECT HIM TO CARRY ON IN SOME OTHER POSITION.

WHAT HIS STRATEGY WOULD BE MUST DEPEND ON CIRCUMSTANCES. IF HE ATTEMPTED TO DEFEND THE CITY ITSELF THERE WOULD BE GRAVE DANGER OF ITS DESTRUCTION BY BOMBING.

UNDATED--FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY X X X BY BOMBING.

IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT PARIS WAS BESIEGED BY THE GERMANS FOR MORE THAN FOUR MONTHS IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. THE INVADERS' GUNS DID MUCH DAMAGE BUT THREE YEARS LATER THE CITY WAS AS SPIC AND SPAN AS EVER. THESE DAYS OF AIR BOMBING, HOWEVER, PRESENT A DIFFERENT PROBLEM.

IN ANY EVENT, THERE ARE VARIOUS LINES OF RESISTANCE TO WHICH WEYGAND COULD WITHDRAW SOUTH OF PARIS FOR A STAND UNTIL BRITAIN COULD ORGANIZE RESISTANCE. THERE IS, FOR INSTANCE, THE VALLEY OF THE GREAT LOIRE RIVER WHICH CUTS WELL ACROSS FRANCE FROM THE WEST COAST. A STAND MIGHT BE MADE THERE.

SOUTH OF THIS LINE WOULD BE BOTH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS TO SUPPORT THE EFFORT. ST. ETIENNE IS THE CENTER OF THE GREATEST MUNITIONS MANUFACTURE OF ALL FRANCE. IT LIES IN A COAL BASIN THAT IS SECOND IN PRODUCTION ONLY TO THE FIELDS OF THE NORTH.

I DON'T KNOW WHERE WYEGAND WOULD MAKE A STAND, BUT THERE ARE PLACES AVAILABLE, AND PREMIER REYNAUD HAS DECLARED THAT THE FRENCH WILL FIGHT TO A FINISH.

WRNAED

Leave Blank

30.24-2927

30.24-2927

GERMANS REPORT 20,000 FRENCH CAPTURED; BRITISH AGAIN RAID ITALIAN BASE IN LIBYA

Invaders Are Only 12 to 20 Miles Away From Capital, Which Denies Break ---Rouen and Reims Claimed.

JUN 13 1940

By the Associated Press.

German armies storming toward Paris crossed the Marne River today and fought the poilus twelve and a half miles from the French capital, Berlin reported, while other Nazi columns forced the surrender of more than 20,000 French troops isolated at St. Valery on the English Channel. The French night communique conceded that some German units has crossed the Marne at Chateau Thierry and admitted engaging the enemy at Persan-Beaumont, twenty miles due north of Paris.

Attacking from the northwest, German mechanized columns drove another rapier thrust six miles past Senlis, twenty-six miles from Paris. Elements of more than 100 German divisions—about 1,800,000 men—were reported attacking on a broad front from the lower Seine on the west to the Argonne Forest.

The German High Command said that the French capitulation at St. Valery had yielded one British and five French generals and "incalculable" booty.

In the onslaught to Paris, Hitler's armies rode over the bitterly-contested world war battlefields of Chateau Thierry and Meaux and reached the closest point to the French capital since Bismarck's armies marched into Paris in 1870.

It outdistanced by fifteen miles the threat against Paris poised by Von Kluck's "death's head" Uhlans in 1914.

JUN 13 1940

Paris Admits Marne Crossing

TOURS, June 12 (A. P.).—The French acknowledged tonight that German troops had crossed the Marne near Chateau Thierry and had engaged the defenders in the region of Persan-Beaumont, twenty miles due north from the center of Paris.

It was at Chateau Thierry—about fifty miles due east of Paris—that American marines in the last war helped halt the great German advance.

The French night communique said that German efforts had been urgently increased along the Seine from Rouen to Vernon, where the Nazis were seeking to enlarge the forces established on the south side of the river.

A Nazi push in the direction of Evreux and Pacy-sur-Eure, on the west bank, forty to fifty miles from Paris, was declared being held by the French.

Far to the east, in the region of Reims, the Germans threw anew armored car and other mechanized units into the battle. The French have not acknowledged the fall of Reims, which the Germans claim.

To the northeast of Reims, the French said, information from "numerous prisoners" indicated that the Germans had suffered "very heavy losses" in counter-attacks by French mechanized units and aviation.

Text of Night Communique.

The night French communique read:

"The battle continues with the same violence on the whole front.

"From the sea to the Oise the enemy have accentuated their efforts, along the Seine especially from Rouen to Vernon in an attempt to enlarge a bridgehead which they had established on the south side of the river.

"They are seeking to push forward in the direction of Evreux and Pacy-sur-Eure, but are being held by our forces.

"On the other hand, they have sent forth scouting detachments along the north side of the Seine in the direction of Caudebec.

"On the lower Oise they have entered into contact with our troops in the region of Persan-Beaumont.

"Between the Oise and the Ourcq, the enemy's advance guard launched violent attacks in the regions of Crepy-en-Valois and Betz.

"On the Marne, in the neighborhood of Chateau-Thierry, massed enemy forces coming from the north succeeded in getting some of their troops across to the south side.

"In the Reims region the enemy has thrown new armored car and other mechanized units into the battle.

"To the northeast of Reims information from numerous prisoners indicates the enemy has suffered very heavy losses as a result of counter-attacks by our mechanized units and repeated bombardment by our aviation.

"Certain of our aerial squadrons returned five times to the battle in the course of the day.

"Between the Aisne and the Meuse the enemy have not renewed their attacks."

As the Germans approached the capital, two orders were issued by the French without explanation:

1. The prefecture of the Seine Department, which includes Paris, announced the requisitioning of bakeries, pharmacies and grocery stores.

2. The military governor of Paris ordered all employees of the public services in the Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne departments to remain at their posts. These are areas immediately west and east, respectively, of Paris.

New Battle Raging on the Marne

JUN 13 1940

PARIS, June 12 (A. P.).—A new battle of the Marne was being fought today with all the fury of modern war as the German blitzkrieg legions poured their full power of men and machines against the defenders of Paris.

The French defenders of Paris took a determined stand at Chateau Thierry and Meaux for the third time in a quar-

ter of a century after withdrawing to the south bank of the Marne, a war Ministry spokesman announced at Tours. Meaux is only twenty-seven miles northeast of the capital, and but fifteen miles from the nearest suburbs.

West of the capital, a spokesman said, the French succeeded in destroying German units which had crossed the Seine at several points.

Approximately thirty-two miles north of the capital, the hard-pressed poilus fought desperately to beat off persistent German attacks in the region of Senlis.

Where Americans Saved the Day.

Chateau Thierry, where the French formed their new defense lines, marks the farthest point reached by the Germans in their great offensive of May 27, 1918. The Second and Third Divisions of the American Expeditionary Force turned the tide in favor of the Allies on that occasion. The Marne is spanned at this point by a large stone bridge.

It was also south of this same general region that the French under Joffre halted the Germans in their first great drive on Paris in 1914.

JUN 13 1940

French determination to keep their main forces between the Germans and Paris was seen in the declaration of Gen. Hering, the Military Governor of Paris, that the capital's defense would not constitute a "strategically isolated operation," but would remain within the frame of maneuver of the entire French forces.

Gen. Hering ordered all employees of the public services in the Seine-Et-Oise and Seine-Et-Marne departments to remain at their posts. These are the areas immediately west and east of Paris.

Bombing Raids on Both Sides.

German bombers attacked French airfields and communications in an effort to keep re-enforcements from moving up to aid in the defense of the half-emptied capital, which was already hearing the roar of battle from the northwest.

The French replied with bombing expeditions extending deep into the German interior, the French spokesman said.

At the first press conference at Tours, now the provisional capital of France, the spokesman said that the Germans used smoke screens to cover up the building of pontoon bridges across the river at various points, notably in the regions of Vernon and Rouen, northwest of Paris, and that the Germans were even throwing their training tanks into the battle. They had marked up successes, he continued, at some points of the general battle front where the French were outnumbered and had to fall back.

Denies German Victory.

No decisive victory has been gained by the invaders, however, he emphasized.

The spokesman said that the French were fighting off violent German attacks in the region of Senlis, north of Paris in the Oise Valley. Senlis itself is twenty-six miles from Paris.

The Germans are also applying terrific pressure in the regions of Soissons and Reims, northeast of the capital, he said. The French still hold Reims, he added, although the Germans are pushing toward it in two directions, from the west and from the north.

At the same time French forces fought against other German columns advancing on the city from the west, along the Seine River, and from the north, down the Oise River valley.

Counter-attacks destroyed enemy elements which succeeded in forcing a passage across the Seine at certain unidentified points, the War Ministry said.

As in 1914, the fighting on the historic river east of the capital was for the city itself, but this time the Germans were matching the Marne drive with a similar push against the Seine, west of Paris.

The Germans apparently were holding back their center, directly to the north, in an effort to encircle the capital.

The French High Command, in its regular communique today, reported that the Germans were smashing toward the historic cathedral city of Reims, eighty miles northeast of Paris, with "powerful forces comprising two armored divisions."

The Germans had already driven southward between Reims and Paris to reach the Marne.

Without Important Change.

The fighting came within thirty-five or forty miles of Paris on either side as the Germans tried to push out encircling claws..

"The battle continues," said the communique. "The situation is without important change on the entire front."

This meant that the fighting was continuing with furious intensity along a line of more than 200 miles.

Residents in the northwestern part of Paris reported last night that they could see the flashes of the big guns and hear their roar.

As the battle for Paris appeared to be daily increasing in intensity, with the invaders constantly pouring new men into the fight, normal activity was at a standstill in the city, and most of the people seen on the streets were refugees from the north, streaming through Paris for regions still further away from the battle.

Defense Conditions Improve.

The armies defending Paris were said to be fighting today under more favorable conditions, partly because of luck in the weather, partly because of the French High Command's decision, announced last night, to fall back to the Marne on the east.

The heat wave which had favored the Reichswehr's planes and tanks was broken. Rains fell yesterday on the steaming plains and flaming forests which had served as the battlefields. Although the rains ceased last night, before enough had fallen to bog down the tanks, the skies remained overcast, hampering aviation.

The terrain was better adapted to defense, with a solid line formed along the Seine and the Marne—the first such line the French have had since the Germans broke through the former French front along the Somme and the Aisne.

Line Up on the Marne.

In announcing its decision to fall back to the Marne, the High Command reported that the battle for Paris had reached "its greatest violence along the whole of the front." Of the Marne sector it said:

"East of the Oise, enemy divisions engaged on the Ourcq from Ferte-Milon to Fere-en-Tardeois have renewed attacks with the support of numerous tanks. They found only rear guards before them, as the greatest part of our divisions received orders to transfer resistance south of the Marne."

The stretch of the Ourcq mentioned is a twenty-mile strip running east and west, paralleling the Marne about ten miles north of it. Ferte-Milon is forty miles northeast of Paris. Chateau-Thierry, famous world war battlefield of 1918 on which the Americans fought, lies on the Marne directly south of this stretch of the Ourcq.

Hold Fast on the Seine.

While the French were withdrawing in this sector, they were reported holding onto their positions on the lower Seine. Although the Germans had crossed this river at certain unidentified points on Monday, later attempts to do so along the Rouen-Vernon stretch of the river—the outlet to the sea for Paris— were strongly repulsed.

The Germans smashed at the Seine betwen Rouen and Vernon with dive bombers and heavy artillery, striving to crush the French on the south bank and force a passage of their tanks and truck-transported infantry seeking to cross the river on boats.

The French counter-attacked repeatedly at that particularly delicate point of the front as fast as the Germans set foot on their side of the river.

Nazis Repulsed in Meuse.

On the other side of Paris, the German columns which plunged southward toward the Marne found only a light line of French rear guards left to delay them.

The main French lines had dropped back below the Marne, where the German descent on Paris was halted in 1914 by French flank attacks. Now the line ran all the way to the sea.

On the French extreme right flank all German attacks were reported repulsed in the Meuse Valley.

The outskirts of Paris were raided several times by German bombers yesterday. Railroad service out of the capital was suspended, bottling up the refugees from the north.

Boulevards Are Guarded.

Mobile guards were established in strong lines across the northern and western boulevards of Paris, in some places three deep. The guards demanded all possible identity papers from each person entering the city to prevent fifth column activities.

Italian residents of France considered likely to be "harmful" to the State were being rounded up and placed in concentration camps, as Germans had been before them.

France's southeastern frontier in the Alps was fully manned to face the new Italian foe. The vast French empire of nearly 5,000,000 square miles also was put in a state of war, with the defenses of Tunisia, Corsica and French Somaliland, long coveted by Italy, being particularly re-enforced.

An indication that the High Command is confident it can hold the city at least until June 21 was seen in an order to young men 17 years old and up to report to the city gates and leave Paris by that date.

The police rounded up some Italians for concentration camps, and an angry crowd expressed loud indignation when two of the Italians waved Italian flags as the police took them away.

FRENCH ARE DRIVEN BACK NEAR CHATEAU THIERRY; FOES SWEEP PAST REIMS

Germans Complete Almost Half A Ring Around Paris, Driving Ahead In Three Main Thrusts. Fighting Rages In Bullitt's Gardens

JUN 13 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Tours, France, June 12—German troops crossed the Marne at Chateau-Thierry in a storm of fire tonight, and other forces struck down from the north to within twenty miles of the heart of Paris.

They pushed forward toward the capital in three main thrusts, and completed almost half of a ring about it, swinging from the Seine to Persan-Beaumont and Senlis and then down to Chateau-Thierry—the field where the American army helped break another German advance of twenty-two years ago.

In Chantilly, near Senlis and Persan-Beaumont in the region twenty miles north of Paris, the fighting raged over the very gardens of United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt's chateau.

80,000 Men Fight To Take Reims

Into a mighty battle to take Reims, above the Marne, the Nazis threw a whole mechanized army corps numbering 80,000 men or more and about 3,000 tanks, armored cars and shielded machine-gun bearing motorcycles.

The French did not acknowledge the loss of Reims, which the Germans claim, but did concede that some forces had swept past it and across the Marne at Chateau-Thierry.

German efforts along the Seine likewise were spectacular. They put on all possible pressure from Rouen to Vernon in an effort to enlarge a bridgehead they had established on the south side of the river.

30.24-2929

30.24-2929

Asserts Nazis Are Being Held

In that area, the French high command declared the invaders were being held in the region of Pacy Sur Eure and Evreux.

German scouting parties, however, were acknowledged to have struck off from the main body northwest toward Caudebec, which is only about thirty miles from the vital French port of Havre.

Between the Oise and Ourcq rivers Nazi advance units attacked violently around Crepy-en-Valois and Betz—a town thirty miles northeast of Paris.

The French declared their "numerous prisoners" reported enormous losses among the Germans northeast of Reims.

Pilots Go To Battle Area Five Times

French aviation was declared to have returned five times to the battle area during the day.

The region between the Aisne and Meuse rivers was reported quiet.

JUN 13 1940

The Germans had taken Meaux, the gateway to Paris on the Seine, and by their own claims had cut off and captured some 20,000 French troops at St. Valery en Caux, twenty miles down the Channel coast from Dieppe. They had captured Senlis, historic World War town, only twenty-six miles north of Paris.

Word came up from the south that the Italians, with sixty or seventy divisions, perhaps 900,000 or 1,000,000 men mobilized, had blown up a bridge at Vinti Mille, on the French border in the Alps.

Employes Told To Stay On Job

The Paris military governor ordered all employes of the public services in the Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne departments to remain at their posts. These are areas immediately west and east of Paris.

The prefecture of the Seine department, which includes Paris, requisitioned all bakeries, pharmacies and groceries.

When the armies of von Kluck and von Bulow reached the Marne in the Indian summer of 1914, the French turned them back with a swift flanking attack.

Open Attack On Senlis

Now, in the Vic-Sur-Aisne, about midway between Soissons and Compiegne, the Germans crossed to the south bank of the river and from a high plateau opened another offensive to bring them closer to Senlis, already in their hands, and the road to Paris down the Oise Valley.

South of the Marne, along the line between Meaux and Chateau-Thierry, the French ordered a withdrawal. Meaux is only twenty-six miles east of Paris.

But the War Ministry declared that the withdrawals, both here in the east and to the northeast, were counter-balanced in the west along the winding Seine Valley.

Wiped Out In Fierce Battle

The Germans crossed the Seine near Vernon yesterday, between the old town and the ruins of the fortress Richard the Lion-Hearted built to defend the valley in the twelfth century, but the French wiped them out in fierce fighting.

In the area of Louviers, farther down the river toward Rouen, the Germans were trying to cross the river under cover of a smoke screen, and here, too, the fighting was violent. But in spite of the fierce attacks, the gains were small, a military spokesman said in the first conference at Tours, French provisional capital. He emphasized that no decisive victory had yet been gained.

The War Ministry said the German advance between Reims and Compiegne had failed to pierce the general defense system. Gen. Maxime Weygand's plan of defense apparently was inflicting tremendous losses on the Germans in men and tanks.

Into the fight, the War Ministry, said the Germans had thrown even training tanks brought hastily up from Germany.

The Cabinet at Tours heard Premier Reynaud, back from a tour of the front, explain the military situation.

The Czecho-Slovak National Committee informed Reynaud and British Prime Minister Churchill that the Czech people would "fight to the end" with the Allies.

The telegrams added that Czech airmen and the first units of the reconstituted Czech army were joining the Allied forces.

Nazis Report 20,000 Captured

BERLIN, June 12 (A. P.)—The German High Command announced tonight that French troops surrounded at St. Valery, on the English Channel, had capitulated and that more than 20,000 prisoners had been taken. The captives claimed included one French corps general, one British corps general and four French divisional generals. Material taken thus far was described as "incalculable."

Meanwhile, military sources said that in the air attack yesterday on Havre, the great French port, a battleship or heavy cruiser had been hit by a heavy bomb and damaged.

At the same time, an Italian army communique was read over German radios for the first time since Italy's entrance into the war—and with the same ceremony given to German communiques. At the end of the reading an Italian war song was played.

Dr. Robert Ley, German Labor Corps leader, announced in the newspaper Angriff:

"Germany and Italy will fight to the final victory, standing together throughout the victory to build a new Europe and accomplish it with a better philosophy, with the philosophy of the Fascistic-National Socialist revolution."

Reims, Rouen and Compiegne have been captured and German divisions are standing on the Oise, twenty kilometers—twelve and a half miles—from Paris, the German High Command reported.

On the eastern flank of the French capital the River Marne was said to have been reached "on the broadest front with strong forces." The Germans declared that the French counter-offensive from the Marne which saved Paris in 1914 could not be repeated.

A brief report from the western front said that fast-firing German anti-aircraft guns, which have an effective horizontal range of about eight miles, had destroyed 200 Allied tanks.

Artillery fire was heard tonight on the long quiet upper Rhine front and a possibility arose that it might mean a Nazi attempt to drive another wedge into France. An authorized source said in that connection:

"It may be the front of the Upper Rhine is being brought into motion." He pointed out that wide rivers are no longer a hindrance to the German Army, citing the Polish, Dutch and Belgian campaigns. The front in question extends from Karlsruhe south to the Swiss frontier.

Authorized German sources declared that it would be a "crime" for the French to defend Paris as the Poles fought for Warsaw. The Polish capital was devastated before the Poles surrendered.

The Allied forces on the lower Seine were said to have been pushed across the river with "heaviest" losses.

The German claim to hold Rouen and Reims—cities of more than 100,000 peacetime populations—would represent two great footholds northwest and northeast of Paris, respectively, with which to re-enforce the projected engulfment of Paris.

Rouen lies about seventy miles northwest of Paris on the lower Seine flank and Reims about eighty miles to the northeast.

The High Command also said that the Nazi air force smashed at shipping in the English Channel besides operating as "aerial artillery" for the German advance.

Seven transports, one of 500 tons, were said to have been sunk and ten others, three of which were between 10,000 and 15,000 tons, damaged by bomb hits.

Fifty-nine Allied planes and three barrage balloons were reported destroyed in the past twenty-four hours as against three missing for the Germans.

Says Enemy Is in Retreat

The High Command highlighted its report of the great drive to encircle Paris and crush the French armies in these words:

"The new operation begun on June 5 between the English Channel and Laon led to full success. After the Weygand zone south of the Somme had been taken, the lines of the retreating enemy were broken through at several points and the remainder were pushed back across the lower Seine with heaviest losses."

On the eastern flank of the Paris defenses, east of the Ourcq River, the Marne was said to have been reached "on the broadest front with strong forces."

On the eastern wing operations, the High Command said:

"Our armies which on June 9 again marched to the attack between the Oise-Aisne Canal and the Meuse, in the severest fights have defeated the enemy and forced him to retreat."

"Reims is taken.

"In Champagne the Suippes River is crossed.

"Despite the numerous counter-attacks in Champagne, partly supported by tanks, the French also through yesterday failed to halt our advance.

"In the course of new operations the enemy, besides the heaviest bloody losses, lost a great number of prisoners, weapons and war materials of all kinds.

"Even a preliminary count was not yet possible."

The High Command acknowledged Allied air raids in western Germany last night, concerning which it said:

"Enemy planes dropped bombs at random in western Germany on the night of June 11-12," the communique said, "incendiary bombs falling into the heart of one city."

Allied Force Cut Off

The High Command and other authorized sources disclosed that German troops were forcing their way toward Paris up the Seine from the northwest while other forces in the Seine Valley were smashing at Havre, the port at the mouth of the river.

An Allied force cut off at St. Valery, near Dieppe, a port north of Rouen, was said to be facing the same fate as the Allied armies did recently in the Flanders trap.

In six days the Germans were said to have advanced from fifty to seventy miles toward Paris on many fronts. The Weygand line seemed to delay the drive only slightly, the Germans claimed. Actually the Germans insisted that the offensive was going ahead on schedule.

Attempts by French mechanized forces to oppose the Germans' own mechanized sweep were said to have been frustrated. Fast-firing anti-aircraft guns which have an effective horizontal range of about eight miles were said to have destroyed 200 Allied tanks already.

Closest to St. Germain.

The Germans today were nearer Paris than ever during the world wra. They were closest to the St. Germain section of the capital from their positions along the Oise to the northwest. The Oise empties into the Seine five miles from St. Germain.

For the first time since the big drive against Paris and France was started the High Command indicated the scope of the progress by naming cities captured, such as Reims and Rouen.

Increasing confidence that the fall of Paris is imminent was reflected by comment in official circles indicating that the High Command is already looking beyond this immediate objective.

"The capture of Paris would undoubtedly have a devastating effect on enemy morale," an authorized spokesman said, "but this is not the primary object of the great drive in the West. The real purpose is to crush our foes' armies completely and with the greatest possible dispatch."

Many persons remained at their radios awaiting news of spectacular Italian action paralleling the German smash through the Low Countries, but they were disappointed.

PARIS IN RANGE OF NAZI GUNS FROM 3 SIDES

JUN 13 1940

No Second "Miracle Of Marne" Can Save City Now, Invaders Say

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, *Thursday*, June 13—Tens of thousands of German troops who saw the Eiffel Tower of Paris clearly just a little way ahead drew tighter their circle of fire and steel about that French capital today.

The city—doomed in German eyes—was within easy range of German guns from three directions.

German artillery opened up last night on the long-quiet upper Rhine front—perhaps as the prelude to an effort to drive one last decisive wedge into France—while divisions of the Nazi center were smashing within twelve and one-half miles of Paris along the Oise.

TROOPS, GUNS AND TANKS POUR ACROSS CHANNEL TO HELP HARD-PRESSED ALLY

R. A. F. Strikes On Wide Front, From Arctic To Africa—Turin And Genoa Bombed—Thirty Civilians Killed In Italian Raid On Malta

JUN 13 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Thursday*, June 13—Great Britain poured men and guns across the English Channel to the aid of her hard-pressed French ally today, backing up far-ranging air raids pressed against the enemy from equatorial Africa to Arctic Norway.

"Every gun that could shoot," every available soldier and tank headed for the continental battlefield to fight the Germans, while Italy replied to British air forays with deadly attacks on Malta, Britain's island fortress in the Mediterranean.

30 Civilians Killed In Malta Raid

The British, counting their successes from tons of bombs aimed at the Axis powers, also counted thirty of her civilians dead and thirty injured from the eighth Italian air raid on Malta. Seven soldiers also were wounded. The Italians returned to the Mediterranean island early this morning and made two more raids—the ninth and tenth—and ran into a blaze of anti-aircraft gunfire.

In the raid at sunset Tuesday about twenty planes flew over Malta and two were shot down.

One unconfirmed report said the planes were German, flown by Italian pilots, assisted by German observers.

Nazis Feint In Air At Britain

The Germans feinted at Britain with a series of flights over the southern coast during the night and early morning, but no bombs were dropped and ground defenses drove the raiders off.

Egypt, ally of Britain, handed the Italian Minister to Cairo his passport after severing diplomatic relations with Italy. Reuters quoted a well-informed Egyptian source in Cairo as saying Egypt's entry into the war is "only a question of days."

"Every available man, rifle, gun and tank is being set to the aid of France," the *Daily Herald* reported. "The War Office is gathering every article of equipment to hasten their dispatch."

Among the reinforcements were British and Polish soldiers withdrawn from Narvik when the Allies abandoned the northern Norway ore port. They hardly had set foot on English soil before they were off again to battle the Germans.

Churchill Statement Expected

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who conferred yesterday with French officials in France, is expected to make a statement today on the war situation.

Prime Minister Churchill presided over a meeting of the War Cabinet before he had a half hour audience with King George last night. Lord Lloyd, Secretary for the Colonies, returned yesterday from a conference with members of the French Colonial Office.

In connection with the reports of British troop movements to France it was recalled that a military spokesman here yesterday declared "it seems impossible that thirty divisions can be sent to France, but it must be done and if it is done we have won." He pointed out that evacuation of Dunkerque had seemed impossible but that it was done.

Press Urges Aid For France

The entire British press stressed the urgency of rushing all possible help to France, even untrained and incompletely equipped divisions.

The Times declared "the defense of Paris is the defense of England; it is the defense of civilization; it must not be allowed to fail. Nothing in our power to give for that cause may be withheld. If the enemy is thrown back from the gates of Paris he has lost the war. If he enters we shall fight on till he is expelled from the city, and from all the lands that he has desecrated.

American Attitude Stressed

"We have to call upon our own workers and appeal to our American friends for haste and yet more urgent haste," the paper said, declaring "the great American republic has now realized that the threat of its ideals is deadly and immediate, and its statesmen are determined to play their own part, not as lukewarm sympathizers, but with the full passion of their ardent spirit and the whole potency of their vast resources, in the universal defense.

"British divisions are now hurrying across the Channel to the support of our Allies; it is essential to send, and send immediately, every available unit that can by any means be equipped. This is a necessity, by common consent, that takes absolute precedence to the defense of these islands."

War Carried To Italy And Reich

Outnumbered but game, the British air force carried the war to Italy and Germany yesterday.

With waves of bombers and tons of explosives she struck along the German front in France, across the border into Germany, over the Alps to Italy's centers of industry and into Africa against troops, ships and airdromes.

Britain's empire around the world joined in the blows against the foes of the Allies.

Strike On Far-Flung Front

Along a far-flung front from equatorial Africa to Arctic Norway:

1. Low-flying waves of bombers gave the German right wing encircling Paris a ten-minute shower of death with high explosive and incendiary bombs poured down at a rate of more than one hundred a minute. Other raiders crossed Germany's border and bombed Cologne and military objectives at other western German towns. Home defense planes shot down a German bomber off the English coast. Winging to the north, bombers claimed direct hits on German warships in the Norwegian port of Trondheim.
2. Military objectives at the Italian cities of Turin and Genoa were bombed. One British plane was reported missing.
3. Warplanes based in British Kenya and Egypt struck repeatedly at Italian troops, ships and air fields in Eritrea on the Red Sea, Libya on the Mediterranean, and the Italian-conquered kingdom of Ethiopia. Wave after wave of British Blenheim bombers were reported to have swept the skies over the Italian naval base at Tobruk harbor, on the Libyan coast, setting a warship afire and hitting two submarines. Airdromes were bombed in Eritrea and British South African planes dumped bombs onto Italian hangars in Ethiopia.
4. Italy's losses of the merchant marine that plies her vital trade routes rose to more than 70,000 tons as the Indian Government seized the 9,515-ton Calabria at Calcutta and the crew of the 9,780-ton Romolo set her afire in mid-Pacific when sighted by an armed Australian merchant ship.
5. Egypt, ancient guardian of the Suez Canal, was reported by Reuters to have broken off relations with Italy and the canal was closed to Italian ships.

JUN 13 1940

At the same time the German west wing claimed to have knocked out an important French force on the English Channel, taking 20,000 prisoners.

Third Front In Prospect

The artillery action on the far east of the German line was cautiously discussed by an authorized spokesman only thusly:

"It may be that the front on the upper Rhine is being brought into motion."

The exact location of the firing and the French replies was not disclosed, the spokesman declining to elaborate beyond saying that wide rivers had been proved in the Polish, Dutch and Belgian campaigns to be no obstacles to the Germans.

The German wireless, however, declared that if the upper Rhine became a major battlefront "then France, which already has to solve the problem of a two-front war, would be compelled to fight on a third front and employ there the manpower which already is becoming so scarce."

Karlsruhe To Swiss Border

The front on the upper Rhine extends from Karlsruhe along the river to the Swiss frontier.

The high command announced that six Allied generals—five French and one British—had given up along with their 20,000 men in the region of St. Valery-en-Caux, which is on the English Channel less than thirty miles to the southwest of Dieppe, and that the booty in war materials taken by the Germans was so enormous as to be "incalculable."

It was intimated that the final figures on the number of troops captured might be still larger.

Meanwhile, the Germans claimed to have destroyed 200 French tanks with anti-aircraft guns and reported the destruction of fifty-nine Allied planes.

Reims And Rouen Claimed

All this, which Germans described as simply guaranteeing their final victory in the battle for France, was preceded by announcement of the capture of Reims and Rouen and the crossing of the Seine and Marne rivers on the two flanks of Paris.

The details reflected an increased willingness of the high command to speak of specific advances, where for a time communiques had been only general in tone.

Occupied, too, was Compiegne—a city of bitter memories for the Nazis. There, German generals in the first World War signed the Armistice with Marshal Foch. From Compiegne the invaders reported finding a French plaque which said:

"The criminal arrogance of the German Reich died here."

Say No Miracle Can Save Paris

German sources declared it would be a "crime" for the French to attempt to defend Paris. No repetition of the "miracle of the Marne" of 1914 could save the city, they said.

The jubilant claims for a victory over France were based on these circumstances, as *Dienst Aus Deutschland* itemized them:

1. The German right flank, which in 1914 was uncovered, is now a powerful destructive force making full steam down the French coast, while the Marne is being crossed on the other side of Paris.
2. Germany now has but one front, while before she had the Russians at her back.
3. France entered this new decisive battle weakened by the loss of much of her armies in Flanders.
4. France stands alone now, while in 1914 she had the British with her.
5. Last time, the French could withdraw troops from the Italian frontier, but now she must defend that frontier.

Isolation Almost Complete

The isolation of France from England was regarded as almost complete. Informed sources said bombing of the Channel harbors had been extremely effective and that in one day alone ten Allied transports were sunk.

Other authorized military circles declared that in the air attack yesterday on Le Havre, the vital French port at the mouth of the Seine and the nearest to Paris, a battleship or heavy cruiser was hit by a heavy bomb and damaged.

The capture of French forces in St. Valery, in the region of Dieppe, was cited to show that any attempts to use Dieppe to remove troops—as Dunkerque was used in Flanders—would put the Allies under a withering fire.

In Two Directions

Reports from the front described the German right wing as operating in two directions—one pressing the French to the coast and the other driving on the lower Seine. Le Havre—of the greatest importance as the port through which most French oil imports arrive—is the objective of this drive.

DNB reported heavy artillery exchange on the southern upper Rhine front involving the German east forces. This was part of the entire German war plan to envelop the French army along a front stretching from the English Channel to the upper Rhine.

Italy's entrance into the war was celebrated by the reading over German radios of an Italian military communique and the playing of an Italian war song.

Dr. Robert Ley, labor corps leader, thus wrote in the newspaper *Angriff* of the German-Italian aims:

"Germany and Italy will fight to the final victory, standing together throughout that victory to build a new Europe and accomplish it with a new and better philosophy—the philosophy of the Fascistic-National Socialist revolution."

England And European Judaism

The newspaper *Der Stürmer*, under the headline "Why We Must Defeat England," said:

"Germany has recognized clearly the task presented to it in this war: when we have defeated England we destroy the stronghold of European judaism."

The halting of the United States liner Washington yesterday was announced to have been the work of a U-boat commander who at first had mistaken the vessel for a Greek steamer, for which he had set his course earlier according to the prize laws.

JUN 13 1940

Delay In Italy's Drive Laid To Victor Emanuel

King Said To Have Insisted On 48-Hour Period Of Grace For Civilian Evacuation

Nice, France, June 12 (AP)—The failure of Italy to open up a bombardment of the French Alpine frontier was attributed tonight to a report that King Victor Emanuel had insisted upon a forty-eight-hour period of grace for civilians to be removed.

The grace period expires at midnight tonight.

The Italian monarch insisted on this stipulation upon signing the declaration of war against Britain and France, unconfirmed reports here said.

A continuous but orderly exodus of moderate size is under way along the Riviera between Nice and the Italian frontier. Shops are closing in Nice and some families have left, while towns closer to the frontier have been vacated altogether.

Nice police were reported to have rounded up 600 Italians.

30.24-2931

30.24-2931

Empire Units Poised For Action

Fully equipped for battle, Canada's first overseas division stood ready in England for the word to strike.

In the Near East—Palestine and Syria and Egypt—Britain's part of an Allied army of black, brown and white soldiers of the empire was poised. That army several months ago was estimated at 200,000 including 20,000 to 30,000 Australians and New Zealanders. Whether it has been increased, or how much, has not been disclosed.

Italian bombing of the British Mediterranean base at Malta yesterday was said to have inflicted little damage.

"Great Successes" In Africa

The British said their bombers scored direct hits on two German cruisers and a troop transport at Trondheim, Norway.

"Great successes" were claimed for the raids on desert airdromes of Libya, where aircraft and gasoline supplies were said to have been destroyed, and in Eritrea, where direct hits were reported on Italian air force hangars. In Ethiopia the South African flyers claimed hits on military transports, war equipment and troops.

There was no let-up in the aerial pounding of German troop and supply bases behind the front in France.

On British Home Front

England dug in even deeper at home. Splinterproof air-raid shelters for 20,000,000 Britons were completed.

From Gibraltar and the Island of Malta 1,000 women and children reached England.

A twenty-mile-wide strip along the entire southern coast of England was barred to aliens. A similar restricted area on the east coast was extended north to within one hundred miles of the Scottish border.

Egypt Hands Passport To Italian Diplomats

Cairo, Egypt, *Thursday*, June 13 (AP).—The Italian Minister to Egypt, Signor Serafino Mazzolini, and the Legation staff were handed their passports today after Egypt severed diplomatic relations with Italy.

JUN 13 1940

Mazzolini was asked to nominate a country to take charge of Italian interests here. It was understood that the Egyptian Minister in Rome must leave Italy before the Italian diplomats are permitted to leave here.

Parliament had approved the Government's policy of severing relations with Italy in conformity with the British-Egyptian Treaty of Friendship and Alliance of August 26, 1936.

Similar action was taken against Germany last September, but the presence of British forces in Egypt and the concentration of Italian troops in neighboring Libya made today's decision vital.

Many Favor Immediate Entry

A large section of Egyptian opinion apparently favored an immediate declaration of war against Italy. *Al Misri*, one of the leading newspapers, said Egypt would not be "duped" by promises of dictators.

The impression was general that Egypt eventually will be directly involved in the war.

Mazzolini yesterday said British bombing raids on Italian bases from Egyptian soil undoubtedly would invite reprisals, despite Premier Benito Mussolini's war declaration statement that he would not fight Egypt unless she departed from neutrality.

30 Killed, 37 Hurt in Malta

VALETTA, Malta, June 13 (Thursday).—Thirty civilians were killed and thirty injured in the eighth Italian air raid on Malta Tuesday night, it was disclosed today. Seven soldiers were also wounded.

Two gunboats and coastal defense batteries fired at the raiders.

The air attacks were the only ones made on the British base.

In the raid, at sunset Tuesday evening, about twenty planes flew over Malta and two were shot down. One unconfirmed report said the planes were German, flown by Italian pilots, assisted by German observers.

The casualty report was made after Malta had experienced its tenth raid of the newly declared war by Italy against Britain and France. Eight raids were made Tuesday and Thursday night. Two more were made this morning. A school and church were hit in the first wave.

FRENCH SAY LINE IS STILL UNBROKEN

JUN 13 1940

British Hear Nazi Attack Covers Great Front.

LONDON, June 12 (A. P.).—A French spokesman said today that the German armies are attacking practically everywhere between the lower Seine and the Argonne forest but that nowhere had the French defenses been pierced, said a Reuters (British) news agency dispatch from Paris.

The spokesman said that fighting was going on around Senlis, twenty-six miles north of Paris.

Reuters quoted the spokesman as saying that "the battle for Paris is now fully engaged" following a French withdrawal north of the city.

"The situation remains one of extreme difficulty," the spokesman added. "The Germans are staking everything on this battle."

Meanwhile today British military spokesmen said that now "everything depends on the ability of the French army to hold the superior forces of the Germans."

There has been no slackening of the German attack, it was said.

"The situation remains one of extreme difficulty," one commentator said. "The Germans are staking everything on this battle.

"The most serious thing is the development of the battle around Reims, where heavy attacks have been launched with German armored troops of which there are two divisions."

BRITAIN AND ITALY TRADING NATIONALS

Exchange of 300 Planned at Lisbon.

LONDON, June 12 (A. P.).—An official of the Italian embassy said today that no detailed instructions had been received and the Ambassador and his staff may not leave London until tomorrow.

Informed sources said an understanding had been reached whereby 300 Italians would be allowed to leave England in exchange for a similar number of British citizens now in Italian territory.

These, in addition to diplomatic and consular personnel and their families, will include certain other categories understood to embrace journalists.

Informants said a number of Britons are traveling toward Lisbon aboard the Italian liner Conte Rosso and that an exchange will be made there.

A Brazilian diplomat said the Brazilian embassy would look after Italian interests in Britain for the duration of the war. However, since the Italian Ambassador still is in London the Brazilians have not yet fully taken over.

CALL IT BATTLE OF NEW YORK TOO

JUN 13 1940

British Interpret Opinion From Roosevelt Speech.

LONDON, June 12 (A. P.).—The Times today interpreted American opinion as approving President Roosevelt's speech and said this meant the Americans see the war as a "struggle for the survival of their own civilization in which they have as urgent a part, though not at present the same part, as we."

"They are prepared," the paper continued, "to revolutionize their national economy just as Great Britain and France have done, in order that every man and every dollar may be most effectively used to produce that which will sustain the fighting forces of liberty and at last destroy the tyrants.

"They will do this, not as friends of Great Britain and France, though we are proud to believe that we have their friendship, but as fellow fighters for a cause greater even than Britain, France or the United States. That spirit must prevail."

The Daily Mail said French soldiers "are fighting for free men everywhere" and commented "this battle has been called the battle of France and London. American people now are realizing that it is the battle of New York as well."

MOSCOW, June 12 (A. P.).—The Soviet newspapers printed today without comment excerpts from President Roosevelt's Charlotteville speech.

The army organ, Red Star, said that Italian entry into the war was a surprise to London and Paris because, among other reasons, the Allies hoped that "decisive word from Roosevelt would be able to weaken Mussolini at the last minute."

BRITISH DROP 100 BOMBS A MINUTE

JUN 13 1940

Missiles Fall Like Hail on Mechanized Units.

LONDON, June 12 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced the Royal Air Force in a ten-minute action, supporting the Allied armies resisting the right wing of the German thrust, dropped high explosives and incendiary bombs at the rate of over 100 a minute.

The raid, executed yesterday, was one of a series against German concentrations southeast of Rouen. The Air Ministry said convoys were wrecked, mechanized columns scattered and road junctions blocked.

The announcement said that twenty German armored vehicles received a full salvo of bombs and that ten big tanks were enveloped in smoke and debris when heavy bombs fell around them.

The announcement said that other targets "successfully attacked" included an anti-aircraft battery near Le Sandelys and a mechanized column at Racheville.

The Royal Air Force also bombed military objectives at Cologne and elsewhere in western Germany yesterday, the Air Ministry announced.

R. A. F. planes also swooped down on German naval units in Trondheim harbor, Norway, and reported bomb hits on two cruisers, and a transport.

The Air Ministry also announced that a Heinkel bomber was shot down by a British fighter off the south coast of England today. The bomber, caught by searchlights, dropped a flare and cut loose a burst of machine-gun fire before it was engaged by British planes.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN ACTION AT TURIN

JUN 13 1940

Milan Also Has Night Air Raid Alarm—R. A. F. Planes Bomb Section—Cairo Cutting Ties With Rome.

ROME, June 12 (A. P.).—Enemy action against points in northern Italy along the Ligurian coast were authoritatively reported today, but details were withheld pending an official announcement.

The Ligurian coast is that between Leghorn and the Franco-Italian frontier. Genoa lies on it and the important cities of Turin and Milan are just north of it.

It was not even stated whether the action consisted of air or naval attacks.

Turin newspapers revealed today, however, that the anti-aircraft artillery at Turin, the great industrial center at northwestern Italy, went into action against enemy planes last night. An air raid alarm sounded at 1:30 A. M. (8:30 P. M. Tuesday, New York time), and was in force until 3:05 A. M.

An alarm was sounded also in Milan, North Italy's other big industrial center.

With British planes operating against Lybia from Egypt, an authoritative informant said that future relations between Italy and Egypt depended on developments in military action.

Italy's intention to refrain from dragging Egypt into the war—provided she remains neutral—as announced by Premier Mussolini on Monday remained thus far without change, an informant said.

[An Exchange Telegraph dispatch received in London from Cairo said that the Italian Ambassador had delivered an ultimatum from Rome to Egypt. Later this afternoon a Reuters dispatch, likewise received in London from Cairo, said that the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies had approved a declaration severing diplomatic relations with Italy. At the same time it was stated in London that Allied naval forces had closed the Suez Canal to Italian shipping, thus cutting Rome off by water from its Red Sea colonies.]

The Egyptian Minister, Mostafa El Sadek Bey, had not been advised at noon of any possible break in diplomatic relations.

"There's no real reason for severance of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Italy," Mostafa said, "but if it is done it will be in accordance with Egypt's treaty of 1936 with Britain." (This is a treaty of military alliance.)

Humbert Sends a Message.

Crown Prince Humbert as inspector of infantry, sent a message of encouragement to the infantry today, saying "the Fatherland is expecting still more splendid glories" from them.

"The solemn hour has struck," the Crown Prince's message said, "march with unshakable faith and heroic vision of past triumphs toward new and certain destinies of imperial Italy.

"The Fatherland is expecting still more splendid glories from you who are as brave and tenacious as ever. Long live Italy! long live the King Emperor! long live the Duce!"

Italy received the first news of the operation of her armed forces today when the High Command announced that Italian planes had at-

tacked the British naval base at Malta "with apparent results."

At the same time it was reported that the British Air Force had been driven off in an attempted flight from Egypt over the Libyan border into Cyrenaica, and that two enemy planes had been shot down.

The High Command said that the attack on Malta was begun at dawn yesterday and resumed at sunset. All Italian planes were said to have returned to their bases.

Except for these aerial combats, the first day of war for Italy apparently was devoted largely to the deployment of forces at various points where the troops took up previously prepared positions.

The communique made no mention of actual fighting by land or naval forces.

The announcement that the air force had gone into action came after a night during which the war was brought home to Rome by the shrilling of air raid sirens and the clamping down of defense measures.

The alarm came at 1:40 A. M. (8:40 o'clock last night, New York time), but whether enemy planes actually flew over the city could not be determined.

Workmen completed the removal of precious glass windows from the Milan Cathedral, replacing them with hundreds of yards of cloth curtains.

Prelates Flee to Vatican.

VATICAN CITY, June 12 (A. P.).—Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, French prelate who resides in Rome, and other French clergy took refuge today in Vatican City.

JUN 13 1940

Egypt Reported Cutting Ties.

LONDON, June 12 (A. P.).—The Egyptian Chamber of Deputies today approved a declaration by Prime Minister Ali Maher Pasha severing diplomativ relations with Italy, Reuter (British) News Agency reported in a dispatch from Cairo.

It was learned here meanwhile that the Allied naval forces closed the Suez Canal to Italian shipping which has plied between Italy and the Italian colonies on the Red Sea.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Cairo said today that it was reported that the Italian Minister had delivered an ultimatum from the Italian Government to Egypt.

Meanwhile it was announced today that the British Air Force had carried out reconnaissance flights and bombed "certain military objectives" in northern Italy last night.

British bombing planes also harassed distant outposts of Italy's African empire, while Italian warplanes bombed Malta, the British naval base in the Mediterranean.

R. A. F. Strikes in Libya.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command announced great success in raids by long-range Blenheim bombers on desert airdromes in Italian Libya, where it said that aircraft were destroyed on the ground, fires started and a petrol dump set ablaze, and on air bases near Asmara in Eritrea, Italian East Africa, where several direct hits were on hangars, were claimed.

The announcement said: "We caught the enemy napping this time."

South African air force heavy bombers were said to have successfully and heavily bombed Italian Moyale, on the border between Ethiopia and the British colony of Kenya.

The arrival in England several days ago of approximately 1,000 women and children from Malta and Gibraltar also was disclosed today.

One of the group said that no women remained at either of these British Mediterranean possessions.

The group included about 400 wives of sailors and soldiers.

In Cairo, Seafino Mazzolini, the Italian Minister to Egypt, hinted that the British attacks from Egyptian bases would bring reprisals. Premier Mussolini, in announcing Italian entry into the war, had said that Egypt would not be attacked if she maintained neutrality.

Nothing From Jibuti.

As to the possibility of Italian operations from Ethiopia against Jibuti, French Somaliland port and railway outlet from Ethiopia, a commentator said:

"There is no confirmation that the Italians are attacking toward Jibuti."

He added, however: "The Italians have always wanted that railway and may hope for some quick success for reasons of morale at home."

Little damage was done by the bombing of Malta, the commentator said.

Meanwhile, an authoritative person said that from 500 to 600 Italians, including diplomats, consuls and journalists, along with women and children, would be taken to Lisbon for transfer to the Italian liner Conte Rosso which is bringing similar categories of British nationals from Italy for exchange.

South African Flyers Attack.

PRETORIA, South Africa, June 12 (A. P.).—The first South African war communique was issued today. It said:

JUN 13 1940

"South African air force heavy bombers yesterday attacked military objectives in Abyssinia (Ethiopia).

"Extensive damage to buildings, personnel, roads and equipment was done.

"One heavy bomb scored a direct hit on an open shed packed with military transport vehicles. The attack was made from a height of approximately 800 feet.

"Although heavy machine gun fire was encountered, all our aircraft returned safely."

JUN 13 1940

Italians Blow Up Bridge.

TOURS, France, June 12 (A. P.).—Italian troops blew up a bridge at Ventimiglia, near the French border in Alps today after completing the mobilization of from sixty to seventy divisions, a military commentator reported today.

[On the basis of an estimated strength of 15,000 men to a division, this would indicate the Italians had massed between 900,000 and 1,050,000 troops along France's southern frontier.]

Although the Italians have brought up heavy forces and much material, a French spokesman said, they had not yet attacked on the Alpine front on the Franco-Italian border.

He said that the Italians have not yet shown any great military activity.

He denied that the Fascists had attacked Tunis, which he said is well defended as also are Nice and the Alps regions, the latter with specially trained fortress and mountain troops.

Rome Reports Malta Bombed.

ROME, June 12 (A. P.).—Italy, officially at war for more than twenty-four hours, received the first news of operations of her armed forces today when the Italian High Command announced that Italian planes had attacked the British naval base at Malta "with apparent results."

At the same time it was reported that the British Air Force had been driven off in an attempted flight from Egypt over the Libyan border into Cyrenaica, and that two enemy planes had been shot down.

The High Command said that the attack on Malta was begun at dawn yesterday and resumed at sunset. All Italian planes were said to have returned to their bases.

Except for these aerial combats, the first day of war for Italy apparently was devoted largely to the deployment of forces at various points where the troops took up previously prepared positions.

The communique made no mention of actual fighting by land or naval forces.

The announcement that the air force had gone into action came after a night during which the war was brought home to Rome by the shrilling of air raid sirens and the clamping down of defense measures.

The alarm came at 1:40 A. M. (8:40 o'clock last night, New York time), but whether enemy planes actually flew over the city could not be determined.

Army Classes Called in Parts.

Meanwhile today the presence of large numbers of men of fighting age on the city streets in civilian clothes was explained as evidence of a new Italian theory of mobilization.

Army men said that parts of many classes were called to the colors. Rather than entire classes, so that the army would be constantly composed of a mixture of veterans and youthful fighters, with a better balance between the engery and enthusiasm of youth and the steadiness of their elders.

The Government moved swiftly to place the nation on a wartime basis. In the wake of new decrees increasing the penalties for law violations, while a strict blackout was enforced.

A "war zone" was declared yesterday, including the Piedmont area facing France, the Tyrrhenian coast on the west, parts of the Apennine Mountains to the sea in the northwest, the Province of Taranto and Calabria in the southwest, Sicily, Sardinia and nearby islands.

Officials were uncertain what measures would be applied in this zone, but said that they would probably include stricter vigilance over the blackout, perhaps special traffic control and other limitations on civilian life.

Romans who were accustomed to sip wine until late hours were chased out of the wine shops and beer halls at 11 o'clock last night.

A few hours later the air alarm sirens sounded.

Porters rushed through blacked-out buildings to make the rounds of late-working offices, insisting on corking the tiniest pinholes through which gleams of light might betray positions to foreign bombers.

Even the dim blue "blackout" lamps were extinguished.

Workmen completed the removal of precious glass windows from the Milan Cathedral, replacing them with hundreds of yards of cloth curtains.

London Reports Its Flyers Hit Warship in North African Port—Egypt Seen Breaking With Rome.

JUN 13 1940

LONDON, June 12 (A. P.).—Heavy bombers operating from the British Isles have attacked military objectives at Turin and Genoa, the Air Ministry announced tonight. One of the British bombers was said to be missing after this action.

The Ministry covered the attack on the Italian cities in these words:

"In the course of reconnaissance over northern Italy heavy bombers operating from Great Britain attacked military objectives at Turin, while others bombed targets at Genoa. One of our heavy bombers is missing."

[Italians reported that anti-aircraft firing was heard at Milan, particularly heavy on the outskirts, indicating that the city, too, had been attacked.]

Meanwhile a Reuters dispatch received here from Cairo stated that the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies had approved a declaration by Prime Minister Ali Maher Pasha severing diplomatic relations with Italy.

JUN 13 1940

Libyan Base Raided Again.

CAIRO, June 12 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force bombers of the Middle East Command again raided Libya today, directing their principal attack on the naval air base at Tobruk.

The attack on the base, which was also raided yesterday, was described as "successful."

Tobruk is on the Mediterranean coast of Libya, about 100 miles west of the Egyptian border.

Wave after wave of Blenheims, the British announcement said, swept over the Italian harbor. The bombers scored one direct hit on a large warship apparently used as a supply vessel, the British said. The ship began to burn fiercely, the airmen reported, and the crew apparently were trying to beach it. Two submarines also were reported to have been hit. No British casualties were reported.

Industrial Areas Bombed.

ROME, June 12 (A. P.).—Allied air squadrons carried the war to Italy today with bombing raids on the great industrial cities of Milan and Turin and other points in the north.

Other enemy action of unspecified nature burst along the Ligurian coast, on which Genoa is located.

In its second day of belligerency, the Italian High Command still kept secret its operations against Great Britain and France.

The first war communique reported belatedly only yesterday's air bombardment of Malta and a fight with British planes which bombed Libya.

Milan Has Raid Warning.

Early today anti-aircraft guns sounded and warning sirens shrieked for an hour at Turin, Milan and other cities in the north.

Details were withheld. Newspapers reported merely that anti-aircraft guns were in action and that the firing was particularly heavy around Milan.

The report of action on the Ligurian coast, which lies between Leghorn and the French-Italian frontier, south of Turin and Milan, did not explain whether it was naval or aerial and details were withheld pending official announcement.

With British planes operating against Libya from Egypt, an authoritative informant said that future relations between Italy and Egypt depended on developments in military action.

Italy's intention to refrain from dragging Egypt into the war—provided she remains neutral—as announced by Premier Mussolini on Monday remained thus far without change, an informant said.

Italy Boxes Malta In With New Mine Belt Around Sicily

JUN 13 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 12—Italy moved to cut the Mediterranean in half tonight with a wide new mine belt intended to box in completely the British fortified island of Malta—Italy's first announced objective of the war.

Her other activity against the Allies in this third day of her participation on the side of Germany was largely an unknown quantity, however.

It is less than one hundred miles from Sicily across the Mediterranean to French African Tunisia. Roughly half way lies the Italian island of Pantelleria. Apparently the mines are intended to keep Allied naval forces and sea-borne supplies from the western Mediterranean from reaching the Allied land and sea forces now in the Middle East.

To Speed Ships' Passage

Non-enemy ships passing from one end of the Mediterranean to the other now must go through the narrow Straits of Messina, between Corsica and the toe of Italy proper.

It was stated that "measures have been taken to hurry their passage."

The mine zone extends on the western side from the French Tunisian coast north to a point off the Sardinian coast, thence southeast to the Sicilian coast.

On the other side, the mines were laid from the Sicilian coast to a point southeast of Malta, thence to Anglo, southwest of Rasagedir.

Control stations were set up at Rasocolmo and Capo Delle Armi, on either side of Messina, to expedite passage of neutral ships through the straits.

Milan And Turin Bombed

The Allies brought the war to Italy earlier in the day with bombing raids on the great industrial cities of Milan and Turin and other points in the north.

Other enemy action of unspecified nature burst along the Ligurian coast, on which Genoa is located.

In its second day of belligerency, the Italian high command still kept secret its operations against Britain and France.

30.24-2933

30.24-2933

The first war communique reported belatedly only yesterday's air bombardment of Malta and a fight with British planes which bombed Libya.

Details Of Air Raids Withheld

Early today anti-aircraft guns sounded and warning sirens shrieked for an hour at Turin, Milan and other northern Italian cities.

Details were withheld. Newspapers reported merely that anti-aircraft guns were in action and that the firing was particularly heavy around Milan.

JUN 13 1940

It was known that Italy had massed a great army on the French frontier, apparently for a drive through the Maritime Alps where the French are strongly entrenched.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—At Tours, new seat of the French Government, a military commentator declared the only action of sixty to seventy Italian divisions, completely mobilized on the frontier, had been to blow up a bridge at Vinti Mille on the French border in the Alps. Estimating 15,000 men to a division, this would mean the Italians had between 900,000 and 1,050,000 men massed along the southern frontier of France.]

The report of action on the Ligurian coast, which lies between Leghorn and the French-Italian frontier, south of Turin and Milan, did not explain whether it was naval or aerial and details were withheld pending official announcement.

Rome Reports Malta Bombing

The first communique said Italian aviation had attacked Britain's great Mediterranean naval base of Malta—with "apparent results" and that all Italian planes returned from dawn and sunset attacks yesterday.

"Previously arranged deployment of land, sea and air forces," said the communique, was carried out in orderly fashion at midnight, June 10, Italy's zero hour.

The communique said two enemy planes were brought down "when an attempt incursion on the part of British aviation on the Cyranaican frontier was repelled," and told of reconnaissance flights over "North African territory and its ports."

Umberto Encourages Troops

Crown Prince Umberto, inspector of infantry, sent a message of encouragement to his troops.

"March with unshakable faith and heroic vision of past triumphs towards new and certain destinies of imperial Italy," Umberto said. "The Fatherland is expecting still more splendid glories from you who are as brave and tenacious as ever."

Italy resumed normal relations with Soviet Russia and reiterated that Italy does not want to bring Egypt into the conflict.

New Russ Envoy Arrives

The new Russian Ambassador, Nicolai Gorelchin, entered Italy from Yugoslavia. He left Rome last December, before he had presented his credentials, following Italian student demonstrations against Russia, then at war with Finland.

An authoritative source said relations with Egypt would depend on development in military action.

British planes were operating against Libya from Egypt.

The Egyptian Minister, Mostafa El Sadek Bey, declared there was "no real reason for severance of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Italy, but if it is done it will be in accordance of Egypt's treaty of 1936 with Britain." (This treaty is a military alliance.)

The British Minister and the French Ambassador to the Holy See made arrangements to take up their residence in the Vatican Friday.

JUN 13 1940

Fear Of Mines Paralyzes Yugoslav Coast Traffic

Susak, Yugoslavia (on the Italian Frontier), June 12 (AP)—Fear of floating mines in the Adriatic paralyzed Yugoslavia's coastwise shipping today.

A number of mines were sighted. Others were washed ashore near Split, on Yugoslavia's southwest coast.

Yugoslav authorities declined to specify whether the mines were Italian or British. Both belligerents have proclaimed certain areas of the Adriatic as danger zones.

France, but was merely awaiting developments.

Turkey has mutual assistance pacts with the western European Allies obligating her to fight beside them in the event of an act of aggression leading to war in the Mediterranean area. She is specifically exempted from any obligations to fight Soviet Russia.

Rumania Curbs Shipping.

BUCHAREST, June 12 (A. P.).—All Rumanian maritime traffic in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean has been suspended by Government order. Ships were barred from leaving ports and any away at the time were ordered to return immediately.

"War conditions in the Mediterranean" were given as the reason for the order.

BUDAPEST, June 12 (A. P.).—Informed sources here estimated today that Turkey now has approximately 600,000 men under arms, and the small nations of southeastern Europe looked anxiously to their own defenses as the war clouds grew blacker.

Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia hope to maintain their neutrality even if Ankara votes for war, but the fate of Greece is closely linked with that of Turkey.

Intense diplomatic activity was in progress in Ankara and Athens, where the Government yesterday stepped up its military preparations by ordering the class of 1934 to report for "periodical training."

Reports of British aerial activity over Italian bases in North Africa and of Italian air raids on Britain's naval stronghold at Malta forecast a rapid development of the conflict in the Mediterranean area.

Turkey Not Yet Ready to Act

But Ankara Denies It Is Retreating From Agreement With Allies.

JUN 13 1940

ANKARA, June 12 (A. P.).—The Turkish Government has decided to take no immediate action as a result of Italy's entry into the war but to concentrate on preparations for defense of the country, informed sources said tonight.

It was indicated that a communique to this effect would be issued shortly.

The informants emphasized, however, that the Turkish Government's attitude did not mean that Turkey was retreating from her engagements with Britain and to Turkey that her entry into the war would be the signal for Russian intervention in behalf of the Rome-Berlin axis, Turkey would have no course but to keep out.

Some Recent Trends Noted.

There have been some indications that Russia was steering away from the axis, but the recent resumption of normal diplomatic relations between Rome and Moscow cast fresh doubt here on Stalin's intentions.

Promulgation of additional decrees to place Turkey on a war-time basis are expected, meanwhile, at a meeting of the National Assembly in Ankara called for today.

It was believed that the Assembly would be asked to ratify measures presumably decided upon last night in an urgent meeting of the Turkish Cabinet, presided over by President Ismet Inonu.

Work on construction of air defense shelters was being rushed everywhere in Turkey, with crews laboring day and night, but thus far there has been no blackout.

Diplomatic circles anxiously debated whether the conflicting interests of Russia, Germany and Italy in the Danubian region would be likely to serve as a stabilizing influence or to hasten possible spread of war to the Balkans.

All quarters seemed agreed, however, that if Josef Stalin indicated assistance agreement with the Allies, until she is assured she will not have a hostile Russia at her back.

Today's decision, moreover, was based on the feeling that there is no reason for Turkey to abandon her non-belligerency now.

It was emphasized that this did not mean Turkey was retreating from her pledge to go to the aid of the Allies in the event of aggression leading to full war in the Mediterranean area.

Allied Pressure Disclaimed

Quarters close to the Government said the British and French were not bringing pressure upon Turkey to enter the war.

Turkey, with 600,000 men under arms, is believed awaiting some indication from Soviet Russia as to her attitude before reaching a decision one way or the other.

Her mutual assistance pact specifically excuses her from any obligation to fight Russia.

WAR ENTRANCE DELAY CLAIMED DUE TO SOVIET

JUN 13 1940

Cabinet To Concentrate On Redoubling Defense Operations

French And British Said Not To Be Exerting Pressure On Nation

Ankara, June 12 (AP)—The Turkish Government decided tonight to stay out of the war at present, but to redouble its defensive preparations.

This was the decision of the Cabinet, official sources said. There was no formal statement, however.

The only communique said the "Cabinet met under the Presidency of Inonu and discussed the situation."

Waits On Russia

Turkey is especially interested in the Russian attitude and certainly will not enter the conflict, despite her mutual

Americans In Turkey Barred From Europe

Four U. S. Ships In Eastern Mediterranean Loaded With War Materials Cause Worry

Ankara, Turkey, June 12 (AP)—The United States consulate notified 250 Americans in Turkey today that they no longer could return to the United States by way of Europe. The consul validated passports for return only by way of Asia.

JUN 13 1940

The consulate was concerned over four American ships in the Eastern Mediterranean, bound for the United States with cargoes of manganese and chromium from Russia and Turkey.

Since these materials are used in manufacture of munitions it was felt that Italy might halt the ships.

NEW BRITISH ENVOY REACHES MOSCOW

JUN 13 1940

Italy and Soviet Resume Diplomatic Relations.

MOSCOW, June 12 (A. P.).—Sir Stafford Cripps and Erik Labonne, new British and French Ambassadors to Soviet Russia, arrived at Moscow today on the same plane.

At the same time the Italian Ambassador, Dr. Augusto Rosso, former envoy to the United States, returned to Moscow by train.

Dr. Rosso was met by the entire staff of the German embassy, the Hungarian military attache and the staff of the Italian embassy. Representatives of the Russian Foreign Office were absent as the Ambassador had been away merely on leave. His American wife, who remained in Italy, was expected here within ten days.

The Allied Ambassadors came by way of the Balkans, Sir Stafford having made stops at Athens, Sofia and Bucharest. They were met at the airport by the Chief of the Russian Department of Protocol and the staffs of the embassies.

ROME, June 12 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia's Ambassador to Italy, Nicolai Gorelchin, entered Italy today from Yugoslavia en route to Rome to assume his post, marking the resumption of normal diplomatic relations between Rome and Moscow.

Gorelchin left Rome last December before he had presented his credentials, following Italian student demonstrations against Russia, then at war with Finland.

JUN 13 1940

Sir Stafford is a left-wing Laborite Member of Parliament; M. Labonne a former resident-general in Tunisia and Ambassador to Republican Spain. Their sudden appointments to replace ambassadors who had returned home from Moscow during the Russian-Finnish war were considered in London and Paris signs of hope for better relations between Russia and the Allies.

Britain, France And Italy Seek Red Friendship

JUN 13 1940

Belligerents' Envoys Reach Moscow, All Striving to Strengthen Relationship

MOSCOW, June 12 (AP).—The Ambassadors of three belligerent nations arrived in Moscow this afternoon to strengthen relations with the Soviet Union.

Sir Stafford Cripps and Erik Labonne, new envoys from Great Britain and France, respectively, arrived in the same plane. Italian Ambassador Augusto Rosso, former envoy to the United States, came by train.

Rosso, technically, had only been away on leave. His departure, however, had coincided with the sudden leave-taking of Nicolai Gorelchin, Soviet Ambassador-designate, from Rome last December when the Finnish war touched off anti-Soviet demonstrations in Rome. Gorelchin returned to Rome today.

Cripps and Labonne replaced Ambassadors who had left Moscow at the time of strained relations resulting from Russia's co-operation with Germany in the Polish invasion and her own invasion of Finland.

Rosso was met by the entire staff of the German Embassy, the Hungarian military attache and the staff of the Italian Embassy. Representatives of the Russian Foreign Office were absent.

Lithuanian Pact Seen

STOCKHOLM, June 12 (AP).—Swedish correspondents at Kaunas, Lithuania, reported today that Lithuanian Premier Antanas Merkys returned from Moscow today amid strong indications that the country had concluded a secret agreement by which Soviet Russia would vastly increase her military force in that Baltic state.

The Soviet Union thereby would seem to be strengthening her outposts against rapidly expanding Germany. Merkys was silent on the negotiations.

Russia already has garrisons in Lithuania, established there after negotiating a mutual-assistance pact with the little Baltic state last autumn. The Soviet garrisons in Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia are approximately equal to the armed forces of the three countries themselves.

JUN 13 1940

French Shell Nazi Forts Near Switzerland

Hurl Projectiles Across Rhine At Half-Hour Intervals—No Attack Hinted

Basel, Switzerland, Thursday, June 13 (AP)—The French shelled German forts on the Rhine north of Basel through the early morning at half-hour intervals today, using flares and machine-gun tracer bullets to light up their objectives across the river.

The German forts remained silent.

The reduction in manpower on both sides of the Rhine during the last 24 hours indicated to military observers that neither planned to launch an offensive across the river.

Bombs Kill Four in Switzerland

Geneva Hit as Flyer Dodges French Guns —Missiles Are of British Origin.

GENEVA, June 12 (A. P.).—The Swiss counted four dead, including two women, and many persons injured today as a result of the bombing of Swiss cities and villages by foreign planes.

JUN 12 1940

The Federal Government of Switzerland announced at Berne later that examination of the bombs showed them to be of British origin.

A communique said that seven bombs were dropped on Renens, where two civilians were killed, and six on Geneva, where a soldier and a woman civilian were killed. The planes flew from east to west.

It was not clear why British bombers—if such they were—should have mistaken Swiss territory for Italian unless the navigators thought that Lake Leman was one of northern Italy's lakes.

At the same time it was announced that bombs dropped June 5 in the Kreuzlingen region of Lake Constance, which caused no casualties, were of French origin. The Swiss Minister to Paris was instructed in that case to make a formal protest to the French Government and ask for reparations.

At least eighteen persons were hospitalized with serious wounds in Geneva, where five bombs were dropped in a suburban residential district.

18 Taken to Hospitals.

Five bombs were dropped on a railroad station and a nearby hotel in Renens, north of Lausanne. A woman in a wheel chair was killed, her husband's foot was torn off, and a man, asleep in bed in the hotel, was fatally injured.

A plane, roaring over the towering Saleve Cliff, just across the border in France early today, moved over Swiss territory as it dropped its cargo in the Champel-Carouge section of Geneva.

The communique did not make it clear whether there were two invading planes or whether the same one was responsible for both bombings. It said that an investigation was in progress.

Sirens awakened the Geneva residents and sent them scurrying for cellars when the Saleve Cliff, which dominates the Geneva area, was crossed. French searchlights swept the sky and anti-aircraft gunners fired at the invader.

Craters Blown in Streets.

The bombs landed with terrific explosions, smashing at least one residence and leaving craters in several streets. Flying bomb fragments damaged other houses and the blasts shattered all windows within a radius of several blocks. While the Swiss anti-aircraft guns boombed, the plane vanished southward.

By the time the all-clear signal was given and the Geneva people and foreigners of the large international colony emerged shakily from shelters, the police and troops had surrounded the bombed area and were rushing the injured to hospitals.

While all Switzerland moved to strengthen both defenses and neutrality, the Geneva State Council yesterday prohibited public meetings and warned foreigners and Swiss alike to "abstain scrupulously from any discussion susceptible of disturbing the peace or creating incidents," under penalty of arrest.

The Federal Government published a decree authorizing the local authorities to compel property owners to build air raid shelters.

4 Bomb Deaths In Switzerland Laid to British

JUN 13 1940

Berne Reports That Other Attack, With None Hurt, Was by French Aviators

BERNE, June 12 (AP).—The Swiss Government announced officially today that examination of aerial bombs which killed four persons and wounded many others around Lake Leman (Lake Geneva) this morning showed them to be of British origin. A communique said seven bombs were dropped on Renens, where two civilians were killed, and six on Geneva, where a soldier and a woman were killed. The planes flew from east to west.

It was not clear why British bombers—if such they were—should have mistaken Swiss territory for Italian, unless the navigators thought Lake Leman was one of northern Italy's lakes.

At the same time it was announced that bombs dropped June 5 in the Kreuzlingen region of Lake Constance, which caused no casualties, were of French origin. The Swiss Minister at Paris was instructed in that case to make a formal protest to the French government and ask for reparations.

'Mistake' Bombing Of Geneva Will Be Protested To England

JUN 13 1940

Swiss Blame British For Raid, Killing Four, But Say Flyers Probably Made Miscalculation

[By the Associated Press]

Berne, Switzerland, June 12—Switzerland prepared a protest to Britain tonight over bombings of the Geneva and Lausanne region in which four Swiss were killed and twenty injured and serious damage was done to railroads and private property.

The Government earlier announced that a check of bomb fragments showed them to be of British origin. Swiss generally, however, took the bombing calmly.

A protest already had been made to France against a recent bombing of the Kreuzlingen area near Lake Constance and to Germany against frequent flights of battle planes over neutral Swiss soil. Ten German planes have been shot down or forced to land by the Swiss, while three Swiss aviators have died in battle with the Germans.

This morning's bombardment of exclusive residential sections of Geneva and of a village near Lausanne apparently was due to a miscalculation by the aviators.

Lake Leman, which forms a southern frontier between Switzerland and France, apparently was mistaken for one of the lakes farther east, on the Swiss-Italian border.

BRITAIN'S PACT ENDS DISPUTE OVER TIENTSIN

Anglo-Japanese Rift in Far East Seen Healed by the Agreement.

JUN 13 1940

LONDON, June 12 (A. P.).—In official British circles it was stated today that an agreement had been reached between Britain and Japan on the "outstanding points relating to local issues at Tientsin, China."

The detailed arrangements, officials said, might be available for publication within a few days.

Reuters also announced the agreement which was said to have followed a meeting in Tokio this afternoon between Masayuki Tani, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie.

The Reuters statement said that accord had been reached on policing and on silver and currency questions.

R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced today that Siam had signed separate non-aggression pacts with Britain, France and Japan.

London spokesmen regarded the pact as an important safeguard for Britain's Singapore naval base at the lower tip of the Malay Peninsula, 300 miles south of Siam.

Mr. Butler said that the British Government welcomed the agreement as "confirming long-established friendly relations between this country and people and the Government of Siam, and introducing a further element of stability in southeastern Asia."

Dispatches from Siam said the Government there asserted that "agreements may be welcomed as a further contribution to peace in this part of the world."

Pact With Siam.

TOKIO, June 12 (A. P.).—Japan and Siam today concluded a treaty of friendship which Yakichiro Suma, the Foreign Office spokesman, described as "unmistakable evidence of Japan's peaceable intentions in the South Pacific."

The pact, which is to run for five years after ratification, stipulates:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territory and reaffirmation of friendly relations.

2. Exchange of information and consultation regarding matters of mutual interest.

3. A guaranty that neither Japan nor Siam will assist a third country should it attack either of them.

Suma said that Siam had proposed a non-aggression treaty but Japan considered such a pact unnecessary.

Rift Over Boundaries.

He declined to state whether the second point, on the exchange of information and consultation, was more accurately defined in the text of the treaty, which so far has not been published.

Observers said the pact further strengthens Japan's position throughout the South Pacific.

They recalled that Siam and French Indo-China have been in dispute over their boundaries and expected that Siam now would make an intensive effort to have the differences settled.

Meanwhile reports were published here that the United States was considering a general rapprochement with Japan as a preliminary step toward more active participation in the European war.

Suma said the Japanese Embassy in Washington had reported on such a development without details and added "good things can never come too late." In general, however, there was a disinclination here to take such a trend seriously.

Suma asserted the American embargo on machine tools was being watched closely to determine whether it is truly undiscriminatory.

"If these articles continue to be exported to France and England while withheld from Japan," Suma said, "the embargo cannot be truly undiscriminatory."

One ship bearing seventeen cases of tools consigned to Japan already has been reported stopped.

Japanese said they considered American entry into the European war virtually impossible as long as relations are strained in the Pacific.

One political observer recently described the situation as having "nailed the American fleet in the Pacific."

The Japanese price for any rapprochement, it was said, probably would be complete recognition of Japanese aims in China and agreement with Japan's contention regarding the nine-Power treaty, pledging among other things respect for China's independence and the open door policy, that conditions have changed.

The British and Japanese have been at odds at Tientsin, North China, since last June when the Japanese army started a blockade of the British and French concessions.

The blockade, hemming in about 6,500 foreign and 192,000 Chinese residents of the concessions, and hampering, in varying degrees their travel and food supplies, was the outgrowth of a dispute over $12,000,000 worth of silver specie stored in concession vaults in the name of the Central Chinese Government.

The Japanese also had accused the British of harboring anti-Japanese terrorists in the concession.

Two months ago the Tientsin newspaper Yung Pao, the mouthpiece of the Japanese Army, predicted that the blockade would be lifted following a British-French agreement on disposition of the silver stocks. The newspaper said that the silver would be placed in custody of a joint committee and part of it allocated to famine relief in North China.

The silver was called in in 1935 by the Chinese Government in favor of a managed paper currency, and part of the metal was retained by Chinese national banks at Tientsin to back the currency. The Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek claims title to the silver, but was unable to get it out of Tientsin ahead of the Japanese invasion of 1937.

JUN 13 1940

Japan Reports British Troops In Dutch Indies

Tokio Paper Hears 2,000 Have Landed in Reply to Request for Protection

By The Associated Press

TOKIO, June 13 (Thursday).—The newspaper "Nichi Nichi" reported from Surabaya, Dutch East Indies, today that 2,000 British troops had landed in the East Indies as a result of a request for protection by the islands.

Both the Dutch Legation and the British Embassy here denied the report.

At the same time, the Japanese Foreign Office received a report that a Dutch naval plane had machine-gunned a Japanese fishing boat off Gaspar Island, near the Marshall Islands in the South Pacific. The Foreign Office was said to be planning a protest if the report should be confirmed.

Reports were published here last night that the United States was considering a general rapprochement with Japan as a preliminary step toward more active participation in the European war.

Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, said the Japanese Embassy in Washington had reported on such a development, without details, and added, "Good things can never come too late."

London Fails To Deny

London, *Thursday*, June 13 (AP)—A War Office spokesman said today he was unable to confirm or deny the report of *Nichi Nichi*, Tokyo newspaper, that British troops had been landed in the Dutch East Indies. London sources said, however, that they considered such action unlikely.

JUN 13 1940

British Diplomacy Scores Twice In Orient

London, June 12 (AP)—British diplomacy today reaped the first real harvest of its painstainking attempts to be nice to the Japanese. In Tokyo an agreement was reached which will "thaw" some of the $12,000,000 in silver which the British and French concessions in Tientsin have "frozen" in the name of the Central Chinese government.

Presumably this also will, in due course, unlock the Allied Tientsin concessions from the 11-month-old, humiliating, Japanese blockade.

Thailand Treaty Announced

In another vital section of the Orient, British diplomacy made a stride. London announced that Thailand (Siam) had signed separate treaties of friendship with Britain, France and Japan. This was regarded as an important safeguard for Britain's Singapore naval base, 300 miles south of Thailand at the tip of the Malay peninsula.

In Hongkong, the British command dipped into new reserves of man power for Britain's armies. Enlistment was thrown open to all British subjects of European descent from the ages of 21 to 38. Hitherto Britons in the Far East who wanted to enlist had been instructed to wait.

30.24-2935

30.24-2935

British in Far East Invited to Enlist

HONGKONG, June 12 (A. P.).—The British command here, indicating that the empire is preparing to tap hitherto untouched reserves of man power, announced today that all British subjects between the ages of 21 and 38 and of European descent are eligible to enlistment in the regular army.

Emergency enlistment will start on June 17. The command said: "Service will be in Hongkong in the first instance, but no guaranty can be given as to the future disposal of persons enlisted."

Hitherto, Britons in the Far East who sought to enlist had been told to wait until called.

A communique disclosed that 111 Italian men were under guard here.

JUN 13 1940

Advised To Withdraw Their Shanghai Forces

British, French And Italian Envoys Get Suggestion From Japanese Consul General

Shanghai, June 12 (AP)—The Japanese Consul-General repeated a suggestion to the British, French and Italian Ambassadors today that they withdraw their Shanghai forces in order to forestall possible trouble.

The suggestion, originally made last September to the British and French and ignored by them, was made in a communication from the Vice-Foreign Minister, Masayuki Tani in Tokyo who called it again to their attention.

A copy of Tani's communication was handed to American officials here merely for their information, the Japanese explained. The Germans, who have no force here, were given a copy for the same reason.

President Vargas's address and that it was not the practice of his department to comment on speeches by heads of other governments to their own people.

U. S. Cruiser at Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 12 (A. P.).—The United States cruiser Quincy, dispatched to South America on a good will cruise, arrived at Rio de Janeiro today just a few hours after President Getulio Vargas had proclaimed Brazil's neutrality in the war between Italy and the Allies and made a speech defending the ways of "vigorous peoples."

"Vigorous peoples fit for life must follow the route of their aspirations," said Senor Vargas, himself ruling as a dictator for all but three months of his ten-year regime.

JUN 13 1940

Argentine Reaction.

BUENOS AIRES, June 12 (A. P.).—Official spokesmen withheld comment today on the Vargas speech, but some persons close to the Argentine Government expressed the opinion that the speech was for internal consumption.

Time Bomb Wrecks British Vessel At Buenos Aires Dock

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, June 12—A powerful time bomb, apparently intended to sink the British royal mail freighter Gascony at sea, blasted the center hold of the vessel while at dock tonight, killing an Argentine stevedore and injuring five others.

The first explosion was followed by a second in another hold after the ship already was in such condition that she probably will have to be taken into dry dock.

First Major Sabotage

Officials said the explosions were the result of the first major sabotage in Buenos Aires harbor since the start of the European war.

First reports said four British sailors were injured. It developed, however, that the injured were men engaged in loading meat.

The first explosion shattered a fuel tank and opened the side of the 4,716-ton ship.

Loadings Suspended

Fearing that time bombs might have been placed on other British ships in port, Argentine authorities suspended loadings pending a thorough search of the vessels and their cargoes.

One port official said cargo dropping into the hole apparently set the bomb off prematurely.

Warnings were broadcast to British ships at sea because of the possibility that similar bombs may have been smuggled aboard other vessels in an effort to cut a British food line by widespread bombings.

JUN 13 1940

Mexico Said To Have Told Nazi Press Chief To Leave

Mexico City, June 12 (AP)—A responsible Government source reported tonight that the Mexican Government has requested Arthur Dietrich, chief of the press bureau of the German legation and a director of German propaganda in Mexico, to leave the country as soon as possible.

The order was presented to the German Minister Rudt von Collemberg by the Foreign Ministry, it was reported.

Brother Of Hitler Press Chief

Dietrich is a brother of Otto Dietrich, Adolf Hitler's press chief.

No official could be reached at the embassy or at the foreign ministry to give official confirmation of the report.

The reported action followed recent indications that President Cardenas has been disturbed by widespread reports of fifth-column activity in Mexico.

Attitude Said Due To Weakness With Armed Forces Since Uprising

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, June 12—Brazilian President Getulio Vargas' Rio de Janeiro speech praising "vigorous new regimes"—ostensibly Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy—was interpreted by informed quarters today as an attempt to propitiate both democratic Pan-Americanism and the absolutist Brazilian army.

"Vargas, dictator of Brazil for ten years, is playing the role of a man walking a tight rope with democracy on one end and dictatorship of vague promise on the other," said one well-informed observer.

Resembled Current Dictators.

Another said his speech yesterday resembled the current appearances of European dictators in that it was made aboard a battleship in celebrating a naval victory—the occasion was the seventy-fifth anniversary of Brazil's defeat of Paraguay in the Battle of Richuelo.

"In his decade in office Vargas has been led to temporize now one faction, now another to ensure continuity of his regime," this commentator went on. "He is the only man in Brazil's republican history to hold office longer than four years.

President's Position Weak

"The armed forces of Brazil have been the object of pronouncements of Vargas with increasing frequency since the Sao Paulo uprising of 1932 made the President's position weak without the support of the army and navy."

Brazil's present army commander, who put down that revolt, is Gen. Pedro Aurelio Goes Monteiro, who visited the United States last year at the invitation of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

He also planned a similar trip to Germany, but it was called off, causing widespread comment.

Two South American countries meanwhile took precautions against possible fifth columnists.

Tightens Political Ban

Guatemala strengthened an existing ban on political activities and propaganda among foreigners by prohibiting naturalized Guatemalans from maintaining foreign political affiliations.

Naturalized Guatemalans who have failed to renounce allegiance to the countries of their origin were ordered to do so in two months. Guatemala has one of the largest German colonies in Central America.

Authorities at Parana, capital of Entrerios Province in Argentina, began registration and identification of all Germans.

The Venezuelan Government granted permission to five Italian ships to take refuge in its waters.

South America-Italy Cable Is Reported Cut

But Service Is Continued By Way Of Commercial Radio Systems. No Explanation Given

Buenos Aires, June 12 (AP)—The transatlantic cable linking South America and Rome was reported cut today.

JUN 13 1940

The Italian Cable Company said it was unable to disclose any details of the operations, but that service is being maintained.

Cables to Italy were said to be going by way of commercial radio systems.

F. C. C. Approves Radio

New York, June 12 (AP)—Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company said tonight it had received authority from the Federal Communications Commission to operate direct radio telegraph service between the United States and Rome as a result of interruption of the service of the Italian cable by reason of the war.

R. C. A. communications also have a direct contact with Rome.

POLISH SUBMARINE IS PRESUMED LOST

JUN 13 1940

The Orzel Escaped Talinn Under Fire Last Fall.

LONDON, June 12 (A. P.).—The Polish submarine Orzel has been lost, it was announced through the British Admiralty by the Polish Naval Staff today.

The Orzel, an 1,000-ton craft, launched on January 15, 1938, escaped internment at Talinn, Estonia, on September 18 last, by sailing suddenly without authorization. The shore batteries fired upon her without success. She took with her two Estonian guards who were later rescued by Swedish seamen after being placed in a dingy in the open sea.

The Orzel had gone to Estonia as the German armies occupied Polish ports.

On April 19 the British Admiralty said that the Orzel had sunk the German transport Rio de Janeiro on April 8, sending 300 German troops to their deaths.

Today's announcement said that she was so long overdue that she must be presumed lost.

The Orzel carried a normal complement of fifty-six men.

U. S. SHIPS CAUGHT

Sixteen in Mediterranean Head for Suez

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 12 (A. P.).—Sixteen American freighters and passenger ships in the Mediterranean were expected to return to America by way of the Suez Canal because of President Roosevelt's application of the neutrality act to this sea.

About 300 Americans, seeking passage homeward, were told that bookings were jammed for two weeks.

One American ship was expected to remove 120 refugees by way of Suez, however.

BULLETINS

TOURS, June 12 (A. P.).—An air-raid alarm sounded in the region of Marseilles at 6:23 P. M. today and ended at 6:40 P. M. (11:10 P. M. New York time).

Widespread rumors in this country of a Russian declaration of war against Italy cannot be confirmed. A Moscow dispatch reporting the return today of the Italian Ambassador to Russia seems to discount such rumors.

JUN 13 1940

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, June 12 (A. P.).—Scores of refugees from France, many of them Americans, crossed the frontier into Spain today and all called the situation in Paris desperate. Some asserted that the great Citroen automotive factories on the outskirts of the city had been destroyed by fire.

LONDON, June 12 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill had a half hour's audience with King George VI today following his return from France, where he conferred yesterday with Premier Paul Reynaud.

Paris Herald Tribune Only Morning Paper

European Edition Permitted to Continue on Envoy's Plea

PARIS, June 12 (AP).—Paris, which normally has twenty-odd daily newspapers, had only one this morning, and that was American—the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

JUN 13 1940

The Herald Tribune obtained permission to continue publication after negotiations which followed an announcement that it would have to suspend. The Military Governor of Paris granted the permission after intervention of the American Embassy.

[On Wednesday night, the United Press reported from Paris, a combined evening edition was published of three French-language Paris papers.]

Gardens Of Bullitt's Estate North Of Paris Become Battleground

Paris, June 12 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador, lost his white marble Chantilly chateau to the war today when the spacious gardens of the estate became a battleground.

Bullitt was in Paris at the time the fighting engulfed the Chantilly region, just north of Paris, and he announced that he would remain here, for the time being at least.

The fate of Bullitt's place was the same that befell the villa of Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle near Warsaw last September.

Biddle, accredited to the Polish Government in exile and now Deputy Ambassador at Tours, the emergency French Capital, got his baptism of fire when his villa was bombed and during his subsequent flight from Poland with the Polish Government.

Bullitt had a close call when a dud fell six feet away during the first Nazi raid on Paris.

U. S. and Brazil Good Friends

Hull Says Relations Between Two Nations Are the Best in History.

JUN 13 1940

WASHINGTON, June 12 (A. P.).—Secretary Cordell Hull described today relations between the United States and Brazil as more intimate and friendly than at any period he could recall.

This was the extent of his comment on a speech yesterday by President Getulio Vargas of Brazil which some interpreted as favorable to European dictatorships.

The Secretary of State remarked that he had not seen the text of

VARGAS SPEECH INTERPRETED AS STRADDLING

Seen As Attempt To Please Democracy And Dictatorship Alike

Paris In Strange Calm Awaits War's Decision

Smoke Screen Dissolved, Anti-Aircraft Guns Silent—Food Restrictions Forgotten

Paris, June 12 (AP)—The atmosphere of Paris was calmer and clearer today than yesterday.

Yesterday's smoke screen had dissolved in the rain and the air was clear and cool under low-hanging clouds.

Feverishness, which accompanied the departure of the Government Monday and many civilians Tuesday, has ended

Restrictions which used to make Wednesday a meatless day were forgotten.

Tonight the French capital was emptier and blacker than ever but anti-aircraft guns were still.

War's decision was awaited in a strange calm.

Spain Provides Haven for Ships Of Belligerents

French as Well as Italians Find Shelter, but Press Is Outspokenly Pro-Axis

MADRID, June 12 (AP).—The French war tansport Gouverneur General Lepine, carrying 700 Senegalese soldiers and civilian passengers, fled to the safety of Alicante harbor yesterday when a submarine pursued her in the Mediterranean, reports reaching Madrid today said. The ship was ordered to leave within twenty-four hours or face internment. It left.

Spain, surrounded by war, found that her harbors were convenient havens for merchant ships fearful of warships and submarines. The French merchantman Montaigne, sailing from Marseilles to Casablanca, sought refuge at Malaga, and the Italian freighters Antonieta Lauro and Dea Masselm anchored in Alicante harbor. The French liner Lamoriciere dropped anchor at Palma. So did the Italian ship Gimma. Another Italian tanker and a freighter went into Huelva harbor.

Meanwhile, as the government deferred issuing a new declaration of neutrality, the press reflected outspoken sympathies for the axis powers. "Spain desires victory for those who desired and resolutely aided her victory in the civil war," said "Arriba," authoritative Falangist (Fascist) newspaper.

Spain is neutral, the paper said, but "Spjanish neutrality does not mean for a moment unnatural gratitude." It also declared that Spain's "just demands" were not limited to Gibraltar but "extend to other lands conquered and tilled by our blood" and asserted that "platonic contemplation" of war was impossible.

Spain Will Be Non-Belligerent; Does Not Mention Neutrality

Press, Meanwhile, Demands 558,000 Square Miles Of Africa To Create A "New Empire"

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, June 12—Spain tonight declared her non-belligerency in the European war in a reiteration of her previous declarations.

The Government published the following decree:

"It is made known to all the following decision.

"War having been extended to the Mediterranean by Italy's entry into the war against England and France, the Government has declared non-belligerency in the conflict."

The word neutrality was not used in the decree. This was in line with the attitude taken by the Spanish press of the last few days.

Demands for large areas of Africa for a "new Spanish empire" appeared in tonight's newspapers. The paper *Alcazar* said that Spain, in accordance with international treaties, rights of former Spanish conquests and explorations and the exigencies of the economic order, should possess 558,000 square miles of Africa.

Of this territory, it added, about one-fifth should be in Morocco and northern Africa—"colonized by Spaniards"—and the rest in Equatorial West Africa.

The paper added:

"Whatever the issue of this war, justice should be done us."

Other morning newspapers were not quite so outspoken but were friendly toward Italy. A protest to Great Britain over the alleged seizure of Italian ships in Spanish territorial waters near Gibraltar was foreshadowed in the press.

The new French Ambassador, Renom de la Baume, presented his credentials today, and foreign circles regarded it as significant that there was no demonstration. Silent spectators lined the streets as the ambassador was escorted to the royal palace by Gen. Francisco Franco's Moorish guard.

Spaniards Silent As French Envoy Goes By

MADRID, June 12 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Moorish guard escorted the new French Ambassador, Count de la Beaume, through streets lined with silent spectators today to the Royal Palace for presentation of his credentials.

French Refugees in Spain

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, June 12 (AP).—Scores of refugees from France, many of them Americans, crossed the frontier into Spain today, and all called the situation in Paris "desperate." Some asserted the great Citroen automotive factories in the outskirts of the city had been destroyed by fire.

SWEDISH STEAMER IS SUNK

Twelve Of Crew Of 21 On Sonja Lost Off Floroe

Stockholm, June 12 (AP)—The 1,828-ton Swedish steamer Sonja was sunk Monday off Floroe, about ninety miles north of Bergen, it was reported today.

Twelve of the crew of twenty-one were lost. The others were rescued by the Swedish steamer Inger.

Mine Sinks Greek Steamer

ATHENS, June 12 (AP).—The 2,947-ton Greek steamer Zinavia struck a mine today and sank near the Island of Pantelleria, between Sicily and Tunisia. Two of the crew of thirty are missing. The ship was carrying coal from England for the Greek state railway. Greek passenger steamers have canceled service to Mediterranean ports, except those in Greek coastal waters.

RED TROOP STATION

Soviet May Put 500,000 Inside Lithuania.

STOCKHOLM, June 12 (A. P.).—Political spokesmen in Kaunas, Lithuania, expressed the belief today that Russia is seeking permission to station at least half a million soldiers in Lithuania, the only Baltic State with direct frontiers on Germany, according to the Kaunas correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen.

Lithuania, it was said, would become a highly fortified zone in Moscow's new plans for frontier defense.

Hungarian Newspaper Suspended For Attack On American Mentality

Budapest, June 12 (AP)—The Hungarian Nazi newspaper *Magyarsag*, which had declared that Americans would reelect President Roosevelt to a third term because "they have the minds of children," was suspended today for one week by Government action.

This action followed representations made to the Foreign Office by the United States Legation.

Magyarsag also had asserted that Americans "believe in riches; therefore they believe in democracy."

HOLY LAND PORT GUARDED

Jerusalem, June 12 (AP)—The ports of Jaffa and Telaviv were declared "protected areas" in the Palestine Gazette today.

This places them officially under military guard with restrictions on movements in those areas.

Hundreds of Italians have been interned in concentration camps and hundreds of others suspected of Italian sympathies remained under surveillance today as police put an end almost simultaneously to all Italian activity in the Holy Land.

Shelters for 20,000,000

LONDON, June 12 (AP).—Splinter and blast proof shelters have been provided for 20,000,000 Britons, Sir John Anderson, Minister of Home Defense, told the House of Commons today. Shelters for factories and mines, he said, are nearly complete.

Britons Count Votes In an Air-Raid Shelter

LONDON, June 12 (AP).—Ballots from a by-election to fill the Commons seat of the late George Lansbury were counted today in an air-raid shelter deep under a town hall in the district of Bow and Bromley—to give practice to the air-raid precautions wardens.

Charles Key, a Laborite, was elected overwhelmingly over Mrs. Isabel Brown, Communist—11,594 to 506.

Nazis See Big British Loss in Foreign Trade

BERLIN, June 12 (A. P.).—German statisticians estimated today that England had lost 21.4 per cent of her foreign trade through Nazi successes in Scandinavia and Italy's entrance into the war.

Their figures indicated that British imports of milk, meat and eggs had been cut 33 per cent and raw materials 22.1 per cent.

Loss of access to Balkan supplies of oil, wheat and ores has further reduced the vital war materials available to Britain, it was said.

Immigrants Puzzle Britain

LONDON, June 12 (AP).—George Strauss, Laborite member of Parliament, posed for the Home Secretary today the question whether Germans interned while living here pending immigration to America would be released when their quota numbers were reached. An answer is expected in the House of Commons tomorrow.

Trains Carrying Britons To Children Canceled

LONDON, June 12 (AP).—Cancellation of all trains scheduled to take parents from London to visit their children in rural areas on June 16 and 23 was announced today.

King's Camp for Boys Not Opening This Year

LONDON, June 12 (A. P.).—The boys' camp usually sponsored by King George will not be opened this summer, an official announcement today disclosed. The King suggested that the youths attend harvesting camps.

Dutch Government May Commandeer Men

LONDON, June 12 (A. P.).—A royal decree, signed by Queen Wilhelmina today, empowered the Dutch Minister of Defense to issue an order for such special services by Dutchmen not belonging to the armed forces as may be deemed necessary.

The Dutch Government has full powers to requisition Dutch ships, an informed source said. The new decree opens the possibility of commandeering personnel as well.

British Bar Coasts to Aliens

LONDON, June 12 (AP).—A twenty mile strip along the entire southern coast of England was forbidden to aliens in a new defense order issued today. A similar forbidden area on the east coast was extended northward to within about one hundred miles of the Scottish border.

CLIPPER HALTS AT BERMUDA

Hamilton, Bermuda, June 12 (AP)—The Yankee Clipper, westbound, was forced by bad weather to stop here today on its flight from the Azores to New York. It was expected to take off later in the day for New York.

Among the passengers were Rear Admiral Charles E. Courtney, chief of the communications division of the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and former chief of the European squadron, and Lieut. Col. Simmes Waite, assistant military attache of the American Embassy in Paris.

CUDAHY QUITS BERLIN

U. S. Envoy Returns to Post at Brussels After Talks.

BERLIN, June 12 (A. P.).—John Cudahy, the American Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxemburg, who has been in Berlin for several days discussing Belgian affairs with the American embassy and the German authorities, departed for Brussels last night.

Mr. Cudahy's main task in Brussels, it was said, will be to look after Americans who were caught in Belgium by the German blitzkrieg. A partial restoration of communications will now facilitate this work.

British Drop Quisling From Order of Empire

LONDON, June 12 (A. P.).—R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons today that Major Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Fascist, has been removed from the Order of the British Empire.

Quisling, whose name in England has become a synonym for a fifth columnist, was the chief Norwegian to welcome the German invaders of his homeland.

Mr. Butler explained to Commons that Quisling had been named an honorary commander of the order on November 22, 1929, in recognition of services, rendered the British Government in Russia, while serving in Moscow on the Norwegian legation staff.

Churchill Confers With King

LONDON, June 12 (AP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill had a half hour's audience with King George VI today after his return from France, where he conferred yesterday with Premier Paul Reynaud.

200,000 Ethiopians Said To Be Battling Italians

British Paper Reports Selassie Ready to Return and Fight

LONDON, June 12 (AP).—The Laborite "Daily Herald" declared today that 200,000 Ethiopian troops, wearing the uniform of former Emperor Haile Selassie, were battling the Italians in Ethiopia.

The paper, which did not give the source of its information, said that Selassie, now in England, was "prepared to return and lead his troops against the Italians" with British help.

"In the northwest provinces of Gojjam and Harar, four garrison towns are surrounded by Ethiopians, and the Italians dare not venture out," "The Herald" said. "The Ethiopians are equipped with rifles and machine-guns.

"Under Abebe Arragai, former police commissioner of Addis Ababa, now commander in chief in the south, a constant war is being waged."

And the Organ Plays 'God Save the King'

LEEDS, England, June 12 (AP).—An organ grinder of Italian descent posted this sign on his hurdy-gurdy today:

"I'm British, and the monkey is from India."

30.24-8937

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Nazis Say They Fear Defense of Paris Will Mean Ruin Like Warsaw's for City

BERLIN, June 12 (A. P.).—Authorized German spokesmen said that it would be a crime for the French to defend Paris as the Poles defended Warsaw and said that they feel the utmost concern for the fate of the capital in the event it should be so defended.

Warsaw, besieged for nearly a month last fall, was largely in ruins before it was surrendered.

The Germans said that indications were becoming clearer every day that the declarations of French leaders that they would defend Paris was a mere pretext to accuse the German Army of "kulturschande"—cultural disgrace.

The French, it was said, clearly aim at establishing a "Lusitania case on land" with the intent, perhaps, to draw the United States into the conflict.

JUN 13 1940

Ontario Fears Raids By Pro-Nazis In U.S.

[By the Associated Press]

St. Thomas, Ontario, June 12—Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario urged protection of homes and factories today against Nazi and Fascist organizations in the United States which he charged were waiting only for orders "from across the Atlantic" to attack Ontario.

The Premier issued a statement last night declaring Ontario provincial police had information that totalitarian sympathizers in the United States were well trained and equipped with arms for quick action.

"Ontario is in a vulnerable position, for it projects into one of the most thickly-populated sections of the United States, where undoubtedly there are hundreds of thousands of Nazi and Fascist sympathizers," he said.

"They are only waiting for orders from across the Atlantic to act, to sweep in upon us and lay waste to our beautiful land."

An outspoken opponent of the dominion government, Hepburn asserted, "I have no confidence in the dominion government being of help to us in event of such an invasion of our fair province. I fear that by the time the dominion government got ready to act, the damage would be done."

140 ARRIVE IN U. S. ON THE EXCAMBION

$5,000,000 in Gold From Europe Also on Liner.

BOSTON, June 12 (A. P.).—The American Export liner Excambion arrived today from Italy with 140 passengers, many from the Near East, and $5,000,000 in Swiss and Yugoslav gold, bound for the Federal Reserve Bank in New York.

Several aboard the Excambion said they avoided speaking English in Italian ports because of the animosity of Italians.

"We certainly breathed a sigh of relief when we got out of the Mediterranean," declared one passenger.

Several French passengers related stories of high morale and great courage among the residents of their homeland. In that group was Edgar Carolan, former head of the International General Electric Company in Paris, and his pretty daughter Evelyn. They said they were going back to France this fall. Among the passengers were thirty or more children.

Returning from Palestine, Mrs. Edward Jacobs of New York city, only woman member of the executive of the Jewish Agency, official body with which Great Britain treats on all Palestine matters, declared that the Jewish people of that country were "hoping and praying" for victory by the Allies.

"The Jews of Palestine," she said, "are leaning heavily on the comfort that America will prove a great factor in determining the rights and justices of all peoples after the war. The Jews of Palestine realize their destiny lies in the maintenance of democracy."

loading of a cargo of scrap iron in Hampton Roads for Italy. Both ships received sudden orders to remain in port pending further orders.

10,000 Trucks Ordered

New York, June 12 (A)—The *Wall Street Journal* says the French purchasing commission has ordered 10,000 trucks from General Motors and Chrysler corporations at a cost of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

U. S. STRENGTHENS FORCES IN ALASKA

Infantry Battalion Will Protect Air Bases.

JUN 13 1940

WASHINGTON, June 12 (A. P.).—Strengthening of the United States Army's ground forces in Alaska to provide protection for air bases being established there was announced today by Secretary of War Woodring.

The Secretary said that the First Battalion, Fourth Infantry, would be transferred in the near future from Fort Missoula, Mont., to Anchorage, Alaska, and that Battery A, Eighty-first Field Artillery, would be organized from artillery troops of the Third Division and accompany the infantry battalion to Anchorage.

A company of engineers and other small detachments of service elements also will be organized and moved to Anchorage from Fort Lewis, Wash., and other West coast stations, Mr. Woodring said.

The French tonight admit that German forces are in the region of Persan-Beaumont, on the lower Oise twenty miles north of the center of Paris, or six miles closer than they were before they were stopped in the first World War battle of the Marne.

As a matter of fact, the Germans say they are down the Oise to within 12½ miles northwest of Paris. They do not say whether they are measuring from the center of Paris.

In 1914 the German flank lay in a line north of Meaux, twenty-six miles east from the center of Paris, before it was folded back.

In 1914 the original plan to circle Paris from the west as well was abandoned.

FASHION'S FLIGHT—*Coutouriers Leave Paris*

JUN 13 1940

By ALICE MAXWELL, Associated Press Staff Correspondent

Paris, June 12—"Gay Paree" was a half-empty shell today, quiet itself as the sound of battle reached its streets.

Instead of the fashionable tourists and other customers usually arriving at this time of year to patronize world-famed dressmakers and milliners, refugees were arriving in droves from battle-torn northern France.

Dressmakers Gone

The dressmakers themselves had packed up and left. The Government was gone and the newspapers were gone. Subway trains were running, but in restricted numbers. Taxis were rare. Some food shops were open, but most closed.

Automobiles were streaming out of the capital, packed with civilians. Others wishing to leave hoped for restoration of train service. Poorer people walked. Most people who had transportation of any sort had gone.

Electricity, water and gas were still available, but not a light burned in the streets at night.

Platforms of the Gare St. Lazare, where boat trains from de luxe liners usually are unloading aristocratic passengers at this time of year, were crowded today with bedraggled groups of refugees in flight from German-invaded Normandy.

Many came part way on foot from Beauvais, Compiegne and Creil, towns in a region about fifty miles to the north, where the Germans are now operating. Many of these were mothers carrying babies and small children in their arms. The family groups carried all the clothing and household furnishings they could manage.

Hot, Hungry, Thirsty—

Hot, hungry and thirsty in the June heat, they waited for transportation to points still farther from the battle. They sat on suitcases in the midst of potato sacks stuffed with clothing and baby carriages piled high with bedding and baskets filled with kitchenware and foodstuffs.

There were sick, wounded and paralyzed on stretchers.

Among the travelers forced afoot was a woman with a 1-year-old child who had walked from Beauvais to Meulan, thirty-two miles, before she could get on a train for Paris.

Mother And Six Walk In

Another woman with her six children walked twenty miles from Compiegne to take a train at a station which she found blown up when she got there. No trains were running, but she succeeded in getting a lift by automobile to Paris.

Other refugees from the north came in two-wheeled peasant carts drawn by horses in tandem, the little families sitting atop their household furnishings. Many came by foot, some by bicycle. Others walked, pushing ahead of them baby carriages and wheelbarrows loaded with their household goods.

Most of these refugees were simply making their way through Paris to go farther southward.

It was estimated several thousand Americans still remained in Paris, despite repeated warnings by their embassy to get out. Among those remaining was United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt, although part of his staff went with the Government to Tours.

Go To Biarritz

Many of the fashionable refugees from Paris went to Biarritz, and with them were many of the famed dressmakers and millinery establishments, practically all of which closed their Paris salons.

Schiaparelli, Molyneux, Lanvin, Paquin and Hein are closing here and opening at Biarritz. Patou has had a Biarritz branch for several months and is transferring her Paris staff there. Worth and Balenciaga are among the dressmakers closed here and not reopening elsewhere.

'Criminal Arrogance Died' Nov. 11, 1918

BERLIN, June 12 (AP).—German reports from the front today said the German armies which captured Compiegne, north of Paris, found there a French plaque saying, "The criminal arrogance of the German Reich died here."

The armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, was signed in Marshal Foch's headquarters in a sleeping car near Compiegne.

JUN 13 1940

Study Refugee Problem

British "In Touch" With America on Passenger Transportation

LONDON, June 12 (AP).—The Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Secretary for the India Office, told the House of Lords today that the British were "in touch" with America on the question of taking refugees and enemy aliens as well as "other problems."

JUN 13 1940

"Shipping questions are involved," he said, "and events may take such a course that shipping may be wanted for other purposes than conveying refugees to America."

Great Britain is conferring with Dominion governments on the question of sending children from the war zone to dominion territory, Geoffrey H. Shakespeare, secretary for overseas trade, announced.

Two Italian Vessels Attached Off Virginia

$60,000 Writ Against Cargoes Of Scrap Iron Ordered Served By Sheriff

Portsmouth, Va., June 13 (AP)—On instructions from A. A. Wendel, Sheriff of Norfolk county, a deputy sheriff was dispatched today to Sewalls Point, in Hampton Roads, to attach the scrap-iron cargoes of two Italian vessels, the Santa Rosa and the Euro, now in the Roads.

JUN 13 1940

The attachment papers were drawn out by the Charles Dreifus Company, a corporation, for a claimed debt of $60,000 on each of the vessels' cargoes.

The Santa Rose recently completed

Three Americans Held By Montreal Police

MONTREAL, June 12 (A. P.).—Three American citizens whose identities were not disclosed were being held in provincial police cells today for further investigation after seizure on charges of using photographic equipment in the restricted water front area.

JUN 13 1940

Drive On Paris Now And In '14

[By the Associated Press]

The German armies are closer to Paris than they were in September, 1914.

Communiques

JUN 13 1940

French

[*By the Associated Press*]

Tours, France, June 12—"The battle continues with the same violence on the whole front.

"From the sea to the Oise the enemy have accentuated their efforts, along the Seine especially from Rouen to Vernon in an attempt to enlarge a bridgehead which they had established on the south side of the river.

"They are seeking to push forward in the direction of Evereux and Pacy-Sur-Eure, but are being held by our forces.

"On the other hand they have sent forth scouting detachments along the north side of the Seine in the direction of Caudebec.

Launch Violent Attacks

"On the lower Oise they have entered into contact with our troops in the region of Persan-Beaumont.

"Between the Oise and the Ourcq (rivers), the enemy's advance guard launched violent attacks in the regions of Crepy-En-Valois and Betz.

"On the Marne in the neighborhood of Chateau-Thierry massed enemy forces coming from the north succeeded in getting some of their troops across to the south side.

"In the Reims region the enemy has thrown new armored-car and other mechanized units into the battle.

Prisoners Tell Of Toll

"To the northeast of Reims information from numerous prisoners indicates the enemy has suffered very heavy losses as a result of counter-attacks by our mechanized units and repeated bombardment of our aviation.

"Certain of our aerial squadrons returned five times to the battle in the course of the day.

"Between the Aisne and the Meuse the enemy have not renewed their attacks."

"Units of the French air force have continued throughout the past twenty-four hours their magnificent effort in the battle.

"Our heavy and lighter bomber squadrons have operated day and night on the back areas of the enemy, considerably embarrassing his maneuvers.

"Numerous convoys, marshalling yards and places of troop concentrations have notably been attacked by bombs.

Two Nazi Planes Downed

"A great quantity of explosives was dropped in these attacks.

"One of our heavy bombers, attacked by a strong formation of German fighters, succeeded in bringing down in flames two Messerschmitt 110's and in heavily damaging a third.

"In addition, our heavy bomber squadrons penetrated deeply into enemy territory and carried out numerous bombardments of military objectives, factories and railways.

"Very numerous day and night reconnaissances were carried out by our scouting aircraft.

"Groups of fighters carried out numerous protective flights and fought many combats with a numerically superior enemy during which they once again demonstrated their worth and bravery.

British

London, June 12 (AP)—*Air Ministry's communique:*

"During yesterday medium bombers of the R. A. F. made repeated attacks on enemy motor-transport columns, armored fighting vehicles, and troop concentrations in the loops of the Seine, east of Rouen and the adjacent wooded areas.

"Enemy movements were harassed both by bombing and low-flying machine-gun attacks. In the course of these operations two enemy fighters were shot down. Four of our aircraft are missing.

JUN 13 1940

"Night operations included bombing of key points, railway junctions and ammunition dumps in the area of the fighting zone from the sea to the Meuse. Enemy concentrations in the neighborhood of the Seine were again bombed. Crossings of the Somme suffered heavy damage and woods were set afire in the Hirson Givet area.

Hit Western Germany

"Other aircraft attacked military objectives at Cologne and elsewhere in western Germany.

"In the course of reconnaissance over northern Italy heavy bombers operating from Great Britain attacked military objectives at Turin, while others bombed targets at Genoa. One of our heavy bombers is missing.

"Our fighters were active over France yesterday. At least eight enemy aircraft were destroyed. One of our fighters is missing.

"Off the southeast coast of England this morning Spitfires shot down a Heinkel bomber."

An earlier Air Ministry communique said:

"A Spitfire (British fighter) pilot dived more than 11,000 feet to make a first attack on a Heinkel 111 which was shot down off the Kent coast shortly after 8 A. M. (2 A. M., E.S.T.).

"After firing the whole of his ammunition he saw the Heinkel dive into a cloud with black smoke pouring from the port engine.

Nazi Crew Rescued

"A second Spitfire took up the chase and was followed closely by two more. They could see the Heinkel staggering low over the water with its tail splashing the surface repeatedly as the pilot tried in vain to continue his flight.

"Finally the Heinkel came to rest on the sea and two members of the crew were seen to climb out into a dinghy. They were picked up and now are in a hospital in a Kent coastal town."

Pretoria, South Africa, June 12 (AP)—*Communique from South African command of R. A. F.:*

"South African air force heavy bombers yesterday attacked military objectives in Abyssinia (Ethiopia).

"Extensive damage to buildings, personnel, roads and equipment was done.

"One heavy bomb scored a direct hit on an open shed packed with military transport vehicles. The attack was made from a height of approximately 800 feet.

"Although heavy machine-gun fire was encountered, all our aircraft returned safely."

German

Berlin, June 12 (AP)—"Surrounded French forces in St. Valery have capitulated after the shattering of further attempts to transport troops to the sea.

"One French corps general and one English and four French divisional generals surrendered. The number of prisoners already exceeds 20,000. Captured material in equipment and arms is incalculable."

"Full Success" Reported

An earlier communique said:

"The new operations begun June 5 between the English Channel and south of Laon and led to full success.

"After the Weygand zone south of the Somme had been taken lines of the retreating enemy were broken through at several points and the remainder were pushed back across the lower Seine with heaviest losses.

"Rouen has been in German hands several days.

"The Seine beyond (west of) Paris has already been crossed by our troops at several points. One enemy group was cut off near St. Valery and encircled at the coast.

"Northwest of Paris our divisions, standing on the Oise, are twenty kilometers (about twelve and one-half miles) outside Paris and the outer defense positions running along both sides of Senlis.

Compiegne, scene of the disgraceful armistice dictate of 1918, and Villers-Cotterets are in our hands. Eastward of Ourcy, the River Marne has been reached on the broadest front with strong forces.

"Our armies which on June 9 again marched to attack between the Oise-Aisne Canal and the Meuse in severest fights have defeated the enemy and forced him to retreat.

"Reims has been taken. In Champagne the Suippes river was crossed.

"Despite numerous counter-attacks in Champagne, partly supported by tanks, the French also yesterday failed to halt our advance. In the course of new operations the enemy, besides suffering heavy and bloody losses, lost a great number of prisoners, weapons and war material of all kinds.

Count Not Yet Possible

"Even a preliminary count was not yet possible. The air force, which by continuous raids has contributed considerably to the great successes of the army since June 5, yesterday successfully raided the port facilities of Le Havre and enemy transports on the west coast of the Channel, besides directly supporting the army.

In the course of this action seven transports, one of which was of 500 tons, were sunk. An additional ten, three of which were between 10,000 and 15,000 tons, were damaged by bomb hits. Big fires broke out on several ships.

Raids In Western Germany

"Enemy planes dropped bombs at random in western Germany on the night of June 11-12, incendiary bombs falling into the heart of one city.

"On June 11 a number of British planes attempted, without success, an attack on Trondheim and Bergen (Norway). They sustained considerable losses of twelve attackers. Three were shot down by chasers, one by anti-aircraft fire. Enemy air losses yesterday totaled fifty-nine planes, of which twenty were shot down by air fights, nineteen destroyed by anti-aircraft fire and the rest on the ground.

"Besides that, additional balloons of the balloon barrage were shot down. Three of our own planes are missing."

Italian

ROME, June 12 (AP).—The first Italian high command communique of the war said:

At midnight, June 10, the previously arranged deployment of land, sea and air forces was accomplished in orderly fahsion.

Units of the aviation force escorted by fighter formations at dawn yesterday and at sunset executed violent bombardments on military establishments at Malta with apparent results, returning afterward unharmed to their respective bases. Meanwhile other units set forth on reconnaissance flights over north African territory and its ports.

On the Cyrenaican frontier an attempted incursion on the part of British aviation was repelled. Two enemy planes were brought down.

[*The British admitted Tuesday that three of their planes were missing after this raid.*]

JUN 13 1940

How Germany Finances

The War

By CLAUDE A. JAGGER,
Associated Press Financial Editor

New York, June 12—War is fantastically costly, yet a nation internationally bankrupt and vastly deficient in natural resources is able to build and launch a war machine of such might and destructiveness as to shake the world.

How does Germany do it, in defiance of traditional economics, in seeming repudiation of all accepted canons of finance?

Only six years ago the Reich, denuded of gold and foreign balances and her credit shattered, suspended payments on all foreign debts.

Seemed Down And Out

Dr. Schacht, then head of the Reichsbank, complained of his country's dependence on foreign raw materials, appealed to the world for a "spirit of compromise, patience and good will." Financially and economically, the nation seemed down and out."

Yet within a few months Adolf Hitler was rapidly developing his vast and costly armament program.

Last autumn Hitler said he had spent 90,000,000,000 of reichmarks to rearm. The world was incredulous. Since the German currency was unbacked by gold and had no free world market, one could not say how much that was in dollars, but at the official rate, it would come to 36,000,000,000.

Expenditures Enormous

What Germany currently is spending is not known, but the expenditure is enormous. British sources have placed it at 15,000,000,000 of dollars annually. Other estimates are higher.

Any consideration of what can be spent on war, economists explain, must begin by banishing peacetime standards.

In 1914 economists were almost unanimous that no nation was financially able to wage war for more than a few months. Yet the direct money outlays of the first World War, exclusive of costs of loss of life, destruction of property, depreciation of capital and loss of trade, has been calculated at the astronomical figure of 186 billions of dollars, about seven times the entire amount spent by the United States Government from 1789 to 1916.

Hitler Directs All

Consideration of how Germany, a poor, have-not nation, has been able to pay for its breath-taking adventure in conquest, in this era when war rolls on wheels and plunges through the clouds and is immeasurably more expensive than in 1914-18, must go back to the beginnings of the Nazi regimes.

Hitler found some thirty per cent. of German workers unemployed, factories were idle, there was lack of money to import essential materials and food supplies. In this crisis, Germans willingly acquiesced in a system of controls of industry, labor, trade and finance such as had never before been applied in any modern, industrialized nation.

These controls increased until today, if you are a German, the Government tells you what you may eat, what you may wear, where you must work, the hours you shall labor, what wages you may receive, what prices you shall pay for the essentials of life.

Everything Under Control

If you are a manufacturer, you are told what you shall make, what you will sell it for, and that after you have paid your taxes, profits left must be loaned to your Government. If you operate a savings bank or an insurance company, you are told where you must invest the funds of your institution.

Only last month the British Government asked and received similar authoritarian powers. Regimentation is a program of enormous detail and takes time. Hitler has a six-year start.

Germany is paying not only by levying staggering taxes and borrowing all of the people's savings the Government can lay its hands on but by severe sacrifice of the standard of living and of the creature comforts of her people.

Living Standards Low

Of food one may have but one pound of meat a week. Only cabbages and potatoes are reasonably plentiful. You are told exactly what items of clothing you may buy in a year, and the quota per person makes prison life in America seem almost opulent. For instance, women are allowed four pairs of stockings annually.

Thus, economists explain, the whole national effort is geared for war. Normal replacements and repairs to industrial plants, housing and institutions not needed for the conduct of the war are neglected.

Walther Funk, present head of the Reichsbank, said in April production of consumers' goods must be restricted and businessmen must refrain from investing in replacements. Savings, he said, must be made available to the Reich through savings banks and credit institutions.

Half Of Incomes Taken

How much of the total German effort is going into war it is impossible to estimate, but an analysis of the situation at the outbreak of the war, recently made public by the United States Department of Commerce, said that taxes and other levies in the fiscal year 1938-39 took forty-seven per cent. of the national income. Currently, the percentage is presumably higher.

But aside from the intensive internal organization of the Reich, she has the problem of finding ways to obtain essential materials from abroad. Of

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three principal industr... coal, iron and petroleum ... well supplied only with co... sources of cotton, wool, cop... and a host of other mat... are lacking.

Medical Report This Was Not

Foreign Trade Regulated

First, say international trade authorities, it must be remembered that Germany imported greatly more than her normal needs of many supplies in the years before the war. Also, early in the Nazi regime, all foreign trade was placed under rigid regulation.

Free dealings in the world market in German currency were banished. An American exporter could get payment of German money, but it was kept in the country. The exporter could use the currency there to buy German goods, which he could then import to the United States, sell here, and thus get dollars.

This sounds complicated, but a whole range of different kinds of German money, which one could get in varying amounts depending upon the type of transaction, often enough made these deals attractive to foreign traders.

System Made Desirable

For instance, the reichsmark has an "official" exchange rate of about 40 American cents, so that in selling a $40 article in Germany one would get 100 reichsmarks. But on certain transactions, desirable to that Government, one would get 20-cent reichsmarks, or 200 of them.

Nevertheless, the supply problem for Germany, in the minds of most economic and military experts, remains Hitler's Achilles' heel. Of coal, he has plenty. Iron supplies have been increased by the seizure of Luxembourg, and Sweden, chief ore supply base, must presumably do what she can to meet German demands, taking currency good only in Germany, spending it there for what supplies she can get, since she is cut off from assistance and supplies from Allied powers.

Supplies By Conquest

The Reich has acquired big food and industrial supplies by her seizure of the Low Countries and Denmark, but will have a problem of feeding their peoples when the supplies are used.

Oil seems the most serious problem. International oil experts say even if Germany were able to get the entire Rumanian flow, the annual output of that country, together with the Reich's own small production and what she is getting from Russia, would mean in a year only what the United States produces in twenty days.

Thus, most experts agree, the fantastic German organization and endeavor, economically and financially, seems to make a "short" war essential to German victory. In addition to the supply problem, some experts observe, there is also the question of how long the German people would endure the sacrifices they are called upon to make.

JULIANA ON VACATION

Royal Refugee Bound for Canadian Resort.

OTTAWA, June 12 (A. P.).—Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, her two small children and royal retinue were en route today to an unnamed "rural vacation spot," instead of to Quebec, as originally expected.

The royal party will reside at a vacation resort until after the arrival of Canada's new Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, and his wife, Princess Alice, at this capital city. Later, Jrincess Juliana will visit the Athlones here.

The Crown Princess arrived yesterday to take refuge in Canada for the announced purpose of safeguarding the continuance of the royal dynasty. She left Halifax today.

JUN 13 1940

A. M. on Saturday (8 P. M. on Friday, Eastern standard time).

Nazis Say U-boat Halted Ship.

BERLIN, June 12 (A. P.).—The United States liner Washington was stopped by a German U-boat yesterday because the submarine commander mistook the vessel at first for a Greek steamship, DNB, the official news agency, said today.

It added that the Washington was allowed to continue "after the usual greetings" when the U-boat commander was advised correctly. DNB declared that the German Government had not been advised until yesterday afternoon of the change of course made by the Washington.

The German Government was said to have been advised that the liner was going to Bordeaux, France, and other ports and that Germany had not been told until later in the day that she would call at Ireland.

America's Position.

Questioned concerning the United States position in the war, the spokesman said "rearming, the economic question and the forthcoming presidential election are all things which do not affect us and hence there is no reason to comment."

That is the formula applied to all American problems, the spokesman said.

Asked specifically about reports of the possibility that the United States might change its status from that of a neutral state to that of a "non-belligerent," the spokesman said:

"President Roosevelt himself was asked about this question and declined to answer. When the President doesn't know, how am I expected to answer?"

Pointing out "the great reserve of the German press toward America," the spokesman said, "American affairs are affairs of America and European affairs are those of Europe."

JUN 13 1940

Notices to Berlin.

WASHINGTON, June 12 (A. P.).—State Department officials said today that information about the exact course of the liner Washington from Lisbon to Galway, Ireland, was sent to the German Government Monday afternoon, and may not have been delivered until after the American ship's encounter with a submarine.

An earlier notice was sent Monday morning, however, advising that the ship would proceed from Lisbon to Galway but not giving the exact course.

Officials said they had no word as to the time the course was relayed by the American embassy in Berlin, but it would not have reached Berlin until late Monday night, Berlin time.

OTTAWA, JUNE 12-(AP)-PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS IS EN ROUTE TO SEIGNIORY CLUB, QUE., IT WAS MADE KNOWN HERE TONIGHT.

THE PRINCESS REACHED HALIFAX YESTERDAY ABOARD A DUTCH WARSHIP AND TRAVELLED INLAND TONIGHT.

JUN 13 1940

SEIGNIORY CLUB IS ABOUT 50 MILES EAST OF OTTAWA ON THE OTTAWA RIVER.

MC1036PED

Washington Is Off Galway

JUN 13 1940

U. S. Liner Calls at Ireland While Berlin Admits U-boat Halted Her.

GALWAY, Ireland, June 12 (A. P.).—The United States liner Washington, carrying refugees from Europe to America, dropped anchor in Galway Bay at 6:35 P. M. (12:35 P. M., Eastern standard time) tonight. The anchorage of the Washington, stopped on her way from Lisbon to Galway by a German submarine, was about seven miles from this city.

It is expected that the liner will sail with the flood tide about 2

BY JOSEPH L.MCMARKEY

ABOARD THE S.S.WASHINGTON AT SEA, JUNE 12-(AP)-HAVING SAFELY NEGOTIATED HER COURSE PAST TWO SUBMARINES, ONE OF WHICH THREATENED TO TORPEDO HER, THE UNITED STATES LINER WASHINGTON IS PLOUGHING PEACEFULLY TOWARD THE WESTERN SHORE OF IRELAND.

WE ARE DUE AT GALWAY THIS EVENING TO TAKE ON ADDITIONAL AMERICANS TO ADD TO OUR PASSENGER LIST OF 1,038 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN FLIGHT FROM EUROPE AT WAR.

SOME OF OUR AMERICAN PASSENGERS ADVOCATED HEADING DIRECTLY TO NEW YORK AS A RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S ENCOUNTERS BUT AUTHORITIES HAVE RULED THAT TO SHIFT FROM OUR SCHEDULED COURSE MIGHT BE PREJUDICIAL TO OUR SAFETY.

ALL BELLIGERENTS HAVE BEEN INFORMED OF OUR ITINERARY, IT WAS SAID, HENCE IT IS UNWISE TO CHANGE OUR COURSE.

THE PASSENGERS WERE HAPPY TODAY TO SEE ONLY THE OPEN WATER.

YESTERDAY MORNING THEY WAITED IN LIFEBOATS WHILE A SUBMARINE (BERLIN ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY THAT IT WAS A GERMAN CRAFT) BLINKED A MESSAGE OF MENACE TO US WITH ITS SIGNAL LIGHT OFF PORTUGAL.

THE SUBMARINE CANCELLED ITS THREAT TO TORPEDO THE WASHINGTON WITH THE HALF-AOPOLGY: "THOUGHT YOU WERE ANOTHER SHIP. PLEASE GO ON. #
GO ON." (IN BERLIN, AUTHORI

(MORE) WX113JAES

ABOARD SS WASHINGTON 1ST ADD REFUGEES XXX

JUN 13 1940

THE WASHINGTON WITH THE HALF-APOLOGY: "THOUGHT YOU WERE ANOTHER SHIP. PLEASE GO ON. GO ON." (IN BERLIN, AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID THAT GERMANY HAD NOT BEEN FULLY ADVISED AS TO THE COURSE OF THE WASHINGTON.)

THE SUBMARINE ORDERED THE WASHINGTON TO RESUME SPEED FOR A HALF-HOUR IN THE DIRECTION OF THE RISING SUN AND LESS THAN TWO HOURS LATER ANOTHER SUBMARINE WAS SIGHTED SEVERAL MILES OFF THE PORT SIDE.

AGAIN THE WASHINGTON ALTERED HER COURSE INTO THE SUN, PUTTING THE SECOND SUBMARINE DEAD ASTERN.

CAPTAIN HARRY MANNING EXPRESSED APPRECIATION OF THE CONDUCT OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW DURING THE SUBMARINE INCIDENTS.

DB1241PED

LONDON, JUNE 12-(AP)-AN ORDER IN COUNCIL TONIGHT PROVIDES A MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT OR A 50 POUNDS FINE FOR PUBLICATION OF WAR REPORTS LIKELY TO CAUSE ALARM OR DESPONDENCY.

JUN 13 1940

PS259PED

CALCUTTA, INDIA, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TODAY SEIZED THE ITALIAN STEAMER CALABRIA, 9,515 TONS.

HF111PAED

JUN 13 1940

MORE SCUTTLING

Italians Destroy Ship Seen by Enemy Cruiser.

SYDNEY, Australia, June 12 (A. P.).—The Italian liner Romolo, 9,780 tons, was fired and scuttled by her crew today, the Navy Ministry announced, when she was intercepted by an Australian merchant cruiser in the mid-Pacific.

All of the crew were saved.

JUN 13 1940

BULLETIN MATTER

SYDNEY--FIRST ADD ROMOLO X X X A WARSHIP.

THE ROMOLO LEFT BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, ON JUNE 5. IT CARRIED 5,000 BALES OF WOOL.

JUN 13 1940

THE NAVY MINISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE CREW TOOK TO BOATS AFTER SETTING THE SHIP ABLAZE. NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE KNOWN.

HF1101AED

LISBON, PORTUGAL, JUNE 12-(AP)-ITALY'S COMMERCIAL AIRLINE PLANE ARRIVED AT LISBON ON SCHEDULE FROM ROME THIS AFTERNOON WITH TWO PASSENGERS IN SPITE OF THE WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ONE PASSENGER WAS HENRY FAINSILBER, SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION IN BERLIN WHO IS EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

JUN 13 1940

KA920PED

HAVANA, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE ROTARY INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION TONIGHT APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT OF A RELIEF FUND FOR ROTARIANS AND THEIR FAMILIES IN COUNTRIES STRICKEN BY THE WAR.

JUN 13 1940

30.24-2941

ARMANDO PEREIRA, OF SANTOS, BRAZIL, WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE ORGANIZATION.

THE CONVENTION DIRECTED THAT THE FUND BE USED TO ALLEVIATE SUFFERING AND TO AID REHABILITATION WHEREVER THE NEED MAY EXIST AS A RESULT OF THE CONFLICT.

A PREVIOUS AGREEMENT APPROPRIATING $50,000 OF SURPLUS FUNDS "TO ALLEVIATE HUMAN SUFFERING AMONG PEOPLES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ARISING FROM EXISTING CONFLICTS" WAS RATIFIED BY THE CONVENTION.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE WAS SET UP TO HANDLE THE FUND.

JUN 13 1940

BZ119AED

BERLIN, JUNE 12-(AP)-ARTILLERY FIRE WAS HEARD TONIGHT ON THE LONG QUIET UPPER RHINE FRONT AND A POSSIBILITY AROSE THAT IT MIGHT MEAN A NAZI ATTEMPT TO DRIVE ANOTHER WEDGE INTO FRANCE.

AN AUTHORIZED SOURCE SAID IN THAT CONNECTION "IT MAY BE THE FRONT OF THE UPPER RHINE IS BEING BROUGHT INTO MOTION." HE POINTED OUT THAT WIDE RIVERS ARE NO LONGER A HINDRANCE TO THE GERMAN ARMY, CITING THE POLISH, DUTCH AND BELGIAN CAMPAIGNS.

THE FRONT IN QUESTION EXTENDS FROM KARLSRUHE SOUTH TO THE SWISS FRONTIER.

JUN 13 1940

WM32PED

BY LARRY ALLEN

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE ALLIES TODAY CHOKED OFF ITALY'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH HER EAST AFRICAN EMPIRE BY BLOCKADING THE SUEZ CANAL AGAINST ITALIAN SHIPPING WITH A STRONG CONCENTRATION OF WARSHIPS.

JUN 13 1940

ALEXANDRIA AND THE REST OF EGYPT WERE CONSTANTLY ALERT FOR THE FIRST SIGN OF AN ITALIAN AIR ATTACK FOLLOWING THE BRITISH BOMBING OF TRIPOLI, BENGASI AND OTHER MAIN AIRBASES IN LIBYA AND AIR ATTACKS ON THE ITALIAN SOMALILAND AND ETHIOPIAN FRONTIERS.

THE FAILURE OF THE ITALIANS IMMEDIATELY TO RETALIATE LED TO A BELIEF THAT THE BRITISH ATTACKS HAD DESTROYED A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF ITALIAN PLANES, HANGARS, FUEL SUPPLIES AND MUNITIONS DUMPS.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION TO INDICATE WHEN THE BRITISH MIGHT START A LAND OFFENSIVE AGAINST ITALY'S AFRICAN COLONIES.

GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER OF GERMANY WAS REPORTED ASSUMING AN ACTIVE PART IN THE DIRECTION OF ITALIAN NAVAL OPERATIONS.

WM24PED

ALEXANDRIA--FIRST ADD EGYPTIAN DAY X X X NAVAL OPERATIONS.

REPORTS FROM JIBUTI SAID TROOPS IN FRENCH SOMALILAND HAD DESTROYED FRONTIER BRIDGES ALONG THE ETHIOPIAN BOUNDARY.

AMERICAN SHIPPING COMPANIES PLANNED TO SEND 16 FREIGHTERS AND PASSENGER SHIPS, NOW IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, HOME BY WAY OF THE SUEZ CANAL, BUT FEAR WAS EXPRESSED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MIGHT DECLARE THE RED SEA A COMBAT ZONE IF EGYPT SHOULD ENTER THE WAR.

EIGHT ITALIAN SUBMARINES ARE REPORTED OPERATING IN THE RED SEA. THERE ARE A FEW ITALIAN SHIPS OF SMALL TONNAGE EAST OF SUEZ, THE MAJORITY OF THE NAVAL POWER BEING CONCENTRATED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

WM417PED JUN 13 1940

HONOLULU, JUNE 12-(AP)-IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT HEREAFTER THEY WOULD REQUIRE PASSPORTS, OR DOCUMENTS IN THE NATURE OF PASSPORTS, FROM CREWS OF ALIEN SHIPS GIVEN SHORE LEAVE WHILE THEIR VESSELS ARE IN PORT.

JUN 13 1940

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT BETWEEN 20 AND 30 MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE JAPANESE LINER ASAMA MARU WERE FINGER-PRINTED MONDAY.

VR&PCS

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE MEXICAN PRESS WAS PLEDGED TODAY TO "COOPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT" BY AVOIDING PUBLICATION OF UNVERIFIED REPORTS OF "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITIES AND BY MINIMIZING NEWS OF LOCAL ORIGIN THAT MIGHT FAVOR THE TOTALITARIAN CAUSE AT HOME OR ABROAD.

JUN 13 1940

THE PLEDGE WAS DELIVERED AT A CLOSED MEETING WHICH THE PUBLISHERS OF THE CAPITAL'S NEWSPAPERS ATTENDED LAST NIGHT AT THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT LAZARO CARDENAS.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR IGNACIO GARCIA TELLEZ TOLD THE PUBLISHERS THE PRESIDENT FEARED THAT WIDESPREAD PUBLICITY GIVEN REPORTS OF ALLEGED NAZI AND COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO MIGHT GIVE THE UNITED STATES THE IDEA THIS NATION WAS ANTI-DEMOCRATIC AND ANTI-AMERICAN.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, GARCIA TELLEZ SAID IN THE NAME OF THE PRESIDENT, MEXICO IS UNEQUIVOCALLY ON THE SIDE OF THE WORLD'S DEMOCRACIES, IS PRO-UNITED STATES, A STAUNCH DEFENDER OF PAN-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY AND FACES NO SERIOUS DANGERS FROM INTERNAL ACTIVITIES BY NAZIS, FASCISTS OR COMMUNISTS.

TA758AED

JUN 13 1940

FIRST LEAD BOMBING

VALETTA, MALTA, JUNE 13 (THURSDAY)-AP-THIS BRITISH NAVAL BASE JUST SOUTH OF ITALY WAS RAIDED BY BOMBING PLANES TUESDAY NIGHT AND AGAIN EARLY WEDNESDAY MORNING, CAUSING CASUALTIES IN THE WORKING CLASS SUB-URBS OF VALETTA, CAPITAL OF THE ISLAND.

FOUR OF THE RAIDING PLANES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS OF THIS ISLAND FORTRESS.

IN AN EARLIER RAID ON MALTA TUESDAY EVENING, ITALY'S FIRST DAY AT WAR AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, 30 CIVILIANS WERE KILLED AND 30 CIVILIANS AND SEVEN OF THE MILITARY INJURED.

TWO GUN BOATS, ETC., PICKING UP T THIRD GRAPH.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JUNE 11-(DELAYED)-BANKS AND COMMERCIAL FIRMS DISCHARGED ITALIAN WORKERS TODAY W WHILE THE GOVERNMENT BEGAN REMOVING 18,000 CIVILIANS FROM ALEXANDRIA PORT SECTORS.

ITALIAN BANKS WERE PROHIBITED FROM PAYING OUT DEPOSITS. STRONG POLICE CORDONS GUARDED ALL ITALIAN INSTITUIONS. ----

JUN 13 1940

CADIZ, SPAIN, JULY 12-AP-THE ITALIAN MERCHANT-MAN GRUPPA, 5,000 TONS, TOOK REFUGE HERE TODAY WHILE EN ROUTE TO LISBON WITH A GENERAL CARGO.

BERN, JUNE 12-AP-THE SWISS GOVERNMENT TODAY ACCEPTED ROME'S REQUEST TO REPRESENT ITALIAN INTERESTS IN THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE OF TUNISIA, NOW THAT ITALY AND FRANCE ARE AT WAR. ----

ROME, JUNE 12-AP-A SPECIAL TRAIN CARRYING FRENCH DIPLOMATS TO THE NORTHERN BORDER WAS DELAYED AT STRESA, AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TONIGHT, BUT WAS ALLOWED TO PROCEED AFTER AUTHORITIES WERE ADVISED OF THE HALT BY NEUTRAL DIPLOMATS.

THE DELAY WAS ATTRIBUTED TO REPORTS OF THE ARREST OF MANY ITALIANS IN FRANCE. ----

JUN 13 1940

PEIPING, CHINA JUNE 13 (THURSDAY)-AP-BRITISH FRENCH AND ITALIAN EMBASSY GUARDS TODAY SIGNED AN AGREEMENT DRAWN UP BY COL. A. H. TURNAGE OF THE U.S. MARINE GUARD TO PRESERVE ORDER AMONG THE BELLIGERENT FORCES HERE.

THE AGREEMENT PROVIDES THAT THE ALLIED AND ITALIAN BE GIVEN ALTERNATE LIBERTY PERIODS AND STAY CLEAR OF EACH OTHERS NEIGHBORHOOD. COL. TURNAGE WILL ARBITRATE ANY DISPUTES. ---

30.24-2943

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 12-AP-FIVE ITALIAN TANKERS LAY AT ANCHOR ~~IN THE SHELTER~~ OF MEXIC AN PORTS TODAY WHILE FIVE OTHER ITALIAN VESSELS, PRESUMABLY HEADING FOR THE SAFETY OF NEUTRAL WATERS, WERE REPORTED OFF THE COAST.

THE TANKERS ALREADY ARRIVED WERE THE ~~K~~ GENOAN, AMERICANO, FEDE AND VIGOR AT TAMPICO AND THE GIROGIO FASCIO AT VERA CRUZ.

ITALIANS SAID THE FREIGHTER FELLA WAS EXPECTED IN ACAPULCO ON THE PACIFIC COAST SOME TIME TODAY. THE TANKERS ANTEO AND SIELVIO AND THE FREIGHTERS ALABAMA AND DORA, WHICH WERE KNOWN TO BE NEAR THE COAST WHEN ITALY ENTERED THE WAR, WERE EXPECTED TO ENTER MEXICAN PORTS SHORTLY.

SEVEN GERMAN SHIPS HAVE BEEN ENJOYING THE SECURITY OF MEXICAN PORTS SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER. ---

JUN 13 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 12-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH NEWSPAPERMEN IN TOURS, THE FRENCH EMERGENCY CAPITAL, ARE THE "REAL HEROES," ERIC SEVAREID, CBS CORRESPONDENT, SAID IN A BROADCAST ~~TONIGHT~~ FROM FRANCE TONIGHT. JUN 13 1940

"THEY ARE ALL WORKING EXHAUSTING HOURS EVERY DAY, GETTING BOMBED AS THEY COME AND GO, ~~X~~ SLEEPING OFTEN IN THEIR CARS OR ON THE FLOOR," HE SAID.

"BUT I THINK THE REAL HEROES OF THIS STRUGGLE TO KEEP THE FLOW OF NEWS GOING ARE ONE YOUNG AMERICAN AND FOUR FRENCHMEN. THE AMERICAN IS LOUIS BUELL, NATIVE OF DULUTH, MINN., AND THE OTHERS ARE HIS STAFF IN THE TRANSMISSION OFFICE OF PRESS WIRELESS.

30.24-2943

"THEY ARE HANDLING EVERY WORD OF THE STORIES BEING FLASHED TO BOTH THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRESS. THEY ALL BUT COLLAPSED OVER THEIR MACHINES LAST NIGHT. ~~BUT TONIGHT THEY ARE~~

NEW YORK, JUNE 12--(AP)-- THOUSANDS OF BRITISH AND POLISH TROOPS, WHICH HAVE RETURNED FROM NARVIK, NORWAY, HAVE BEEN REEMBARKED FOR FRANCE IN THE COURSE OF YESTERDAY, A BRITISH BROADCAST, HEARD IN NEW YORK BY NBC, SAID TONIGHT.

JUN 13 1940

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

WHEN YOU SEE THE EPIC STAND THE FRENCH POILUS ARE MAKING BEFORE PARIS IN THE FACE OF TERRIFIC ODDS, YOU UNDERSTAND HOW IT IS THAT MEN CAN CHEER WHILE COMRADES ARE DYING. JUN 13 1940

THIS DEVOTION AND SACRIFICE MAKE IT POSSIBLE STILL TO RECORD THAT THE ALLIED POSITION IS NO MORE SERIOUS THAN IT HAS BEEN FOR DAYS.

INDEED, THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND HAVING DECIDED TO WITHDRAW TO POSITIONS SOUTH OF THE HISTORIC MARNE RIVER, WHICH FLANKS THE CAPITAL TO THE EAST, THE DEFENSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERABLY EASIER.

GENERALISSIMO WEYGAND'S STRATEGY APPARENTLY CONTEMPLATES ALSO UTILIZING THE SEINE, WHICH FORMS A FLANK FOR PARIS TO THE WEST, AS A COMPLEMENTARY DEFENSIVE LINE, ALTHOUGH HIS PRESENT FRONT BULGES OUT TO THE NORTH OF THE CAPITAL.

THIS MARNE-SEINE COMBINATION WOULD GIVE HIM THE FIRST "SOLID" FRONT THE FRENCH HAVE HAD SINCE THE GERMANS CRASHED THE ALLIED LINE UP ON THE SOMME AND AISNE RIVER EARLY IN THE OFFENSIVE. STRATEGICALLY IT IS STRONGER, FOR THE TERRAIN MAKES IT EASIER OF DEFENSE.

WHETHER THE GERMANS WILL BE ABLE TO FORCE THEIR WAY INTO THE BELEAGUERED CITY DEPENDS ON HOW MUCH THEIR STAMINA HAS BEEN SAPPED BY THE FURY OF THEIR PROTRACTED OFFENSIVE.

THEY HAVE THE MEN AND MATERIALS TO TURN THE TRICK--BUT HAVE THEY THE RESERVE STRENGTH NECESSARY? WE SHALL HAVE TO WAIT AND SEE.

(MORE)

NF990AED

JUN 13 1940

FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY BY MACKENZIE X X X ...IT AND SEE.

IF WEYGAND CAN HOLD NOT ONLY PARIS BUT HIS LINES ALONG THE MARNE AND SEINE RIVERS IT MAY BE THE TURNING POINT OF THE WAR.

IF THE GERMANS EXHAUST THEMSELVES IN THIS ASSAULT, THEIR POSITION WILL BECOME DECIDEDLY UNCOMFORTABLE, SINCE HITLER IS BELIEVED TO HAVE THROWN INTO THIS DRIVE VIRTUALLY EVERY OUNCE OF STRENGTH HE POSSESSES.

EVEN THE CAPTURE OF PARIS WOULDN'T MEAN SUCCESS FOR THE GERMAN FUEHRER, UNLESS IN THE PROCESS HE CRUSHED THE FRENCH ARMIES. BERLIN SEEMS TO RECOGNIZE THIS FROM A STATEMENT THIS MORNING BY AN AUTHORIZED SOURCE WHO DECLARED THAT THE CAPTURE OF PARIS ISN'T THE PRIMARY OBJECT BUT THAT "THE REAL PURPOSE IS TO CRUSH OUR FOES' ARMIES COMPLETELY."

OBVIOUSLY IF WEYGAND HAD TO GIVE UP PARIS HE COULD RETIRE FURTHER SOUTH TO NEW POSITIONS AND CONTINUE THE FIGHT--PROVIDED HE MAINTAINED HIS ARMY INACT.

JUN 13 1940

THE GENERALISSIMO HAS ON HIS HANDS A FAR DIFFERENT STRATEGICAL PROBLEM THAN HAD THE ALLIES IN 1914 WHEN THEY PERFORMED THEIR "MIRACLE" BY THROWING BACK THE KAISER'S FORCES ON THE MARNE. THIS TIME THE GERMANS HAVE A POWERFUL RIGHT WING WHICH IS SMASHING AT THE ALLIED FORCES FROM THE COAST ALONG THE SEINE RIVER.

NOT ONLY IS WEYGAND IN DANGER OF HAVING THIS LEFT FLANK TURNED, BUT HE MUST AT ALL COSTS MAINTAIN THE SOLIDITY OF HIS RIGHT WING WHICH IS ANCHORED TO THE MAGINOT LINE. DESTRUCTION OF THIS ANCHOR WOULD THREATEN ENVELOPMENT OF THE ENTIRE FRENCH ARMY.

HITLER IS STRAINING EVERY NERVE TO TURN THE TRICK NOW BEFORE HIS WAR MACHINE BEGINS TO LOSE STEAM. A FRENCH WAR MINISTRY SPOKESMAN THIS MORNING REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS EVEN WERE THROWING TRAINING TANKS INTO BATTLE.

DESPITE THIS PRESSURE, THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND THIS MORNING ANNOUNCED THAT "THE SITUATION IS WITHOUT IMPORTANT CHANGE ON THE ENTIRE FRONT."

JUN 13 1940

I HAVEN'T MENTIONED THE ITALIAN OPERATIONS EARLIER IN THIS ARTICLE BECAUSE, FORSOOTH, THERE HASN'T BEEN MUCH TO SAY ABOUT THEM. AFTER ALL THE FANFARE OF THE ENTRANCE INTO THE CONFLICT ONE NATURALLY EXPECTED THAT THE BLUE MEDITERRANEAN WOULD BE BOILING THIS MORNING AND THAT SHELLS WOULD BE BOUNCING OFF THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

HOWEVER, THE FASCIST END OF THE WAR IS THUS FAR BEEN A HUSH-HUSH AFFAIR. NOT MUCH LIGHT WAS THROWN ON THE MYSTERY BY THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE WHICH ANNOUNCED THAT THE BRITISH NAVAL BASE OF MALTA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN HAD BEEN BOMBED "WITH APPARENT RESULTS."

WE SHALL GET ACTION IN THIS SOUTHERN WAR ZONE THOUGH, AND SOON ENOUGH. INDEED THE BRITISH TOOK THE INITIATIVE YESTERDAY AND DID EXTENSIVE BOMBING OF AIRDROMES IN ITALY'S AFRICAN TERRITORIES.

THE CLOSURE OF THE SUEZ CANAL TO ITALIAN SHIPPING HAS IMMEDIATELY

30.24-2945

RAISED DIFFICULTIES FOR MUSSOLINI. HE HAS DEPENDED ON THE CANAL TO REACH ETHIOPIA AND HIS POSSESSIONS ON THE RED SEA.

ONE WOULD EXPECT HEAVY FIGHTING TO DEVELOP IN THIS AREA. NOT ONLY MUST MUSSOLINI KEEP THIS GATEWAY OPEN FOR HIS OWN USES, BUT HE WANTS TO CLOSE IT TO THE BRITISH, THEREBY FORCING THEM TO USE THE LONG SEA ROUTE AROUND SOUTH AFRICA TO REACH THE FAR EAST. THIS WOULD, OF COURSE, BE A GRAVE BLOW TO ENGLAND AND THE ALLIED CAUSE.

WF1016AED

UNDATED ITALIAN SHIPS

JUN 13 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SHIPS OF BRITAIN'S EMPIRE ACROSS THE SEA AIDED TODAY IN THE ROUNDUP OF ITALIAN MERCHANT VESSELS WHILE THE BIG GUNS OF THE BRITISH NAVY BLOCKED ITALIAN TRADE ROUTES HOME THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN.

IN INDIA AND IN MID-PACIFIC TWO ITALIAN CARGO SHIPS OF ALMOST 10,000 TONS EACH WERE SEIZED TO SWELL THE TOTAL OF MORE THAN 50,000 TONS OF ITALIAN SHIPPING CAPTURED OR SCUTTLED THE FIRST DAY AFTER PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

THE ITALIAN 9,515-TON STEAMER WAS SEIZED BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AT CALCUTTA.

JUN 13 1940

THE MINISTER OF THE NAVY AT SIDNEY, AUSTRALIA, ANNOUNCED THAT THE 9,780-TON ITALIAN LINER ROMOLO WAS SET AFIRE BY HER CREW WHEN INTERCEPTED IN THE PACIFIC BY AN ARMED AUSTRALIAN MERCHANTMAN. THE CREW WAS SAVED.

OTHER ITALIAN SHIPS CAUGHT ON THE HIGH SEAS BY THE DECLARATION OF WAR STREAKED FOR THE SAFETY OF NEUTRAL PORTS--MANY OF THEM IN SPANISH AND SOUTH AMERICAN WATERS.

SPAIN PROTESTED TO GREAT BRITAIN OVER THE REPORTED SEIZURE OF ITALIAN SHIPS IN SPANISH WATERS, PRINCIPALLY NEAR THE FORTIFIED ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

RQ219PED



BLANK

30.24-2947

30.24-2947

German Army 'Inside Paris,' Bullitt Says; French, Retiring, Pledge War to the End; Reynaud 'Final Appeal' Asks U.S. Aid Now

"CLOUDS OF AIRPLANES TO CRUSH EVIL POWER" ARE SOUGHT BY PREMIER

"We Wait With Hope In Our Hearts," He Prays As Desperately Weary Troops Battle To Save Paris—Nazis Strike At Tours

JUN 14 1940

Washington, Friday, June 14 (AP)—The German army is "inside the gates of Paris," Ambassador William C. Bullitt informed the State Department early today.

"The city was quiet," Bullitt's message said. The message was sent through Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, United States envoy to the Polish Government, now at Tours, France. Bullitt has remained at his post in Paris.

[By the Associated Press]

Tours, France, June 13—France called today upon the United States for "clouds of airplanes from across the Atlantic to crush the evil power that has descended over Europe."

Premier Paul Reynaud, in a radio speech late tonight to his people, declared he had made this "new and final appeal" today to President Roosevelt.

"We wait with hope in our hearts!" Reynaud said.

Plea For Speed From U. S.

JUN 14 1940

His appeal to the world, particularly America, was looked upon as a request to bring the United States up to full speed in the delivery of all available materials and planes already promised to the Allies.

As he spoke, the weary French and reinforcing British were making their supreme effort to save Paris, the almost depopulated old capital which today became an "open city" to avert devastation.

Some of the vast number of invading Nazis struck toward the rich Loire Valley and the grand routes leading through the center of France toward this emergency capital.

Decide Not To Defend Paris

Before Paris itself, the desperately weary French armies already had decided not to try to defend that beloved and all but depopulated city if the German thrust dislodges them from their present positions.

But the German offensive of 1,800,000 men apparently was now directed not only at the old capital but at Tours, in whose environs the Government is carrying on and where, even tonight, the Cabinet declared that the fight would go on to the end, however bitter.

Nazi Machines Pour Over Seine

The French high command's night communique acknowledged that German motorized columns had begun to "pour over" the three bridgeheads of Louviers, Les Andelys and Vernon on the Seine, in a great triangle, the nearest point but forty miles from Paris.

They were around Pacy-sur-Eure and Evreux, a region commanding the great highways leading to central France.

Both Evreux and Dreux—the latter about one hundred miles north of Tours and thirty-five miles west of Versailles—were declared to have been bombarded by the Germans.

Aimed At "Chateau Country"

This new German action was directed toward a region rich in metal industries and the "chateau country" of France.

On the east, the communique said, other Nazi divisions were crossing the Marne on a twelve-mile front from Chateau-Thierry to Dormans, plunging forward in the direction of Montmirail, which is about fifteen miles south of the river.

On the front just north of Paris, where fighting had raged back and forward and at times within twelve miles of the city's outskirts, "at least" twelve Nazi divisions attacked between Senlis and Betz. This followed a French counter-attack which threw the Nazis back five miles, or to about twenty-five miles from mid-Paris.

JUN 14 1940

Churchill And Halifax There

The Cabinet's session here was attended by Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain and Lord Halifax, Britain's Foreign Secretary.

Paris wore a brave face even as the Nazi offensive pushed ever closer.

On the low-hanging clouds in the west the reflection of fires could be seen, but on the Champs Elysees the cafes still were open and there were strollers on the avenue.

The French decision not to try to fight the invader in the streets of the city itself was made during the day.

To Fight Even In Possessions

It was proclaimed to all the world instead that they would fall back if necessary to the south and dig in there again; and if ousted there would fight on even in their American possessions—such as French Guiana in South America, the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies, and St. Pierre and Miquelon off Newfoundland.

Paris was declared to be an open city—and thus under international law one not subject to bombing—in a last effort to save its priceless treasures and its buildings of the ages.

Without such a declaration, the Germans had made clear, Paris might be broken under a rain of bombs as was Warsaw.

First Appeal To Roosevelt

The nature of the crisis was illustrated by the publication of an appeal made last Monday by Reynaud to President Roosevelt for "moral and material support in all means save the dispatch of expeditionary force . . . before it is too late."

But, even with this cry for aid, the Premier declared he was "going to the armies" and thus bespoke this nation's unbroken spirit.

"We are struggling in front of Paris, we are struggling behind Paris and we will shut ourselves up in one of our provinces and, if we are pursued, we will go to North Africa and, if need be, to our possessions in America.

"Can I ask you, Mr. President, to explain all that yourself to your people, to all United States citizens, telling them that we are resolved to sacrifice ourselves in the struggle?"

With the force of 120 divisions, many of them fresh troops, the Nazis stabbed on into the weary French, who have had never a moment of relief since the beginning of the battle on the Somme.

The War Ministry acknowledged that the outnumbered poilus had not been able to hold the frequently refreshed German legions.

12 Miles From Outskirts

Fighting still was going on bitterly scarcely a dozen miles from Paris' outskirts. Desperate French counter-attacks just north of the capital, around Beaumont, were acknowledged to have gained ground only against lessening German pressure in that locality.

But French informants put the main invading forces at about thirty-six miles from the city's gates.

They acknowledged the establishment of a German bridgehead on the south bank of the Marne, near Chateau-Thierry, about forty-five miles from Paris; that the Nazis were driving on toward the vital port of Le Havre, and had taken historic Reims with the smashing force of great groups of tanks and armored cars.

JUN 14 1940

Everything Being Done, White House Reports

Washington, June 13 (AP)—The White House, commenting on Premier Reynaud's "new and final" appeal for United States help, said tonight that "everything is being done that possibly can be done."

Attaches at the executive mansion said Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, had directed them to relay that word.

The text of Reynaud's appeal had not yet been received here.

"Cry Of Despair," Berlin Says Of Reynaud's Plea

Berlin, *Friday*, June 14 (AP)—The authoritative commentary service *Dienst Aus Deutschland* declared Premier Reynaud's message to President Roosevelt today was a "cry of despair."

"The German notion is that to support Allied troops by sending American war materials already is too late," said *Dienst*.

JUN 14 1940

What Reynaud Said

JUN 14 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Tours, France, June 13—The text of Premier Paul Reynaud's speech, in which he announced he had sent a second and final appeal to President Roosevelt, follows:

In the distress fallen upon the fatherland one thing above all should be said. At the moment when fortune overwhelms them, I wish to cry out to the world the heroism of the French armies, the heroism of our soldiers, the heroism of our chiefs.

I have seen arrive from the battle men who had not slept in five days, harassed by airplanes, fatigued by long marches and heavy combats.

These men, whose nerves the enemy had thought broken, had no doubt about the final issue of the war. They had no doubt about the future of the fatherland.

The heroism of the armies of Dunkerque has been exceeded in the fighting from the sea to the Argonne.

Soul Of France Not Broken

The soul of France is not broken.

Our race does not allow itself to be beaten down by invasion. How many of these (invasions) the soil on which we live has gone through in the course of the centuries: Our race has always thrown back or dominated the invaders.

The world must know of the sufferings of France. The world must know of what they owe her. The hour has come for them to pay their debt.

The French army has been the vanguard of the army of the democracies.

It has sacrificed itself, but in losing this battle it has dealt telling blows to the common enemy. The hundreds of tanks destroyed, airplanes shot down, losses in men, the synthetic gasoline factories and planes—all that explains the present state of morale of the German people despite their victories.

"We Have Claims On You"

France, wounded, has the right to turn to other democracies and to say: "We have claims on you."

None of these (democracies) with a sense of justice can deny this.

But it is one thing to approve and another thing to act.

We know what a high place ideals hold in the life of the great American people.

Will they hesitate still to declare themselves against Nazi Germany?

You know that I have demanded it (help) of President Roosevelt. I have sent him tonight a new and last appeal.

Each time that I have asked the President of the United States to increase in all forms the assistance permitted by American law, he has generously complied and it has been approved by his people.

But today we are at a more advanced point.

Today the life of France is at stake—at least France's essence of life.

Our fight, each day more painful, has no further sense if in continuing we do not see even far away the hope of a common victory growing.

The superiority and quality of British aviation increases.

JUN 14 1940

Clouds Of Planes Needed

It is necessary that clouds of warplanes from across the Atlantic come to crush the evil force which dominates Europe.

Despite our reverses the power of the democracies remains immense. We have the right to hope that the day is coming when all that power will be placed in force.

That is why we maintain hope in our hearts.

That is also why we have wished France to keep a free government and have left Paris.

It was necessary to prevent Hitler from suppressing the legal government and declaring to the world that France had only a puppet government, in his pay, like those he has attempted to constitute here, there and everywhere.

Looks To Day Of Resurrection

In the great trials of their history our people have known days when they were troubled by defeatist counsel. It is because they never abdicated that they were great.

No matter what happens in the coming days, the French are going to suffer.

May they be worthy of the past of their nation.

May they become brothers.

May they unite about their wounded fatherland.

The day of resurrection will come!

30.24-2949

Reynaud Begs U.S. Help at Once In All Ways Except With Army

Plea to Roosevelt for Aid Before It Is Too Late Revealed—Sent on Day Italy Entered the War.

JUN 14 1940

TOURS, France, June 13 (A. P.).—An appeal by Premier Reynaud to President Roosevelt for a public declaration that the United States would give all aid to the Allies save an expeditionary force and to send the help before it is too late was disclosed today.

The Premier said that the French would, if need be, shut themselves up in one of their provinces or go to North Africa or even to possessions in America to carry on the fight against Germany.

[France's possessions in America are French Guiana in South America; the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies, and St. Pierre et Miquelon off the coast of Newfoundland.

[In Washington, the White House said President Roosevelt's speech of last Monday, promising the Allies the material resources of the United States, formed "a complete answer to M. Reynaud's appeal, although it was coincidental. The document issued in Tours, apparently through error, quoted as the President's reply a section of the Chicago "quarantine speech" which Mr. Roosevelt made in 1937, and which Reynaud himself cited in his own appeal.]

The appeal was in a message to Mr. Roosevelt, dated June 10, the day in which Italy declared war on France and Great Britain and the day that the President, in his speech at Charlottesville, Va., promised material aid for the Allies.

The text of the message was issued here and in the United States by agreement between the Premier and the President, an official announcement said. Tours is one of the present seats of the French Government.

'For All Free Men.'

The Premier asked the President to tell Americans for the French: "We are resolved to sacrifice ourselves in the struggle we are leading for all free men."

President Roosevelt was said to have replied to the appeal, saying that surely 90 per cent of the world which wants to live in peace can and must find a way to make their will prevail.

M. Reynaud said that he realized the gravity of any gesture by the United States in sending aid before it is too late.

The Premier recalled the President's statement of October 5, 1937, in which the President said that the liberty, peace and security of 90 per cent of the world were imperiled by the other 10 per cent.

The Premier thanked the President for generous aid in arms and aviation and for the fact that he had generously replied to an appeal by the Premier some days before.

"We are struggling in front of Paris, we are struggling behind Paris and we will shut ourselves up in one of our provinces and, if we are pursued, we will go to north Africa and, if need be, to our possessions in America," Mr. Reynaud told Mr. Roosevelt.

'I Go to the Armies.'

"The Government already has left Paris. I myself am going to the armies. It will be to intensify the struggle with all the forces we command and not to abandon it.

"Can I ask you, Mr. President, to explain all that yourself to your people, to all United States citizens, telling them we are resolved to sacrifice ourselves in the struggle we are leading for all free men."

The Premier pictured the pressure of Germany's superior numbers and material on France, saying that "for six days and six nights our divisions have been fighting without an hour of rest. . . . The enemy is today almost at the gates of Paris."

Says Speech Serves as Reply.

WASHINGTON, June 13 (A. P.). The White House said today that President Roosevelt, by "coincidence," had in effect replied to Premier Reynaud's appeal for assistance last Monday even before he knew it was being made.

The presidential utterance which serves as a reply, said Stephen Early, White House secretary, was the address Mr. Roosevelt delivered Monday night at Charlottesville, Va. In that he asserted this country would extend full material support to the Allies.

M. Reynaud asked in his appeal for all aid short of an expeditionary force. Mr. Early said the appeal actually arrived at the State Department here after Mr. Roosevelt returned from Charlottesville. A previous telegram from Ambassador William Bullitt in Paris had announced a communication from M. Reynaud was on the way, but the President, Mr. Early asserted, had no information as to what the message contained before it was received here.

The text of M. Reynaud's appeal as transmitted by Mr. Bullitt was made public at the White House today, a few hours after being given out in France. Addressed to the Secretary of State and marked "Rush" and "Personal for the President" it was prefaced by the following paragraph from Mr. Bullitt:

"I have just received from Paul Reynaud, President of the Council of Ministers, the following message to you. He telephoned to me and asked me to transmit it immediately since his own code clerks could not possibly do the work. This is the full text of the message referred to in my telegram earlier today."

Had No Knowledge of Contents.

Mr. Early said that the President had not received even the gist of the Reynaud appeal before he delivered his address to the graduating class at the University of Virginia.

As for the text from Mr. Bullitt, he added, that started coming in at the State Department at 10:30 P. M., Eastern standard time, Monday and its transmission from the embassy in Paris was not completed until an hour later.

He also said that the message had not been turned over to the Paris embassy until about 15 minutes before Mr. Roosevelt started to speak (at 7:15 P. M., New York time).

The "telegram earlier today" to which Bullitt referred was described as not having reached the President prior to the Charlottesville speech—if it ever reached him.

Later Mr. Early called in reporters to tell them that the earlier telegram, was merely a "notification Bullitt would transmit a message from Reynaud."

"The coincidence of the request and the Charlottesville address," the Secretary said, "is that the President started to speak about fifteen minutes after the message was turned over to the American embassy in Paris."

Envoys Had Urged Action.

This coincidence, he said, would indicate that the President is entirely familiar with the French situation.

M. Reynaud also spoke in his Monday message of an earlier appeal to Mr. Roosevelt, but Mr. Early said he did not know to what the Premier referred. Ambassador Bullitt in Paris, like Ambassador Joseph Kennedy in London, has urged on behalf of the Allies that the United States open its resources to Britain and France, he explained.

The fact that appeals were being relayed by the envoys was first reported last week. Subsequently arrangements were completed for disposal of surplus planes and other equipment to private manufacturers, who could resell to the Allies.

The presidential secretary said that Mr. Roosevelt had made no answer directly to M. Reynaud's appeal on Monday.

"We consider the Charlottesville address," he said, "a complete answer to this request."

Asked whether a similar request had been submitted formally by England, Mr. Early replied in the negative.

Text of Reynaud's Message

French Premier's Appeal to Roosevelt Tells of Desperate Plight of Poilus.

JUN 14 1940

TOURS, France, June 13 (A. P.).—The text of Premier Reynaud's message of June 10 to President Roosevelt, issued today along with the official introduction, follows:

The following message is published in France and the United States by agreement between Mr. Roosevelt, President of the United States, and M. Reynaud, Premier of France:

Mr. President, I wish first to express to you my deep gratitude for the generous aid which you have decided to accord us in aviation, material and armaments.

For six days and six nights our divisions have been fighting without an hour of rest against an army of crushing superiority in man power and material. The enemy today is almost at the gates of Paris.

We are struggling in front of Paris. We are struggling behind Paris. We will shut ourselves up in one of our provinces and if we are pursued we will go to North Africa, and, if need be, to our possession in America.

Part of the Government has already left Paris. I myself am going to the armies. It will be to intensify the struggle with all the forces we command and not to abandon it. Can I sak you, Mr. President, to explain all that yourself to your people, to all citizens of the United States, telling them that we are resolved to sacrifice ourselves in the struggle we are leading for all free men?

At the hour I speak to you another dictator has just struck France in the back. A new frontier is menaced. The naval war is going to open.

You have generously replied to the appeal I sent you some days ago across the Atlantic. Today, June 10, it is my duty to make a new and larger demand. At the same time you state this situation to the men and women of America I beseech you to declare publicly that the United States accord to the Allies their moral and material support in all means save the dispatch of an expeditionary corps. I beseech you to make this before it is too late. I know the gravity of such a gesture. The gravity itself demands that it must not intervene too late.

You sai[illegible]urself on October 5, 1937: "[illegible]forced, and we are forced [illegible] things in the face.

The peace, liberty and security of 90 per cent of the population of the world are put in peril by the 10 per cent of the others who are threatening the breakdown of all international law and order. Certainly the 90 per cent who wish to live in peace under the reign of law in conformity with moral principles which have been universally accepted through the centuries can and must find a way to make their will prevail."

The hour now comes for these 90 per cent of the citizens of the world to unite against the mortal danger which menaces us. I have confidence in the solidarity of the American people in this vital struggle the Allies are leading for their own safety, but also for the safety of American democracy.

1,800,000 Nazis Push Toward Capital

[By the Associated Press.]

Paris, June 13—The defense line in the battle for France is holding, a military spokesman declared today—holding under the heavy strain of new German divisions which have been combined with the old to make a total of 120 (about 1,800,000 men) striving to crush the French.

The spokesman said that while the French would continue the defense around Paris—where a five-mile gain by counter-attack was reported earlier—they would not defend the city itself.

Paris was declared an "open city" to spare it from the devastation of total war.

The French have no intention of fighting in Paris itself.

American-made bombing planes, whose efficiency, the spokesman said, has been proved, helped considerably in holding the German offensive.

JUN 14 1940

30.24-2949

Gains Made By Small Counter-Attacks

The spokesman said that the French line as a whole had held, despite the fact that some units have not been relieved since the first southward German offensive on the Somme nine days ago. German units, he said, have been relieved two or three times.

A big French counter-offensive is not yet possible, although some gains have been made by small counter-attacks, he added.

One of these was reported to have driven the Germans back five miles from the northern suburbs of Paris, in the region of Beaumont—only twelve miles from the fringe of the capital and twenty from its center.

The French acknowledged:

1. Establishment of a German bridgehead on the south bank of the Marne, near Chateau Thierry, about forty-five miles east-northeast of Paris.

2. A German drive apparently aimed at capture of Le Havre, strategic port, about 110 miles northwest of Paris at the mouth of the Seine. The Nazis there were said to be moving toward the coast by way of Caudebec, about twenty-five miles east of La Havre.

3. The loss of Reims (already claimed by the German). Reims, about eighty miles northeast of Paris, was said to have been exposed to the flanking attacks of a whole mechanized army corps. Today tanks and armored cars were reported to have crashed head-on into Reims, forcing the French to retire.

JUN 14 1940

Everywhere along the Northern front, from the Channel coast and the valley of the Seine to Montmedy, northern anchor of the Maginot Line, the situation is "serious," the spokesman acknowledged, but he added that the line, though flexible, holds fast.

At several points small units have counter-attacked, he went on, showing that the spirit of the poilus and their British comrades-in-arms has not been broken.

More Aid From America Needed

Arrival of new planes, tanks and other armament would have an extremely important effect on the outcome of the battle for France, the spokesman declared, referring to the need for more aid from America.

The spokesman emphasized the heavy strain the French have been under from the Germans' superiority in numbers and equipment.

The spokesman declared that the French would defend their lines in front of Paris and if forced back would defend them south of the capital. His statement was issued at Tours, one of the seats of the French Government, and relayed through Paris.

"We do not want to battle in Paris itself," he said, explaining that the French forces would move back rather than risk destruction of the city. The Germans, he asserted, would be responsible for any destruction of the city.

He added that there would be no "official" removal of the Paris populace, although thousands had left on their own accord. All public services, such as gas, light, water and police, are still functioning in the city.

The military governor, General Hering, left Paris to take his army command after posting notices in public that the capital would be "open." General Dentz was left in charge.

As the notices went up this morning, the powerfully equipped German legions were closing in on the capital from the west, north and east, with the defenders backed practically into the suburbs.

Pressure On Both Sides Of Capital

This morning's high command communique, although stating that the battle for the capital continued with "undiminished intensity," said the situation had changed but little overnight. It said:

"Action continues on the entire front between the sea and the Argonne with the same intensity.

"Our troops unceasingly restrain the enemy push, which is increasing in particular on both sides of the capital, on lower Seine and on the Marne.

"On the whole front the situation has varied little since last night's communique."

The French announced that their bombing planes, striving to disrupt the German rear guard, sources of supply and lines of communication behind the northern front from the Channel coast to the Maginot Line, had bombed Mannheim, Neustadt and Frankfort in western Germany.

Nazis Stopped In Only One Sector

The French counter-attack in the Beaumont region apparently succeeded in stopping the German advance in only one sector of the Paris front, in the Evreux-Pacy area, below the Seine, which the Germans reached yesterday in an attempt to swing behind the city.

German penetration to Pacy-sur-Eure, forty-five miles from Paris, was acknowledged last night by the French high command.

The Germans had sought to go around the city to the south in the hope of forming a junction with another column pressing on Meaux, some twenty miles northeast of Paris on the Marne.

Farther down the Seine the Germans forced *(one word censored)* passage between Pont de l'Arche and Mantes, about thirty miles northwest of Paris. Germans in the Seine Valley apparently intended to cut Le Havre off from other Channel ports.

The battle line before Paris was said roughly to swing from the Seine on the west up through the Beaumont area, to the Chantilly forests and the Senlis region on the north, and then east to Crepy-en-Valois, thence south to Chateau Thierry on the Marne.

Front Described

The lines in the Beaumont region were said to be the closest to Paris.

The French said that the eastern wing of the northern front ran through the Reims region, thence northeast to Juniville to pass through the Argonne area to Montmedy where it joined the Maginot Line.

The situation of Reims (which the Germans say has been captured) was not clear. It was indicated that the Germans might be in possession of at least part of the city since fighting was in progress on the Reims mountains just to the south.

A delicate point developed overnight on the French front when the defenders in the northeast were compelled to fall back eight miles from Rethel south of Juniville in the Aisne region, north of Reims, where it was said the Germans apparently were trying to turn the Maginot Line.

Montmedy, anchor of the Maginot Line, is only forty-five miles east of Rethel.

No Attack By Italians

The Italians, said the spokesman, have not yet attacked France, and he said there had been no naval action involving Italy.

The Germans smashed forward, with the French exacting huge losses nearly every foot of the way, from the west along the Seine, from the north down to the Oise and Ourcq valleys, and from the east along the Marne.

The French announced that the Germans had crossed the Marne, with the French falling back along a line from Meaux to Chateau-Thierry. Meaux is twenty-six miles from the center of Paris.

In stating that the French armies were holding the Germans west of Paris, at Evreux and Pacy-sur-Eure, the high command disclosed the Germans were well below the Seine in that sector.

In addition to these main drives, the Germans were engaged in two other important thrusts. One was a drive by part of the strong German right wing northwestward toward Caudebec, which is only about thirty miles from the important French port of Le Havre. The second was the great battle for the cathedral town of Reims, where the Germans rushed into the fight an entire mechanized army corps of 80,000 men and about 3,000 tanks and armored cars.

Marne—1914, 1918 And Now

In the first battle of the Marne, in September of 1914, the Allies scored their first decisive victory, finally halting the Kaiser's men after their drive through Belgium and southward into France.

In the second battle, in July and August of 1918, the Allies won again, this victory turning the tide in the final year of the war.

But, whereas the French had the British Expeditionary Force helping them in 1914 and American troops in 1918, today they were fighting alone on the Marne.

France's new front in the Alps along Italy's frontier was said to have remained quiet, with the French forces ready for any threat.

The Air Ministry announced last night that French heavy and light bombers had "operated day and night on the back areas of the enemy, considerably embarrassing his maneuvers."

"Numerous convoys, marshaling yards and places of troop concentrations have notably been attacked by bombs," said a communique, adding that in addition our heavy bomber squadrons penetrated deeply into enemy territory and carried out numerous bombardments of military objectives, factories and railways."

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Whole Situation Serious.

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At several points small units have counter-attacked, he went on, showing that the spirit of the bearded poilus and their bolstering British comrades in arms has not been broken.

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French Report Lines Holding

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JUN 14 1940

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Firing Continues on Rhine.

BASLE, Switzerland, June 13 (A. P.).—The French resumed today their daily shelling of the German forts along the Rhine River north of Basle. It continued throughout the early morning, but the Nazis maintained the silence which spokesmen in Berlin had said might be broken soon.

Baden villages in the strategic corner north and northeast of Basle lay smoldering in ruins from the daily assault, and foreign observers wondered why the Germans, with occasional exceptions, had replied only with infrequent light bursts of fire from the big guns of the powerful Istein Rock fortress in the last few days.

Military experts said that apparent reductions in forces on both the German and French sides of the Rhine in the last twenty-four hours indicated that neither planned to launch an offensive across the river.

However, German troops remained in the Black Forest, north of the Swiss frontier, where they had been concentrated just before Italy's entrance into the war.

The Swiss desire to maintain friendly relations with Italy was indicated by continuation of the Swiss airlines' daily commercial flights from Locarno to Rome.

The Earlier Reports.

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BERLIN HINTS NAZIS MAY NOT SPARE PARIS

JUN 14 1940

Questions "Open City" Factor In View Of Expected Surrender Call

Claims Vanguard Of German Army Is Within 8 Miles Of Capital

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 13—Authoritative reports of an impending German radio ultimatum for surrender of Paris, with the alternative of devastation, were followed tonight by a published report that the French would not defend the city from within.

The report was carried under a Paris dateline by DNB. One interpretation here was that the French decision had spared the beautiful city on the Seine from the fate of bomb and shell smashed Warsaw.

None could say, however, whether it could be regarded as satisfactory in advance of the expected demand from the German high command that the French capital actually surrender.

Fate Of Paris Uncertain

This left uncertain the real war fate of Paris.

The French said they would fight before Paris and, if necessary, behind the city—but not in the capital.

With German forces on three sides, Germans were certain that the fate of Paris would be decided "within the next few hours."

A German spokesman indicated that the vanguard of the present German encirclement offensive was only about eight miles from the heart of Paris.

Authorized circles said the "surrender or else" demand likely would be presented to Paris just as it was to Warsaw in last September's Polish campaign and to Rotterdam in the May invasion of the Netherlands.

Warsaw Devastated

Warsaw chose to fight and was devastated. Rotterdam gave up after Germany's *Stuka* dive-bombers showed what they could do to the Dutch city. Now it is Paris' turn to decide.

The authoritative *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, a commentary, said the question of Paris "raises itself with growing urgency" as the fighting rages in the immediate neighborhood.

Germany wishes and intends to protect Paris from the destruction of war, the commentary added, but this depends on the French leadership.

The issue is, *Dienst Aus Deutschland* went on, "whether the city of Paris as an extensive stronghold of the French front will be defended or not.

Two Examples Cited

"For existing alternatives of destruction or preservation the war's course so far has presented two striking examples."

Brussels, which was not defended, remained "practically untouched," it was said, while Warsaw is the precedent for the other alternative.

Germans jubilantly received the high command's announcement that more than 100,000 Allied prisoners had been taken since the big offensive against France was started June 5. These were said to include 26,000 who surrendered on the Channel coast at St. Valery when the German sweep toward the Seine cut off escape by sea.

Six Generals Captured

Among the St. Valery prisoners were said to be five French generals and one British. Besides, "immense booty fell into German hands," the high command said in its daily communique.

The high command declared "operations are progressing rapidly along the entire front of attack." The Marne defense line east and northeast of Paris was said to have been "crossed in fighting at many points."

Chalons-sur-Marne was reported captured as the Germans surged across battlefields of the World War. This Marne river town lies 125 miles from Paris and its capture was viewed as a threat to the rear of the French Maginot Line.

Planes Help Troops

The communique said fighting and dive-bombing units of the air force aided ground forces in the Chalons-sur-Marne region and along the coast, the western extremity of the French front.

In the coastal action, it was said, "one transport and one large tugboat loaded with troops were sunk and another transport of approximately 10,000 tons as well as a larger number of smaller ships were severely damaged."

"Several steamers" were said to have been sunk in a submarine attack on "a strong enemy convoy."

Twenty barrage balloons at Le Havre, a vital French port at the mouth of the Seine, were shot down.

Four Planes Shot Down

Destroyer planes were reported to have shot down four of fifteen British planes which attempted to raid the Trondheim (Norway) airport. The high command set the number of Allied plane losses in yesterday's operations at nineteen and acknowledged four German planes were missing.

The high command acknowledged further Allied raids on northern Germany, but again insisted that military targets escaped bombardment.

If there was any apprehension over the Mediterranean situation it was not noticeable in informed circles. These quarters said the political effect of Italy's entrance into the war was in accord with German expectations.

Turkey Out Of It

These circles felt that Turkey was definitely to be counted out of the war.

Asked in a press conference to define the difference between non-belligerency and neutrality, an authorized spokesman said today: "If you want to know the exact difference just consult American newspapers."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The reference went without further explanation. Some quarters have said that aid from the United States to the Allies has changed American neutrality into non-belligerence.]

Nazis Sweeping Toward Paris

TOURS, June 13 (A. P.).—German troops tonight were officially acknowledged to be pouring over three bridgeheads on the Seine in an effort to complete from the west the encirclement of Paris.

JUN 14 1940

The night French communique said:

"On both sides of Paris the battle is becoming increasingly violent. To the west of the capital new forces attacked south of Rouen. Motorized armored columns began to pour over the bridgeheads of Louviers, of Andelys and Vernon in the direction of Pacy-sur-Eure and Evreux. Dreux and Evreux have been bombarded. One enemy aviator machine-gunned a column of refugees.

"To the north of Paris twelve divisions, at least, attacked between Senlis and Betz. To the east the battle has been still more violent than on the preceding days. Enemy armored divisions have crossed the Marne from Chateau Thierry to Dormans in the direction of Montmirail.

"Other divisions crossing to the east of Reims were pushing in the Châlons-sur-Marne. Enemy forces thrown into the struggle between the sea and the Meuse (river) can be evaluated at more than a hundred divisions. In spite of numerical inferiority our armies continue to fight magnificently."

British

London, June 13 (AP).—*Air Ministry Communique:*

"Intensified bombing attacks by the R. A. F. on enemy concentrations in areas east of Rouen continued throughout yesterday. Troop concentrations and columns of armored vehicles were heavily bombed. In the course of these operations three enemy bombers were shot down. Three of our aircraft are missing.

"During the night heavy bombers of the R. A. F. carried out a series of attacks on enemy's lines of communications ranging from coast to the forest of Ardennes. Damage was done to railway lines and road junctions. Ammunition dumps were blown up and fires started.

"Enemy airdromes were also attacked. Hangars were destroyed and runways damaged. All our aircraft returned. Aircraft of fleet air arm and of coastal command of the R. A. F. attacked enemy motor torpedo boats in Boulogne harbor. One boat was sunk and two others damaged. Damage was also done to the jetty and a lorry park nearby was heavily machine-gunned.

"The airdrome at Vernes, near Trondheim (Norway), and enemy supply ships near Bergen (Norway) were also successfully attacked. Over battle zone in France our fighters shot down seven enemy aircraft yesterday. None of our fighters is missing.

"In the Middle East attacks were carried out by R. A. F. bombers on the Italian base at Assab, on the Red Sea, where the power house, petrol dump and barracks were destroyed. Diredawa, in Ethiopia on rail line from Addis Ababa, was also attacked and ammunition dump blown up."

LONDON.

The Air Ministry issued the following communique:

"During yesterday aircraft of the fleet air arm in co-operation with coastal command aircraft carried out successful attacks upon enemy vessels in Boulogne harbor.

"A motor speedboat was blown up and many bombs were seen to burst over other craft of this type and among ammunition barges.

"The harbor mole and military objectives ashore were also successfully bombed.

"Last night aircraft of the coastal command carried out a bombing attack on the enemy airdrome at Vernes, Norway. Hits were made on the runways and barracks and upon enemy aircraft assembled on the airdrome. Enemy supply ships were also bombed near Bergen."

Italian

ROME, June 13 (AP).—The second Italian war communique, issued today, said:

Carrying out a previously arranged plan, the air force carried out further bombardment operations against enemy aerial and naval bases. Of particular importance was action against Bizerta and a night attack on Toulon.

At Bizerta huge fires were started and damage was caused to buildings. Nine planes may be considered put out of action on the ground. All our planes returned to their bases safely.

In the Mediterranean an Italian submarine torpedoed a cruiser and a 10,000-ton tanker.

On the Cyrenaican frontier at Tobruk an attempted English aerial and naval attack was repelled by naval, aerial and land forces.

There was slight damage to buildings. A small Italian minesweeper was sunk.

In Italian East Africa enemy aviation bombarded the airports of Asmara, Gura, Adi Ugri and Agordut. There was slight material damage and ten dead among nationals and natives.

From additional information the number of planes brought down by our fighters yesterday over Cyrenaica totaled six confirmed.

Enemy aircraft, probably English, made attacks on some northern Italian cities. Bombs which fell on Turin, an open city, caused slight damage and some casualties among the civilian population. A detailed account of this enemy action will be given later.

French

TOURS, June 13 (AP).—The French high command communique issued here tonight said:

On both sides of Paris the battle is becoming increasingly violent. To the west of the capital, new forces attacked south of Rouen. Motorized armored columns began to pour over the bridgeheads of Louviers, of Andelys and Vernon in the direction of Pacy-sur-Eure and Evreux.

Dreux and Evreux have been bombarded. One enemy aviator machine-gunned a column of refugees.

To the north of Paris twelve divisions, at least, attacked between Senlis and Betz.

To the east, the battle has been still more violent than on preceding days. Enemy armored divisions have crossed the Marne from Chateau-Thierry to Dormans in the direction of Montmirail. Other divisions crossing to the east of Rheims were pushing in the direction of Chalons-sur-Marne.

Enemy forces thrown into the struggle between the sea and the Meuse can be evaluated at more than 100 divisions. In spite of numerical inferiority, our armies continue to fight magnificently.

The Communique

The text of the second Italian war communique follows:

"Carrying out a previously arranged plan, the air force carried out further bombardment operations against enemy aerial and naval bases.

"Of particular importance was action against Bizerta and a night attack on Toulon.

"At Bizerta huge fires were started and damage caused to buildings. Nine planes may be consideerd put out of action on the ground. All our planes returned to their bases safely.

"In the Mediterranean an Italian submarine torpedoed a cruiser and a 10,000-ton tanker.

"On the Cyrenaican frontier at Tobruk an attempted English aerial and naval attack was repelled by naval, aerial and land forces.

"There was slight damage to buildings.

(A British Broadcasting Corporation report this morning said photographs taken by British pilots who participated in the air raid on the Italian base at Tobruck clearly show "the considerable damage that has been caused.")

"A small Italian mine sweeper was sunk.

"In Italian East Africa enemy aviation bombarded the airport of Asmara, Gura, Adi, Ugri and Agordut. There was slight material damage and ten dead among nationals and natives.

"From additional information the number of planes brought down by our fighters yesterday over Cyrenaica totaled six confirmed.

"Enemy aircraft, probably English, made attacks on some northern Italian cities. Bombs which fell on Turin, an open city, caused slight damage and some casualties among the civilian population."

Gas-Mask Control

In the wake of reports of Allied bomb raids on northern Italia cities and unspecified Allied action against the Ligurian coast yesterday, the Government announced rigorous control of the manufacture and prices of gas masks, although the industry remained in private hands.

It was reported here that the proclamation of war published in Addis Ababa by the Duke of Aosta, Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia, brought announcement of loyalty from Moslem communities, one of which promised that the Moslems would "sacrifice themselves to the last man" for Italy.

At Naples, directors of Italy's $7,000,000 Exposition of Overseas Territories which opened a month ago, were informed that Premier Mussolini had decided to close the show.

BERLIN, June 13 (AP).—The German high command said tonight that fighting and dive-bombing units of the air force aided ground defenses in the region of Chalons-sur-Marne and along the coast, the western extremity of the French front.

In the coastal action, it was said, "one transport and one large tugboat loaded with troops were sunk, another transport of approximately 10,000 tons, as well as a larger number of smaller ships, were severely damaged." "Several steamers" were said to have been sunk in a submarine attack on "a strong enemy convoy."

Twenty barrage balloons at Le Havre, the vital French port at the mouth of the Seine, were shot down. Nazi destroyer planes were reported to have shot down four of fifteen British planes which attempted to raid the Trondheim, Norway airport, and the high command set the number of Allied plane losses in yesterday's operations at nineteen, acknowledging that four German planes were missing.

Further Allied raids on northern Germany were admitted, but the high command insisted that military targets escaped bombardment.

Clear Of Troops, Paris Tells Berlin

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 14 1940

Berlin, June 13—Reliable, although unofficial, sources said tonight that the French, through United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt, have advised Germany that all troops have been removed from Paris.

The report said that the American Ambassador, in a message on behalf of the French Government, said only firemen and police were remaining in Paris.

The Germans have emphasized that Paris might meet the fate of Warsaw or Rotterdam, both badly bombed, if the French insisted on defending the city against the German forces now almost half encircling it.

Donald R. Heath, United States Charge d'Affaires, declined to deny that he had received such a communication on behalf of the French Government from Bullitt. He said merely, "I have no comment."

DNB, the official German news agency, later carried a brief dispatch under a Paris date line saying it was officially announced that Paris would not be defended, apparently sparing the capital from the war.

Nazis Demanding City's Surrender

With the Germans, according to authorized sources, preparing to demand the surrender of Paris, the Nazi juggernaut struck heavily far to the east of the French capital today. There the high command reported the capture of Chalons-sur-Marne in a move apparently threatening directly the French Maginot Line from the rear.

The strong German gesture in the direction of the Maginot defenses followed reported heavy cannonading at the extremity of the Maginot Line near the Swiss border.

Chalons-sur-Marne is about 125 miles east of Paris and almost directly south of the western end of the Maginot fortifications.

The high command reported that the Marne river—the farthest point of penetration by Kaiser Wilhelm's armies—had been crossed in several places from Chalons toward Paris, carrying the Germans farther south than they ever got in the World War.

The French line, already thinned out by the constant extension to keep contact with the Maginot on one end and the Atlantic Coast on the other, presented what German sources said was the fullest opportunity for the Nazi troops to hit at various points.

German advances were reported eastward between the

30.24-2953

30.24-2953

Meuse river and the Argonne Forest—a sector guarded by Verdun, of bloody World War memory. Verdun is the flank guard to the western end of the Maginot Line.

Some German sources said the fate of Paris most likely would be decided "within the next hours."

Surrender To Be Demanded By Radio

It was said here that anyone seeing the devastating effect of bombs and cannonading on Warsaw and Rotterdam could picture Paris in ashes if the Germans pressed the attack in the same manner in the event of French refusal to save the city by evacuating it.

JUN 14 1940

A brief air attack laid the heart of Rotterdam in ruins and the core of Warsaw was smashed.

Authorized sources said the French would be asked by the German high command in a radio broadcast to surrender the capital.

The high command said more than 100,000 prisoners had been taken since the Germans began their offensive against Paris on June 5. Allied losses in war material were said to be enormous.

Authoritative circles said the strongest hope prevailed here that the French would follow the example of the Belgians, who withdrew from their capital rather than make a stand which might have resulted in its destruction.

Havre Almost Reached

The spokesman only indirectly indicated how near German troops were to Paris. He said they were as far from the heart of Paris as Zehlendorf is from the heart of Berlin. (Zehlendorf is a suburb about eight miles from the center of Berlin.)

The Germans are expected to close the ring around Paris quickly, authorized sources said.

Le Havre, on the extreme right wing, "no longer constitutes a problem," the spokesman also announced. That city has nearly been reached, according to the latest reports from the front.

At St. Valery-en-Caux, on the English Channel coast, it was said, anti-tank guns sank a transport and that French merchant vessels surrendered immediately afterward. Another transport was sunk at Le Havre by the air force, these sources said.

North of Paris a German tank division was said to have destroyed thirty-four out of a force of forty enemy tanks.

Today's Communique

The text of today's German communique follows:

"Attempts by French and English troops encircled on the coast of St. Valery to escape across the sea were frustrated.

"As already announced, this fighting group capitulated and over 26,000 prisoners, among whom were five French and one English generals, as well as immense booty, fell into German hands.

"Our artillery, scoring numerous hits, forced a loaded transport to return to the harbor after an attempt to sail. Another ship exploded after being fired upon by anti-tank guns.

"Operations are progressing rapidly along the entire front of attack.

"The Marne was crossed in fighting at many points.

"In Champagne, our pursuing divisions took Chalons and crossed the battlefields of 1915. Between the Argonne (forest) and the Meuse (river) the attack also gained ground. According to preliminary reports, the number of prisoners since June 5, when the new operations began, is over 100,000.

"The enemy's losses of war materials also were considerable.

"200 Tanks Captured"

"Two armies of the western wing with the support of all weapons succeeded in destroying or capturing over 200 enemy tanks. Despite bad weather, fighting and dive-bombing units on June 12 participated in ground fighting with the army, especially in the Chalons-sur-Marne region and the coast.

"In the course of this action, one transport and one large tugboat loaded with troops were sunk, another transport of approximately 10,000 tons, as well as a larger number of smaller ships, were severely damaged. Twenty enemy balloons of the balloon barrage were shot down at Le Havre.

"Four British Planes Downed"

"In Norway, our destroyer planes shot down in an air fight four of fifteen British planes which attempted to raid the ariport near Trondheim.

"A number of bombs dropped by the enemy in northern Germany did not hit military targets. The enemy's total air losses were nineteen planes, six of which were shot down in air fights, nine by anti-aircraft and the rest on the ground. Four of our own planes were missing."

Rear of Maginot Line Menaced

JUN 14 1940

BERLIN, June 13 (A. P.).—With German troops almost surrounding the northern environs of Paris, the Nazi juggernaut struck heavily far to the east of the French capital today and the High Command reported the capture of Chalons-sur-Marne in a move apparently threatening directly the Maginot Line from the rear. The move followed reports of heavy cannonading at the extremity of the Maginot Line near the Swiss border.

Chalons-sur-Marne is about 125 miles east of Paris and almost directly south of the western end of the Maginot fortifications.

The High Command reported that the Marne River—the farthest point of penetration by Kaiser Wilhelm's armies—had been crossed in several places from Chalons toward Paris, carrying the Germans farther south than they ever reached in the world war.

The French line, already thinned by the constant extension to keep contact with the Maginot on one end and the Atlantic coast on the other, presented what German sources said was the fullest opportunity for the Nazi troops to hit at various points.

German advances were reported eastward between the Meuse river and the Argonne Forest—a sector guarded by Verdun, of bloody world war memory. Verdun is the flank guard to the western end of the Maginot Line.

The picture of Paris facing the fate of Warsaw and Rotterdam was drawn again by authorized sources as German troops forced their way almost to the outskirts of the city. Some German source said the fate of Paris most likely would be decided "within the next hours."

DNB, the official German news agency, carried a brief dispatch tonight under a Paris dateline saying that it was officially announced that Paris would not be defended, apparently sparing the capital from the war.

Notification Is Reported.

Reliable although unofficial spokesmen said tonight that the French, through United States Ambassador Bullitt, had advised Germany that all troops have been removed from Paris.

The report said the ambassador, on behalf of the French Government, had said that only firemen and policemen were remaining in Paris.

[The State Department in Washington later in the day confirmed the fact that Bullitt had acted.]

The Germans have emphasized that Paris might meet the fate of Warsaw or Rotterdam, both badly bombed, if the French insisted on defending the city.

Donald R. Heath, United States Charge d'Affaries, declined to deny that he had received such a communication from Mr. Bullitt. He said merely "I have no comment."

Authorized sources said that the French would be asked by the German High Command in a radio broadcast to surrender the capital.

The High Command said that more than 100,000 prisoners had been taken since the Germans began their offensive against Paris on June 5. Allied losses in war material were said to be enormous.

Eight Miles From Paris.

The spokesmen only indirectly indicated the nearness of the German troops to Paris. They said that they were as far from the heart of Paris as Zehlendorf is from the center of Berlin. Zehlendorf is about eight miles out.

Nazi spokesmen said that with the fall of Chalons-sur-Marne 200 new French tanks had been captured.

A communique said that off the coast a big "tug steamer" filled with troops had been sunk by German bombers, which also damaged a transport of 10,000 tons and a number of smaller vessels.

Twenty balloons of the balloon barrage protecting Havre were reported shot down.

At St. Valery-en-Caux, on the English Channel coast, it was said that anti-tank guns sank a transport and that French merchant vessels surrendered immediately afterward. Another transport was sunk at Havre by the air force, these spokesmen said.

Havre "no longer constitutes a problem," it was said

That city has nearly been reached, according to the latest reports from the front.

News from the southern theater of the war opened up by Italy's entry into the conflict was scarce in Berlin. Germans explained that this was because the axis armies were still operating separately, although they have symbolic contacts through liaison officers.

TOURS, June 13 (A. P.).—The French Council of Ministers was reported tonight to have decided to continue French resistance "up to the end." The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Churchill and the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax.

Nazi Crack At America

JUN 14 1940

German Press Comments On "Stop Hitler Now" Movement In U. S.

Berlin, June 13 (AP)—The German press, commenting today on the "stop-Hitler-now" movement in the United States, remarked:

"That is easy to say several thousand kilometers from the Marne. Weygand (French Generalissimo) would like to carry through, too, but he will not make it any more."

British Bomb Foes In Europe, Africa

JUN 14 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 13—For the third day of unrelenting air attacks, British flyers dived through anti-aircraft fire today and came back to their bases with accounts of smashed enemy hangars, ships set afire and troop and supply centers blasted in Norway, France and Africa.

Not a single raiding plane was reported lost—but at home one ship plunged in flames, apparently after hiting a balloon cable, and another drew the fire of its own land batteries for a few minutes until it could be identified.

Ships At Bergen Reported Hit

In Norway: Bombers who groped through mist and fog bombed German shipping in Bergen harbor by the dull red glare of the fires they started along the waterfront. A fort, an anti-aircraft battery and ships in the harbor were reported hit. A German airdrome at Vernes also was bombed, wrecking runways and hangars. German ground crews who rushed from their quarters were machine gunned by the diving planes.

In The North Sea: Planes "blind bombing" through fog attacked two German destroyers, but could not see whether they were hit.

In France: British navy flyers claimed their bombs blew up a German motor speedboat and damaged other ships and ammunition barges in the German-held port of Boulogne.

Raids Extend To Eritrea

In Africa: Operating from bases in Egypt, the west coast province of Kenya and perhaps other fields, British bombers continued raids on Italian ships, airdromes and land supply and troop centers in Libya on the Mediterranean, Italian-conquered Abyssinia and Eritrea along the Red Sea. Blenheim bombers were credited with direct hits on airdromes, ports and munitions dumps in Eritrea, and at Diredawa, Abyssinia. Macaaca, near Assab, across the lower end of the Red Sea from the British protectorate of Aden, and objectives at the towns of Asmara and Gura were attacked.

Ports in Libya also were bombed a second time. Meanwhile, flyers from Egypt and British South Africa claimed they scored heavy blows in their raids yesterday on troop and supply bases in Abyssinia.

Bomber Shot Down In Aden

The British also were attacked. German planes were seen over the southeast coast of England, apparently on a scouting mission. Five Arabs were killed and six wounded and one bomber, supposedly Italian, was shot down during raids on parts of Aden.

Continued Italian attacks on Malta, British naval stronghold in the Mediterranean, were said to have killed at least thirty civilians and wounded thirty others and seven soldiers.

Admit 6,000 Were Captured

Trapped by masses of German troops, about 6,000 British and French soldiers were captured at St. Valery-en-Caux on France's English Channel coast, it was disclosed as Britain rushed thousands of troops, guns and tanks across the Channel to support the French defenders of Paris.

"Fresh reinforcements are in line and fighting under French orders," military informants said.

The capture of Allied troops at St. Valery occurred as they were running short of ammunition and reduced to pinched food rations.

Some Escape, Defend Havre

High cliffs and heavy fog prevented the escape by sea of more than "a comparatively small number" of the surrounded Allies, but two British brigades escaped with French units and fell back to aid in the defense of Le Havre, France's vital port of communication with England.

(The German high command reported yesterday that 20,000 prisoners had been captured at St. Valery, including six generals and "incalculable amounts" of war booty.)

Sending Every Available Man

Britain and Polish soldiers returning from northern Norway after the Allies abandoned the ore-shipping port of Narvik were rushed off to the Continent to strengthen resistance to the German advance.

"Every available man, rifle, gun and tank is being sent to the aid of France," the *Daily Herald* declared. "The War Office is gathering every article of equipment to hasten their dispatch."

The number of reinforcements was said to run into the thousands.

German Planes Driven Off

While Royal Air Force bombers struck at the German right wing encircling Paris, and warplanes based in Egypt renewed their attack on objectives in Italian Libya, the Germans feinted at Britain with a series of flights over the southeast coast during the night and early today. Anti-aircraft defenses drove the invaders off.

An airplane which drew anti-aircraft fire last night in a flight over the Suffolk coast was identified today as a "friendly" craft. Identification was made after two rounds were fired.

A plane believed to be British crashed into a flour mill on the east coast and set it afire. The plane apparently had hit a balloon barrage cable. The only trace of the plane was a small piece found on a dock. It was presumed the craft fell into the sea.

Secret Defense Session

A secret session of the House of Commons on home defense will be held next Thursday, Major Clement R. Attlee, spokesman for Prime Minister Churchill, announced today.

The session originally was set for last Tuesday but was postponed. It will be the second secret meeting of Commons during the war.

Attlee told Commons he couldn't say when Churchill would make his next general statement of the war. It had been expected that Churchill might make a statement today.

With diplomatic activity lively in Moscow since Italy entered the war, British Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps might see Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Russian Premier-Foreign Commissar, today, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow reported. The Turkish Ambassador was reported by the agency to have seen Molotoff twice in recent days.

Would Divert Bet Money

Oswald Lewis, Conservative member of Parliament, suggested to Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood that all betting and bookmaking be suppressed and be replaced by issuance of loan bonds on which periodical drawing could be based.

Lewis said that under this plan "the large sums which otherwise would be used for betting would be lent to the state instead."

Curtailment of horse and dog racing were announced in the Commons.

London newspapers stressed the urgency of France's need for aid, suggesting that even untrained and incompletely equipped divisions be rushed to the Continent.

Aid To Ally "First Duty"

The *Times* declared that "by common consent," French requirements take "absolute precedence to the defense of these islands."

"If the enemy is thrown back from the gates of Paris, he has lost the War," this paper said.

"We have to call upon our own workers and appeal to our American friends for haste and yet more urgent haste," the *Times* said, adding:

"The great American republic realizes that the threat to its ideals is deadly and immediate, and its statesmen are determined to play their own part, not as lukewarm sympathizers, but with the potency of their vast resources, in the universal defense."

British See AFL Aid

Labor Minister Ernest Bevin told the American Chamber of Commerce today he believed that the efforts of President Roosevelt and of William Green and Matthew Woll, of the American Federation of Labor, would result in "cooperation in stemming the tide of brutal aggressors in Europe."

Bevin declared that "wherever the love of liberty exists we are no longer separated as nations."

Minister of Health Malcolm MacDonald disclosed that the removal of civilians from certain danger areas in Britain might be made mandatory in preparation for a German invasion.

King's Birthday Passed Over

King George VI's "official" birthday passed without celebration today, in accordance with the cancellation of such ceremonies announced on May 25. The King was 44 years old last December 14.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands addressed a message to the British people expressing "profound gratitude to all those in Britain and the British Empire who in different ways have given generous aid and succor to the people of the Netherlands, the Government and my family in their hour of trial."

The Queen said she was "especially indebted to Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone for hospitality to Princess Juliana and the Princesses Beatrix and Irene in the Dominion of Canada." Juliana and her children have arrived in Canada as guests of the Earl of Athlone, Governer General of Canada, and Princess Alice.

Paris Refugees Hunt Food and 'Gas' Along Way

Tired People in All Kinds of Autos Stream South, Find Village Stores Shut

WITH ROYAL AIR FORCE IN FRANCE, June 13 (*A*).—Thousands of tired people of Paris, streaming through this unnamed French town in search of safety in the south, don't believe in signs.

Every two or three minutes an automobile stops and a woman gets out and knocks on the closed door of a restaurant under a big card that says "No More Food." Nobody answers and the car goes away again. They do the same at the hotel that says "No Rooms" and a filling station that says "No Gasoline."

At 3 o'clock this morning the square of this village was jammed with people hoping in vain that the restaurant and filling station would open. The crowd began to thin down in mid-mrning, and in the afternoon the square was almost empty, but cars still passed at the rate of two or three every minute.

There are big limousines marked "Corps Diplomatique" with luncheon baskets and glistening luggage on the roofs, rickety trucks piled with plows, harrow and crates of chickens, and taxis that used to carry tourists to Montmartre.

Just after noon, a Paris bus with mothers, nurses and babies went by. It was a maternity hospital seeking refuge outside the threatened city. Later an ambulance full of children stopped to get drinking water. The driver was an American woman from Los Angeles. She wore a tailored khaki uniform.

"We brought three carloads of children from the Seine Valley," she said. "When we were getting ready to leave planes began to come over. The children would ask: 'Are they French or German, Mademoiselle?' and I always told them they were French.

"But then we saw planes bombing their town. They flew in from the north, east, west and even up the valley from the south and blew the town to bits. They came low, just over trees and hills. You wouldn't know they were coming until they were there.

"See this picture? My cousin sent it to me with a birthday card. It's a sunset on the California coast. I keep thinking about going back some day."

One old car looked as if the woman driver were the only occupant until it stopped. Then a boy came from the other side sucking a sore finger. He had had to lie on the fender and hold down the choke so the car would go.

Most cars have mattresses strapped on the top, and people explain: "They say it will keep off machine-gun bullets." Nearly all have bicycles tied on sides or roofs.

On a 200-mile stretch of the main refugee route there are lines of people a hundred yards or so long at every filling station that has gasoline left. When cars run dry people push them off the road, unstrap bicycles and pedal on.

Now and then an elderly bearded man wearing a beret and a row of old medals and carrying a sport rifle stops the cars and looks at identification papers. He is a member of local defense volunteers on the lookout for parachutists and fifth columnists.

England Renews Pledge Of Utmost Aid To France

"Indissoluble Union Of Two Peoples And Two Empires" Proclaimed In London As Nation's Answer To Reynaud

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Friday*, June 14—Great Britain today promised France to "continue to give the utmost aid in her power," in a message regarded as a reply to Premier Reynaud's plea for help.

An official Government statement sent from London to Paris said, "In this solemn hour for the British and French nations and the cause of freedom and democracy to which they have vowed themselves, his Majesty's Government desire to pay to the Government of the French Republic the tribute which is due to the heroic fortitude and constancy of the French armies in battle against enormous odds.

"Their efforts are worthy of the most glorious traditions of France and have inflicted deep and long-lasting injury upon the enemy's strength.

"Indissoluble Union"

"Great Britain will continue to give the utmost aid in her power. We take this opportunity of proclaiming the indissoluble union of our two peoples and our two empires.

"We cannot measure the various forms of tribulation which will fall upon our peoples in the near future. We are sure that the ordeal by fire will only fuse them together into one unconquerable whole.

"We renew to the French Republic our pledge and resolve to continue the struggle at all costs in France, in this island, upon the ocean and in the air wherever it may lead us, using all our resources to the utmost limits and sharing together the burden of repairing the ravages of war.

Insist Civilization Be Made Free

"We shall never turn from the conflict until France stands safe and erect in all of her grandeur, until the wrong and the wronged and enslaved states and peoples have been liberated and until civilization is free from the nightmare of Naziism.

"That this day will dawn we are more sure than ever. It may dawn sooner than we now have the right to expect.

EVEN DRAWS FROM HER OWN HOME FORCES

R. A. F. Intensifies Far-Ranging Bombing Attacks On Enemy

England Muffles Church Bells Except To Give Parachute Alarm

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Friday*, June 14—Great Britain, drawing from forces reserved for defense of her own island in face of an expected Nazi invasion, rushed reinforcements to France today and renewed her pledge "to continue the struggle at all costs in France, in this island, upon the ocean and in the air wherever it may lead us."

This pledge was made shortly after Premier Reynaud in a dramatic broadcast said there was "no sense" in continued resistance unless there was a "common" democratic victory in sight, and had asked for "clouds" of airplanes from the United States to defend "wounded" France.

British Already There

With every available fighting man, gun and tank pledged to a "death-or-victory" beside the weary French, military sources reported fresh British troops already are there—hurled into the Seine river line.

"Thousands" more, their numbers and route guarded closely, were on the way as the London press urged that even untrained divisions incompletely equipped be rushed to the Continent.

Children Evacuated

With troops pouring out of England, school children were hustled from London to the country and a Government spokesman said some "danger areas" might have to be cleared entirely of civilians.

Press and public agreed that home defense must be left to the home guard. The army is needed in France.

To be saved is Paris, where, the British said, "if the enemy is thrown back from the gates, he has lost the war."

6,000 Captured

To be avenged is St. Valery-en-Caux, where German encirclement cut off British and French defense units. British military circles said 6,000 Allied soldiers, low on food and ammunition, backed up to the high cliffs of France's English Channel coast, were captured. Some got away on small ships that came in through a coastal fog. Others fought through to the south and reformed with their comrades to continue the defense of the port city of Le Havre.

Germany claimed 20,000 captured. And of German statements that "incalculable amounts" of war supplies were seized, one British source commented: "Whatever the interpretation of this word, the quantity of material take was not enormous."

The Air Ministry announced the third day of far-ranging raids by British pilots who dived into enemy anti-aircraft fire to pound at objectives in Norway, France and Africa.

Heavy bombing of troop concentrations and armored German columns east of Rouen, France, was reported.

Nazi Lines Attacked

German communication lines were attacked from the coast east to the Forest of Ardennes, with railway junctions blown up, ammunition dumps blasted and airdrome hangars destroyed.

Returning British pilots claimed the destruction of seven German fighting planes over northern France. Three bombers also were reported shot down. Three British planes were lost.

"Blind bombing" through a North Sea fog, they reported an attack on two German destroyers and direct hits on ships and land batteries at Bergen (Norway) harbor, and on hangars and runways of an airdrome at Vernes, Norway. German ground crews were machine-gunned by the diving planes.

Naval aircraft flyers claimed they blew a German speedboat out of the water and damaged other ships and ammunition barges in the German-held French port of Boulogne.

Streaking out of bases in Egypt and Kenya, on the African east coast, British and South African bombers spilled explosives onto ships in Italian ports of Libya and Eritrea and struck inland at Italian-conquered Abyssinia. They reported direct hits on airdromes and troop centers at Diredawa and other Abyssinian cities, and raids on Macaaca, Asmara and Gura along the Eriterean Red Sea coast.

German and Italian air forces struck at Britain on scattered fronts.

30.24-2955

Anti-aircrft guns drove off German planes seen in the early morning over England's southeast coast.

Five Arabs Killed

Five Arabs were killed and six wounded in an air raid on Aden, British protectorate across the lower end of the Red Sea from Italian Eritrea. One bomber, presumably Italian, was reported shot down.

Raids were reported over British East African territory, Wajir, in the upper Nile country near Juba, was bombed. A communique said two R. A. F. airmen were injured slightly and one plane damaged. An air-raid alarm Tuesday night over Nairobi, seat of government in the British province of Kenya, proved false. Nairobi is 350 air miles from Abyssinia.

No penetration of British, French or Italian colonial territory in Africa by ground troops was reported.

On the home front informed sources said about 300,000 men of 28 would register for military service Saturday, and that many more of 29 would register June 22.

JUN 14 1940

10,896 Interned

The fifth-column cleanup has interned 10,896 German and Austrian sympathizers and some Italians, and the House of Lords was told by a member that "one or two" lords should be arrested.

"I am glad the Government have imprisoned a well-known person who, I understand, had been nominated Gauleiter (German provincial governor) for England, and a member of the House of Commons who, I understand, was nominated Gauleiter for Scotland," said Lord Marley, the Labor peer. He added:

"There are one or two members of your lordships' house who also should be similarly treated, notably those who have been so closely personally connected with Herr Hitler through their families or otherwise."

He did not name names.

Secret Session Planned

The House of Commons was told there would be a postponed secret session next Tuesday to discuss the war program.

The war came home harder to anxious London. Parents watched 20,000 children, all name-tagged, wave good-bye from trains taking them to country refuges. Another 100,000 will follow in the next six days. All carried gas masks and lunch.

That will leave in London nearly 330,000 more children whose parents failed to register them early.

Exports Curbed

Meanwhile the export of all classes of goods from Britain to Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Rumania, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and the Black Sea ports of Russia was prohibited by Great Britain except under a Board of Trade license.

A Board of Trade announcement said the order was made to "enable necessary control to be exercised over exports to the Mediterranean and adjacent areas."

The announcement said the step was made necessary by Italy's entry into the war and was "not to be regarded in any sense as a decision to discontinue trade with neutral countries" in those areas.

In a new home defense measure the Government asked the public to quit all except urgent travel in a 120-mile strip along the east coast and said travel facilities, including cheap tickets into the area, were being curtailed.

The area designated was twenty miles inland between "the Wash" and the eastern border of Sussex.

20,000 Pupils Leave London For Safer Area

First of 120,000 Children to Head West in 6 Days; Canada Set for Refugees

JUN 14 1940

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—Twenty thousand school children said good by to bomb-conscious London today and piled into trains for a trip to the safer west country. They were the vanguard of 120,000 to be moved out of the capital in the next six days.

Still left in London and causing considerable worry to authorities will be 330,000 children whose parents failed to register them.

The children today gathered at 400 schools like parties starting summer outings. They carried gas masks and heavy lunch packages. For thousands it was the second departure from London because of the war. They left the capital last September when the war broke out, but filtered back when air raids failed to develop.

The House of Commons was told tonight that a plan is being worked out to send children from British war zones to the United States and British dominions.

A "generous invitation has been received from abroad," Miss Florence Horsburgh, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Health, said. "Within a few days some scheme will be made known in response" to these invitations, she added.

20,000 CHILDREN LEAVING LONDON

Van of 120,000 Takes Trains for Country.

JUN 14 1940

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For thousands it was the second departure from London because of the war. They left the capital last September when the war started, but filtered back when air raids failed to develop.

Each child starting today wore his name on a label, some of them in huge letters. One on a girl named Johnson was visible for 100 yards.

LORDS TOLD ABOUT TRAITORS IN HOUSE

Morley Speech Results in Plans for Inquiry.

JUN 14 1940

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—Lord Marley, the Labor peer, declared in the House of Lords today that "one or two members" of that body should be arrested.

He said: "I am glad the Government have imprisoned a well-known person who, I understand, had been nominated Gauleiter (German Provincial Governor) for England, and a member of the House of Commons who, I understand, was nominated Gauleiter for Scotland.

"There are one or two members of your Lordship's house who also should be similarly treated, notably those who have been so closely, personally connected with Herr Hitler through their families or otherwise."

Shortly thereafter a secret session of the House of Lords was announced for next Tuesday.

The "fifth column" hunt in England already has resulted in the arrest of Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader; Capt. Archibald H. M. Ramsey, a Scottish member of the House of Commons, and others.

Much Damage Reported

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—Describing Western Front operations by the Royal Air Force today, the Air Ministry said more than 1,000 incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped on a wood at La Mare, important roads and railways were destroyed, and heavy bomber attacks ranged from the Channel coast to the Belgian frontier.

An ammunition train near Saissault was said to have been hit and destroyed. Guns of a German battery at St. Valery-en-Caux were silenced; bridges at Courcelles and Louviers were demolished, and at Soissons, a "center of great importance to the Germans," extensive damage was done to a railway junction.

"Behind the right wing of the enemy's advance, traffic was disorganized by the destruction of vital roads and railways," the Air Ministry said.

German and Italian air forces struck at Britain on scattered fronts. Anti-aircraft guns drove off German planes in the early morning over England's southeast coast.

One British plane over England drew the fire of its own land batteries for a few minutes until it could be identified.

Allied Plane Scares Suffolk.

LONDON, June 13 (A. P.).—An airplane which drew anti-aircraft fire last night in a flight over the Suffolk coast was identified today as a "friendly" craft. The British said the identification was made after two rounds were fired.

JUN 14 1940

LONDON, June 13 (A. P.).—Minister of Health Malcolm MacDonald disclosed today that the removal of civilians from certain danger areas in Britain might be made mandatory in preparation for a German invasion.

JUN 14 1940

Cripps May See Molotov.

LONDON, June 13 (A. P.).—With diplomatic activity lively in Moscow since Italy entered the war, British Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps may see Vyacheslav Molotov, Russian Premier-Foreign Commissar, today, an exchange telegraph dispatch from Moscow reported.

The Turkish Ambassador was reported by the agency to have seen Molotov twice in recent days.

Asks Britain to End Bets and Run Lottery

LONDON, June 13 (A. P.).—Oswald Lewis, Conservative Member of Parliament, suggested to Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood today that all betting and bookmaking be suppressed and be replaced by issuance of loan bonds on which periodical drawings could be based.

Mr. Lewis said that under this plan the large sums which otherwise would be used for betting would be lent to the State instead.

JUN 14 1940

Bonds which did not win prizes would be repayable at par eventually, under his proposal.

Britain Lists 10 Dead, 16 Wounded, 161 Missing

33 Captured, Says Latest Report From War Office

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—The ninth War Office casualty list, covering an unspecified period, tonight announced eight killed or mortally wounded, sixteen wounded, 161 missing, two died, thirty-three captured.

The figures brought the totals thus far announced to sixty-six killed or mortally wounded, 181 wounded, 815 missing, fifteen died, and seventy-four captured.

Six officers and thirty-five men previously reported missing were reported found.

LONDON, June 13 (A. P.).—A secret session of the House of Commons on home defense will be held next Thursday, Major Clement R. Attlee, spokesman for Prime Minister Churchill, announced today.

LONDON, June 13 (A. P.).—Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary, told Commons today that the latest total of German and Austrian aliens interned was 10,869.

Britain Bars Exodus Of Young Pacifists

LONDON, June 13 (A. P.).—A House of Commons questioner, who suggested that young Britons were leaving the country, saying that they would not fight, was told by a Labor Ministry spokesman today that "no exit permits will be issued by the Home Office now."

JUN 14 1940

Czech Air Squadron Formed in France

LONDON, June 13 (A. P.).—Formation of a Czecho-Slovakian air force in France was announced today.

Czech flyers who have been fighting with the French will become part of the Czecho-Slovakian Army and wear its uniform.

Czecho-Slovakia fell to German conquest in March, 1939.

British Curtail Racing.

LONDON, June 13 (A. P.).—Cancellation of the August bank holiday and further curtailment of horse and dog racing were announced today in the House of Commons.

Church Bells Mean Invasion

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—The Ministry of Home Security ordered today that "neither church nor chapel bells may be rung at any time except by military or local defense volunteers" to warn Britons of the coming of air-borne invaders.

Named British Aircraft Agent

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—The appointment of Morris W. Wilson, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, as agent for the Ministry of Aircraft Production in the United States and Canada was announced today.

JUN 14 1940

CZECHS FORM AIR FORCE

Flyers Fighting With French To Wear Own Uniforms

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Czech flyers who have been fighting with the French will become part of the Czecho-Slovak army and wear its uniform. Czecho-Slovakia fell to German conquest in March, 1939.

Britons Urged to Halt Travel on Coast Strip

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—In a new home defense measure, the government asked the public tonight to quit all except urgent travel in a 120-mile strip along the east coast, and said travel facilities, including cheap tickets into the area, were being curtailed.

JUN 14 1940

The area designated was twenty miles inland between The Wash and the eastern borber of Sussex.

Wounded From Flanders In Fifty Hospitals

LONDON, June 13 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Health announced today that wounded men withdrawn from the now abandoned Flanders battlefield are in more than fifty hospitals in England and Scotland.

JUN 14 1940

Wilhelmina Thanks British

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands addressed a message to the British people today, expressing "profound gratitude to all those in Britain and the British Empire who in different ways have given generous aid and succor to the people of The Netherlands, the government and my family in their hour of trial."

This Is World War No. 2: Every Continent Involved

All but Australia and North America Have Seen Battles

JUN 14 1940

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—Europe's war has reached around the world. Some part of every continent is at war—and every continent but North America and Australia has seen actual fighting.

The fighting centers in Europe, but bombings have extended to Africa and now to Asia, with Arabs killed in an air raid at Aden, British protectorate across the Red Sea from Eritrea.

Battle came to South America when British warships chased the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee into Montevideo Harbor after a running sea fight along the South American coast.

South America is at war only through the Guianas—Dutch, British and French.

ROME ENVOY LEAVES LONDON

Other Italians Given Immunity Off For Embarkation Port

London, June 13 (AP)—Italian Ambassador Bastianini, along with several hundred other Italians given immunity under an arrangement of the warring governments, went to a northern British port tonight to take ship for Lisbon.

JUN 14 1940

French Destroyed Oil Before Leaving Rouen

Swedish Captain Reports Blowing Up Of Dock Equipment And Gasoline Tanks

London, June 13 (AP)—The captain of a Swedish steamer which arrived at Brixham, southwest England, today from Rouen, France, said the French had destroyed all their oil stores in that Paris port before the city fell to the Germans.

"Dock equipment was blown up, everywhere the oil tanks were one mass of blaze and dense black smoke," he said. "On the way down the Seine, oil tanks also were ablaze or sending off black smoke. As in Rouen, the French apparently were destroying their supplies."

Rouen was a chief importing point for oil and coal.

JUN 14 1940

Swiss Protest Bombing

Right Reserved to Demand Damage From Britain; Death Toll Now 5

BERNE, Switzerland, June 13 (AP).—The number of deaths in the bombing of the Lausanne and Geneva regions early yesterday by British planes rose to five today with the death of one of the persons injured at Geneva.

The Swiss government instructed its Minister at London to protest. The note it asked him to deliver reserved the right to claim damages for families of the victims and repairs of material destruction.

JUN 14 1940

14 Killed in Turin Air Raid

JUN 14 1940

ROME, June 13 (A. P.).—Fourteen persons were killed and thirty-nine were wounded in an Allied air raid yesterday on Turin, the industrial center of northwestern Italy, an official announcement said today.

An official report said that thirty bombs were dropped on Turin in a raid beginning at 1:35 A. M.

"A covered market was destroyed by bombs," the report said. "Other bombs fell in the streets. The planes flew at a height of 6,000 meters (about 20,000 feet).

"The alarm lasted about two hours. During the raid the population remained calm."

Ten deaths of natives and Italians also were said to have occurred in bombing raids on Asmara and Adigrat in Italian East Africa.

[The British said that thirty civilians were killed and thirty civilians and seven soldiers wounded in the first eight of a series of Italian raids on the naval base at Malta. The Fascist bombers returned again yesterday in two more raids, causing casualties in the working class suburbs of Valetta, the British announced.]

Turin Called an Open Town.

The Italians asserted that Turin was an open town, properly immune from bombing.

An air alarm was sounded twice during the night at Milan, the Italian radio said today.

Another air-raid alarm was sounded today at Milan at 10:05 A. M. (5:05 A. M. New York time).

The Italian Air Force bombed last night the French Mediterranean naval bases of Toulon and Bizerta, the High Command announced today in its second communique of the war.

Huge fires were started and damage was caused to buildings at Bizerta, which is on the Mediterranean south coast in French Tunisia, the communique said, and nine grounded planes were put out of action.

Toulon is in France proper, east of Marseilles. All of the Italian planes were said to have returned safely.

An Italian submarine in the Mediterranean torpedoed a cruiser and a 10,000-ton tanker, the communique said. The vessels were believed to have been British and presumed to have been sunk.

Mine Field Laid.

This second communique was issued after Italy had spun a web of mines around the British fortified island of Malta, the first announced Italian objective of the war, virtually cutting the Mediterranean Sea in two.

An Allied air and naval attack on the Cyrenaicean coast of Libya was repelled by naval, aerial and land forces, the communique said, with slight damage to buildings and the sinking of a small Italian mine sweeper.

The laying of a wide new mine belt intended to box in the Malta naval base from all sea traffic was announced last night. Inside the mined area is Italy's "Little Malta," the fortified island base of Pantelleria, which lies roughly halfway across the 100-mile stretch of sea between Sicily and French Tunisia.

Apparently the mines also were intended to prevent Allied naval forces and sea-borne supplies from the western Mediterranean from reaching the Allied armada and land forces in the Middle East.

Neutral ships passing from one end of the Mediterranean to the other must now go through the narrow Straits of Messina, between Sicily and the toe of the Italian boot. Control stations were established on either side of Messina to speed passage of neutral boats.

Other Diplomats Leaving

Norwegian, Belgian and Dutch diplomats prepared today to leave Rome, possibly the signal of a breach of relations with Italy, as the Soviet Russian ambassador returned to his post, an indication of improved relations between Italy and Russia.

Italian Government spokesmen refrained from saying whether the departure of the Dutch and Norwegian ministers and their staffs, and of the Belgian ambassador and his aids would be the equivalent of a severance of diplomatic relations with Italy, now a war partner of Germany.

The Belgian, Dutch and Norwegian Governments represented by these men were sent into refuge by German invasions.

The Soviet Russian ambassador, Nikolai Gorelchin, returned to Rome after an absence of six months.

No Italian authority received Gorelchin on his arrival and he had yet to present his credentials.

The Dutch and Norwegian Ministers and their staffs were scheduled to leave tonight for Switzerland, an authoritative spokesman announced, while the Belgian Ambassador is expected to depart at the end of the week.

Assurances From Ireland.

The Rome radio announced that the Minister from Ireland had notified Foreign Minister Count Ciano that, in event of Italy's entry into the war, Eire would maintain absolute neutrality.

[Whether this reported assurance came before or after the Italian declaration of war was not clear.]

The fact that Italy goes on summer time starting tomorrow at midnight will spare the population an hour of blackout each day.

Aside from the scant news of the Allied air raid yesterday on Turin and the appointment of Gen. Ubaldo Soddu as vice-chief of the general staff of the armed forces under Marshal Pietro Badoglio, there was little word of the war now three days old for Italy. Gen. Soddu has been Under-Secretary for War.

Lieut.-Gen. Achille Starace, chief of staff of the Fascist militia, was placed under Marshal Badoglio.

The anti-Semitic newspaper Il Tevere published an anonymous letter today suggesting that Italian Jews should be placed in concentration camps.

"What are the Jews doing?" the letter asked. "They must be concentrated."

Under Italy's racial laws, Jews are barred from military service.

Threaten French.

It was reported here that the proclamation of war published in Addis Ababa by the Duke of Aosta, Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia, brought protestations of loyalty from Moslem communities, one of which promised the Moslems would "sacrifice themselves to the last man" for Italy.

At Naples, the directors of Italy's $7,000,000 exposition of overseas territories, which opened a month ago, were informed that Premier Mussolini had decided to close the show.

In Milan, trenches were dug for use during air raids. Shopping arcades, including the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, a favorite evening rendezvous of the Milanese, were given sandbag protection.

The newspaper, Il Resto del Carlino, of Bologna warned the French that if they molested any of the 200,000 Italians living in France they would "pay dearly" by being "treated as wild beasts."

Diplomats Enter Vatican.

VATICAN CITY, June 13 (A. P.).—The new French Ambassador to the Vatican, Count Vladimir d'Ormesson, and the British Minister, Sir Francis d'Arcy Osborne, have taken up residence in Vatican City.

Count d'Ormesson moved into his apartment yesterday; Sir Francis today. Both intend to stay within the confines of the small Papal State for the duration of the war.

JUN 14 1940

Fly Over Ethiopia.

PRETORIA, South Africa, June 13 (A. P.).—Today's official war communique reads:

"Units of the South African Air Force conducted offensive reconnaissance operations in southern Abyssinia (Ethiopia) yesterday. The aircraft concerned returned safely."

TWO ENVOYS PRISONERS IN VATICAN CITY

French And British Diplomats Voluntary Captives For War

JUN 14 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Vatican City, June 13—The French Ambassador and the British Minister to the Holy See today became voluntary prisoners, closely watched to forestall any spying on Italy, within the walls of the thirteen-acre Vatican City for duration of the war.

They will be unable to leave their refuge in the sovereign state within Rome. A competent source disclosed the anti-espionage guard on the diplomats, Count Vladimir D'Ormesson and Sir Francis D'Arcy Osborne.

All their visitors will be examined closely.

To Use Diplomatic Mail

The two will continue use of diplomatic mail privileges, which means inviolability from Italian eyes, the informant said.

Meanwhile, *L'Osservatore Romano*, Vatican newspaper, published an account of how it would be forced to eliminate war news completely from its columns.

Italian authorities refused to allow circulation of French and British war communiques, which *L'Osservatore* has been printing.

The paper failed to appear yesterday when authorities decided to suspend publication for duration of the war. But they finally decided at noon today to continue with the publication as a strictly religious paper, although its masthead still carries its description as a "political religious daily."

Vatican life goes on with customary medieval calm.

No Food Rationing

Fuel for Vatican automobiles has been rationed for several months. Food rationing has not been started for the more than 700 inhabitants, half of whom are ecclesiastics.

They are obliged, however, to reserve food supplies at the sole Vatican City grocery store at the start of each month so a check can be kept on consumption and hoarding prevented.

Three Vatican City bars again are dispensing drinks to those allowed within the city.

Although museums and libraries are closed, the public still is admitted on explanation of necessary business and upon identification under close scrutiny.

The Pope continues to receive daily news reports from all parts of the world, compiled for him mostly from radio broadcasts and dispatches of his diplomatic representatives.

WAR IN NORWAY ALL OVER NOW, HITLER SAYS

JUN 14 1940

Führer Calls Victory One Of Brightest Pages In German History

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Friday*, June 14—Adolf Hitler today pronounced the Norwegian campaign finished and in an order of the day called the victory in the north one of the brightest pages of German history in which 144 enemy war vessels and transports had been destroyed.

He said the English blockade against Germany was broken, and that Germany was now in possession of a "strategically important flank position" facing the English east coast.

"British Effort Shattered"

"The British effort to dominate this region so necessary to Germany, has been shattered, thanks to your willingness to sacrifice," Hitler said to his soldiers.

"I made the utmost demands of you, you have more than fulfilled them."

A summary of the operations issued simultaneously stated Germany had lost 3 cruisers, 10 destroyers, 6 submarines, one torpedo boat and 15 other naval craft, but otherwise had suffered surprisingly light losses, including only 90 planes, 1,317 soldiers killed in battle, 1,604 wounded, and 2,375 soldiers missing in sea transport or otherwise.

Praise To War Chiefs

Hitler, in his order, singled out for a special word of appreciation General of Infantry von Falkenhorst, Admiral General Saalwaechter, Admiral Carls, Vice-Admiral Luetjens, Admiral Boehm, Colonel-General Milch, Lieutenant-General of Aviation Geissler, and Lieut.-Gen. Edward Dietl.

The navy itself destroyed forty-five ships, said the communique, while the air force accounted for twenty-eight warships and auxiliary warships totaling 90,000 tons and seventy-one merchantmen totaling 28,000 tons.

In addition, said the communique, the air force bombed and damaged eighty warships as well as thirty transports.

87 Planes Shot Down

Eighty-seven enemy planes were reported shot down by the air force, the high command said, not counting those which were on two airplane carriers sunk.

The official list showed eleven Norwegian warships destroyed by the German navy in addition to the following British and French losses:

One airplane carrier, one cruiser, ten destroyers, nineteen submarines, one U-boat chaser, one transport, one tanker.

In addition the navy took over more than twenty-eight Norwegian warships.

30.24-2957

30.24-2957

Nazis Say Foe Lost 144 Ships In Norse Fight

Berlin Asserts Navy Sank 45, Air Force 99; Puts Own Losses at 31 Craft

BERLIN, June 14 (Friday) (AP).—Combined action of the German Navy and Air Force destroyed 144 Allied warships and transports during the Scandinavian campaign, the high command announced early today.

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, at the same time, pronounced the Norwegian campaign finished, and in an order of the day called the victory in the north one of the brightest pages of German history. Hitler said that the British blockade against Germany had been broken and that Germany was now in possession of a "strategically important flank position" facing the English east coast.

"The British effort to dominate this region, so necessary to Germany, has been shattered, thanks to your willingness to sacrifice," Hitler said to his soldiers. "I made the utmost demands of you. You have more than fulfilled them."

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The official list showed eleven Norwegian warships destroyed by the German Navy, in addition to the following British and French losses: One airplane carrier, one cruiser, ten destroyers, nineteen submarines, one U-boat chaser, one transport, one tanker. In addition, the navy took over more than twenty-eight Norwegian warships. Reported successes of the German Air Force against the Allied navies were not included in this listing.

The German Navy lost three cruisers, ten destroyers, one torpedo boat, six submarines and approximately fifteen smaller warships and auxiliary vessels, the communique said.

Ninety German planes were shot down by the enemy or had to make emergency landings at sea, while an additional twenty-seven were damaged through emergency landings or by enemy fire. The high command gave the following losses of German soldiers for the northern campaign: Dead, 1,317; wounded, 1,604; missing in sea transport or otherwise, 2,375.

Vatican Paper Shorn

Vatican City, June 13 (AP)—Vatican authorities decided today to continue publication of the newspaper *Osservatore Romano* without any war news whatever to avoid conflict with Italian authorities.

Both Vatican and Italian sources had previously announced suspension of the newspaper for the duration of the war, but an informed source said authorities reconsidered this action, with a decision to carry on publication without even war communiques.

Heretofore the paper has published French and British communiques as well as those of Germany and Italy.

Before the Vatican reconsidered its original decision to suspend publication, it announced that bulletins would continue to be issued to foreign correspondents, in typewritten form, through *Osservatore*.

Spain 'Non-Belligerent, Sympathetic To Axis

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, June 13—Spain's position in the European war is defined as non-belligerent by Government decree. The Spanish press today avoided use of the word neutrality.

Spanish newspapers carried front-page accounts of the decree, issued last night, without comment. They said Spain must not be ignored in any post-war reshuffle in Europe.

There was no indication that the stand of non-belligerency means Spain is preparing to take active part in the war, although observers said Spain's position now is the same as Italy's was from the start of fighting until her declaration of war.

Press Criticizes Allies

The press, which for weeks has championed the German-Italian cause vigorously, continued its criticism of France and England.

Dispatches from Algeciras reported today that British authorities at Gibraltar had turned over to Spanish officials some sixty officers and crew members of the Italian steamer Pollenso. The men were captured in Spanish territorial waters after they had fired and sunk their ship.

Four Ships Scuttled

Bruno Giordano, master of the Pollenso, was quoted as having said the British captured only one Italian vessel, the Cellier, which anchored very close to Gibraltar.

He said ships scuttled and completely or partly sunk included the Pagao, Lavoro, Olterra and Libano.

Moscow Names Lavrentiev as RumaniaEnvoy

Would Resume Diplomatic Relations; Soviet Choice Is Accepted by Bucharest

MOSCOW, June 13 (AP).—The Soviet Union appointed Arkady Y. Lavrentiev as Minister to Rumania today in a move to restore full diplomatic relations with that country. Lavrentiev, it was announced, would be released from his post as Minister to Bulgaria, which he assumed in November, 1939, to take up his new ministerial duties.

An announcement issued today said: "The Presidium of the Soviet of the U. S. S. R. appointed Lavrentiev U. S. S. R. Minister to Rumania and released him from his duties as U. S. S. R. Minister to Bulgaria."

The Soviet radio announced Premier-Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov had received Augusto Rosso, the Italian Ambassador to Russia, in a half-hour conversation. Rosso arrived from Rome yesterday after an absence of several months during which neither Italy nor the Soviet Union was represented by an ambassador in the other's country. The Russian Ambassador, Nicholas Gorelkin, returned to his post in Italy.

A Danish trade delegation is expected in Moscow within the next few days, it was reliably reported today. The Danish Minister to Moscow, L. B. Bolt-Jorgensen, absent three weeks for a visit to Copenhagen, is expected in Moscow tomorrow.

Seen As Russ Bid To Balkans

Bucharest, June 13 (AP) — The appointment of Vasily Lavrentieff, Soviet Minister to Bulgaria, as Minister to Rumania, was seen here today as a further step to extend Russian influence in the Balkans, where Germany, Italy and the Allies already are making strenuous efforts.

Ostrowski-Budenko Mystery Is Recalled

Soviet Russia has been represented by a charge d'affaires in Bucharest since February 4, 1938. On that date the Bucharest Minister, M. S. Ostrowski, was recalled—and disappeared—when the anti-Semitic Octavian Goga became Rumanian Premier.

At the time Ostrowski left Bucharest, presumably for Moscow, the Soviet charge d'affaires, Jodor Budenko, also disappeared, leaving bloodstains on the steps of his home.

"Imposter" Showed Up In Rome

Soviet Russian papers charged a Fascist "kidnapping" plot and an official investigation was demanded, but on February 16 an alleged Budenko turned up in Fascist circles in Rome, declared himself a deserter from the Bolsheviks and said he had had a lucky escape from Soviet "purge" agents. Moscow called the Rome Budenko an "imposter."

The matter was referred to by Foreign Commissar Molotoff as late as March 29 this year as a "scandalous and criminal affair."

In the same speech he said Russia never had recognized Rumania's acquisition of Bessarabia, but nevertheless had not raised the question of recovering it by "military means."

EGYPT BANKING ALL ON BRITAIN

Turns Over All Systems of Communication.

SKEPTICAL ABOUT IL DUCE

Farouk's People Recall Promises Made to the Ethiopians.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 13 (A. P.).—Egypt placed all her communication systems, air and naval bases and ports at the disposal of Great Britain today and pledged Britain "the greatest possible assistance" in the war against Italy.

Premier Aly Maher Pasha said that the nation would fulfill all her obligations under the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of friendship, but intended to refrain from any offensive action against Italy although diplomatic relations had been severed.

Air-Raid Alarm In Milan

Rome, June 13 (AP) (Via Radio)—An air-raid alarm was sounded today at Milan to 10.05 A. M.

Nazi Guns Strangely Quiet On Upper Rhine

[By the Associated Press]

Basel, Switzerland, June 13—The French resumed today their daily shelling of German forts along the Rhine river north of Basel. It continued throughout the early morning, but the Nazis maintained the silence which spokesmen in Berlin had said might be broken soon.

Baden villages in the strategic corner north and northeast of Basel lay smoldering in ruins from the daily assault, and foreign observers wondered why the Germans, with occasional exceptions, had replied only with infrequent light bursts of fire from the big guns of the powerful Istein Rock fortress in the last few days.

Neither Side Set For Drive

Military experts said that apparent reductions in forces on both the German and French sides of the Rhine in the last twenty-four hours indicated neither planned to launch an offensive across the river.

However, German troops remained in the Black Forest, north of the Swiss frontier, where they were concentrated just before Italy's entrance into the war.

The Swiss desire to maintain friendly relations with Italy was indicated by continuation of the Swiss air lines' daily commercial flights from Locarno to Rome.

Switzerland Protesting

The Swiss Government ordered its Minister in London today to protest against the bombing early yesterday morning of the Geneva and Lausanne region and to reserve the right to claim damages for families of the victims and for repairs of material destruction.

The number of deaths in the bombing rose to five today with the death of one of the twenty persons injured.

20 LANDED IN SPAIN AFTER SHIP SINKING

Group From Greek Vessel Reaches Muro—Captain, Seven Missing

Attack By Sub Was Near Where Washington Was Halted, Reported

[By the Associated Press]

Santiago, Spain, June 13—Twenty survivors of a Greek merchantman, the Violando Goulandris, of 3,598 tons, which was torpedoed about 220 miles off Cape Finisterre, Spain, by a submarine of unknown nationality, arrived at the small Spanish fishing village of Muro today.

The captain and seven others were missing.

In Boat 2 Days

The Greek ship was last reported at Montevideo, Uruguay, in May.

The reported location of the sinking is in the neighborhood of where the United States liner Washington was halted Tuesday by a submarine which later said the Washington had been mistaken for a Greek ship.

The survivors said their ship was sunk on Tuesday and they had been in a boat for two days with nothing to eat and drink but bread and whisky.

The vessel was en route to Ireland with corn and wheat.

Survivors Of Another Ship

Eleven survivors of another Greek ship, the Mount Hymettus, 5,820 tons, arrived on Galician shores near Vigo today after being picked up yesterday by the Yugoslav ship Sud forty miles off Sillerio. Thirteen other members of the crew were picked up by a ship en route to Lisbon.

The Mount Hymettus was sunk Monday by a submarine 150 miles west of Cape Finisterre. She was en route from Bilbao, Spain, to America, without cargo.

The survivors said the submarine officers allowed them several minutes to take clothes and food and jump into boats.

German Sub Attacks

The Mount Hymettus captain, who arrived at Oporto with two other crewmen, said his ship encountered a German submarine which submerged for twelve hours while a French warship was in the vicinity, then rose and torpedoed his vessel.

He said his life had been threatened if he signalled the warship.

Treaty Is Defensive.

Since the alliance is purely defensive, he continued, the country does not intend to send an expeditionary force with the British if Libya or other Italian colonies are invaded, but means to protect herself from attack.

Alexandria's thousands of barefoot, white-gowned natives watched the skies apprehensively today, suddenly conscious of enemy bombers after the first raid warning of the war.

When raiders appeared last night and sirens wailed the people ran excitedly to their homes and air raid shelters, clearing the streets almost instantly. No bombs were dropped, and the all clear signal came ten minutes later.

King Farouk and Queen Farida arrived at Raseltin Palace shortly before the warning was sounded.

After Parliament's vote yesterday to give "all possible aid" to the Allies, informed quarters considered Egypt's entry into the war a matter of days.

The Government has requisitioned ships for war purposes. Allied naval squadrons blockading the Suez Canal have seized an undisclosed number of Italian ships.

The Egyptian press placed little confidence in Mussolini's assurance that he did not intend to attack Egypt.

One paper said "we remember such assurances also were given Ethiopia and Albania."

The fact that the British fleet air force was using Egypt as an operating base for attacks on enemy territory was held certain to bring Italian reprisals which might finally force Egypt to declare war.

Italian banks and business institutions are liquidating their affairs rapidly.

The Government is expected to make a wholesale roundup of 72,000 Italians scattered in Egypt, of which 30,000 are in Alexandria.

The Foreign Ministry stated that the United States was taking charge of Egyptian interests in Italy, and that Switzerland was looking after Italian interests in Egypt.

The Italian Minister to Egypt, Serafino Mazzolini, and his staff are sailing to Greece or Yugoslavia on the first available neutral ship.

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Remembers Other Promises

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BOMBERS BLAST DUCE'S COLONIES

JUN 14 1940

British Planes Deliver Blows in Africa.

ITALIAN AIRPORTS SMASHED

Mussolini's Air Force Raids Kenya Town Near Ethiopia.

CAIRO, June 13 (A. P.).—Roaring South and West from Egyptian bases, the Royal Air Force smashed new blows today at Italian airdromes in Libya and Ethiopia and at the Red Sea ports of Eritrea.

Air Marshal Arthur Longmere said the continued air attacks are delivering "a crippling blow" on strongholds from which Egypt might be threatened.

The British air force did extensive damage to military objectives in Ethiopia yesterday, as well as raiding Asmara in Eritrea, British sources here said today. Airdromes were bombed in the latter town, as well as in Gura, where hangars were demolished.

Despite severe opposition from fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns, it was reported, all planes returned after shooting down one Italian fighter, possibly two, and damaging a third.

British Town Raided.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Africa, June 13 (A. P.).—The British town of Moyale, in Northern Kenya Colony just below the Italian Ethiopian border, was raided twice by enemy aircraft yesterday, a communique reported today.

One African was wounded but no damage was reported.

JUN 14 1940

LONDON, June 13 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Aden said that an enemy bomber—presumably Italian—was shot down when that British possession at the southern end of the Red Sea was raided early today.

Five Arabs were reported killed and six wounded in a series of three raids last night and this morning.

Aden is across a narrow strait from Italian Eritrea.

British-Italian Clash In North Africa Reported

Cairo, Egypt, June 13 (AP)—A British-Italian skirmish on the Egyptian-Italian Libyan border last night in which the British took sixty-two prisoners was reported today by British authorities here.

The British said they suffered no casualties. Two officers were among the captives. Two machine guns were reported taken.

The announcement was made by Lieut. Gen. Henry M. Wilson, commanding British forces in Egypt.

ETHIOPIAN GENERAL OFF TO WAR AGAIN

JUN 14 1940

Hopes to Rally Tribesmen and Wipe Out Italians.

JERUSALEM, June 13 (A. P.).—Fitawari Berou, newly appointed commander-in-chief of Haile Selassie's imperial forces in Ethiopia, is leaving Jerusalem by air today to take the field against Italy in Ethiopia.

Berou, former Minister of War under the Negus, declared in an interview that "now is our golden chance."

While he was preparing to go, special prayers for his success were offered in Abyssinian churches of Jerusalem and Jericho.

"We could not battle modern Italian forces alone," Berou said. "But with Allied support we will return to our homeland in triumph with the Negus at our head and the Lion of Judah will reign again."

Berou fought through the Abyssinian campaign. He was wounded twice and escaped to the Holy Land when Italians took Addis Ababa and has been here since.

The commander said he was convinced that he could rally thousands of fighting men to turn on Italian conquerors and annihilate them.

LONDON, June 13 (A. P.).—Haile Selassie, refugee Emperor of Ethiopia, is in London "living in hope" of returning to Ethiopia to lead a fight against the Italians who conquered his land, a close associate of the Negus said today.

The Emperor was represented as elated at hearing that Fitawari Berou was flying from Jerusalem to take command of 200,000 experienced troops.

JUN 14 1940

Holy Land Ethiopians Ready To Fight Italy

Group Of Youths Telegraphs Haile Selassie Willingness To Enlist For Britain

Jerusalem, June 13 (AP)—Many Ethiopian youths here today telegraphed Haile Selassie, in England, that they awaited his order to go to Kenya Colony (British) and join the former Emperor's forces in fighting the Italians for restoration of their homeland.

The Italian Hospital in Jerusalem and other Italian buildings were transferred to Ethiopian ownership today.

Record Defense Budget

Jerusalem, June 13 (AP)—The Government disclosed today that 2,300,000 pounds (about $9,000,000), or twenty-five per cent. of the total budget, will be spent on defense during the 1940-41 fiscal year.

The budget is the highest in the history of the Holy Land.

JUN 14 1940

TURKEY SIGNS TRADE TREATY WITH GERMANY

JUN 14 1940

Action at Ankara Comes as a Bombshell Among Diplomats There.

SIGNIFICANCE BEING SOUGHT

Some Suspect Deal Will Mean That Turks Won't Aid Allies at Present.

ANKARA, June 13 (A. P.).—The Turkish Government signed a new commercial agreement with Germany today.

The accord came as a bombshell, especially since Turkish leaders had insisted that Turkey would fulfill her mutual aid pacts with Great Britain and France and the controlled press had severely attacked Italy.

Diplomats flocked to the Foreign Ministry in an attempt to learn the significance of the move.

The accord, it was announced, provides for the exchange of certain products to the extent of 21,000,000 Turkish pounds (about $14,280,000).

It was the result of months of negotiations between the Government and Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey. The agreement was signed by the German trade delegation which negotiated it.

Long At a Standstill.

Trade between Germany and Turkey has been at a standstill for months because of credit and other difficulties.

Informed circles said the agreement was of no political significance, but the first reaction in diplomatic circles was that it might indicate Turkey was not planning to enter the war immediately.

[A broadcast on the wave length of the German radio, picked up in New York, said that the pact "followed immediately after the decision of the Turkish Council of Ministers to continue their policy of neutrality," and that the accord represented Turkish "disappointment in Great Britain's ability to furnish supplies which corresponds to the British inability to lend military assistance." Earlier today the New York listening post station of the Columbia Broadcasting system heard the official German radio forecast that the States of the Balkan Entente soon would hold a conference, possibly next week, in which Turkey might participate, to declare their joint neutrality.]

ISTANBUL, June 13 (A. P.).—Turkey reaffirmed today her mutual assistance pacts with Great Britain and France and dismissed Mussolini's offer to respect her neutrality as worthless.

The Government, however, awaited developments before making any definite move toward entering the war.

The officially controlled Turkish press, which since Italy's entry into the war has been extremely cautious, suddenly loosed a violent attack on Italy.

These attacks were taken here to be inspired and to reflect the Government's attitude.

Deputy Hussein Djahid Yaltchin, sometimes known as Turkey's equivalent to Italy's Virginio Gayda, editorial spokesman for Premier Mussolini, wrote in the Istanbul newspaper Yeni Sabah that "the reassurance mixed with veiled threats given by Italy to certain States which might side with the Allies and given in belief the States in question would abandon Britain and France are valueless."

Has No Faith in Axis Pledges.

He added: "It is superfluous to state that both Germany and Italy have so often misused assurances that it no longer is possible to put any faith in them."

Yaltchin, who is one of Turkey's leading figures, said that "on the contrary they convey the impression of a new trap of chicanery.

The example of Albania is striking evidence to say nothing of the example already given by Hitler.

"Italy is wasting her time giving assurances, and it is impossible to suppose that the countries to which they are addressed will either depart from the policy they have adopted or default on engagements taken."

The Istanbul newspaper Aksham said "We have before our eyes the ruins of countries which have fallen for such assurances."

Official circles said that the Government was awaiting events in the eastern Mediterranean before taking action. If that area remains quiet—which none expects—Turkey may remain outside of the active fighting indefinitely, it was said, but, these quarters added, outbreak of the conflict in the eastern Mediterranean would bring Turkey into the war immediately.

Called Satisfactory to Allies.

This attitude, it was said in diplomatic quarters, is satisfactory to Britain and France.

Turkey also is watching Russia closely, for she feels she cannot go to the active aid of the Allies if she has a hostile Russia at her back—and she is not required to take action under her treaty with the Allies which might lead her into conflict with Russia.

Russia's attitude remained a mystery here.

Some observers expressed belief today's press attack on Italy might mean that Moscow had given Ankara a sign that Russia would not regard Turkey's entry into the war beside the Allies as inimical to the Soviet Union.

Maritime authorities announced that Turkish shipping would continue for the present in the Mediterranean and Ægean seas. Most Turkish ships in these waters are plying between Istanbul and Turkish ports in Anatolia.

TURKISH-REICH TRADE ACCORD RAISES DOUBTS

Diplomats Wonder Whether Pact Means Allies Are Losing Friend

JUN 14 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, June 13—Turkey signed a pact with Germany today for the exchange of 14,000,000 American dollars' worth of tobacco for spare machinery parts, but Turkish officials said the treaty had the approval of their Allies, Britain and France, and represented no loosening of the alliance.

The Allies, it was said, do not object to Turkish tobacco going to Germany, nor to Turkey getting machines and parts from Germany which she cannot get elsewhere. Most of the parts are for the national railways.

Officials said the products were ready to be shipped and probably would be moved entirely within the next two weeks.

The deal thus was interpreted as a sign that Turkey thinks it not likely she will be involved in the new Mediterranean war in that time.

The country reaffirmed its purpose to stand by the French-British alliance, and the press punctuated this decision with scathing attacks upon Italy, although the Cabinet has concluded that for the present it is not wise to take an active part in the conflict.

Preparations Rushed

Preparations for any contingency were rushed, including the systematic calling of more men to the colors.

Until the new treaty with Germany was explained, considerable confusion was caused among Near Eastern diplomats, who had wondered if Turkey was not drifting loose from her French and British alliance,

Meanwhile, repercussions of the new Mediterranean war struck American shipping circles. It was reported that a Socony Vacuum Company tanker flying the British flag had been torpedoed, presumably by an Italian submarine.

There was no confirmation of the sinking of the American company's tanker in any quarter, although company officials and the American Consulate said they had heard the report.

30.24-2959

30.24-2959

The company has about a dozen tankers operating in the eastern Mediterranean under British and Panama flags.

Tanker Reported Sunk

Earlier, in a communique, the Italians had reported the sinking by torpedo of a 10,000-ton British tanker.

Turkey yesterday made it known that she is "standing by" in the Mediterranean war, but is in a state of readiness if the conflict becomes active in the Balkans or the neighboring Near East.

The Turkish press, probably inspired, printed strong attacks on Italy. Deputy Hussein Djahid Yaltchin, an authoritative spokesman, wrote that Italian assurances to Turkey were "valueless" and "convey the impression of a new trap of chicanery."

Roosevelt's Remark

Other papers prominently displayed President Roosevelt's remark about Italy plunging a knife in the back of a neighbor.

Turkey's present non-belligerent attitude was frankly attributed to the uncertain attitude of Moscow, where intense diplomatic activity is reported. Unless the Soviet gives a hint that Turkish opposition to Italy is not inimical to Russia, the Turks would be in the position of having a possible enemy in the back. The Turkish envoy to Moscow was reported to have seen Foreign Commissar Vyacheseoff Molotoff twice yesterday.

Turkish ships were staying close to home in the Mediterranean and Ægean.

Greek vessels in Turkish waters were called home.

From Turkey

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 14 1940

Istanbul, June 13—Turkey today reaffirmed her mutual-assistance pacts with Britain and France and dismissed Mussolini's offer to respect her neutrality as worthless.

The Government, however, awaited developments before making any definite move toward entering the war.

Press Attacks Italy

The officially controlled Turkish press, which since Italy's entrance into the war has been extremely cautious, suddenly loosed a violent attack on Italy.

There were indications that these attacks were inspired and reflected the Government's attitude.

No Faith In Axis

Deputy Hussein Djahid Yaltchin, sometimes known as Turkey's equivalent to Italy's Virginio Gayda, editorial spokesman for Premier Mussolini, wrote in the Istanbul newspaper *Yeni Sabah* that "the reassurance mixed with veiled threats given by Italy to certain states which might side with the Allies and given in belief the states in question would abandon Britain and France are valueless."

He added: "It is superfluous to state that both Germany and Italy have so often misused assurances that it no longer is possible to put any faith in them."

Awaiting Events

Official circles said that the government was awaiting events in the eastern Mediterranean before taking action.

If that area remains quiet Turkey may remain outside of the active fighting, it was said.

This attitude, it was said, is satisfactory to Britain and France.

Shipping To Continue

Maritime authorities announced that Turkish shipping would continue for the present in the Mediterranean and Ægean Seas, following the decision of the Turkish Government against entering the war at this time. Most Turkish ships in these waters are plying between Istanbul and Turkish ports in Anatolia.

Turkey is not expected to go to war—although defensive preparations have been redoubled—unless she receives assurances that she will not have a hostile Russia at her back.

(A Reuters [British news agency] dispatch from Ankara today said that Turkey had called up some additional classes of troops and reserve officers. No number was given. Previous estimates were that Turkey had 600,000 men under arms.)

LITHUANIANS EXPECT MORE SOVIET TROOPS

Secret Pact for Strengthening Russian Garrison Reported

JUN 14 1940

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 13 (AP)—Swedish correspondents at Kaunas, Lithuania, reported that Lithuanian Prime Minister Antonas Merkys returned from Moscow today amid strong indications that the country has concluded a secret agreement by which Russia will vastly increase her military force in that Baltic State.

The Soviet thereby would seem to be strengthening her outposts against rapidly expanding Germany. The Prime Minister was silent on the negotiations.

Russia already had large garrisons in Lithuania, established there after negotiating a mutual assistance pact last Autumn. The Soviet garrisons in Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia are approximately equal to the armed forces of the three countries themselves.

Now, political circles in Kaunas believe, Russia is seeking permission to station at least 500,000 soldiers in Lithuania, the only Baltic State with direct frontiers with Germany. Lithuania, it was said, would become a highly fortified zone in Moscow's new plans for frontier defense.

Dutch Deny Tokyo Report

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Java, June 13—The Netherlands East Indies Government today authorized a statement that "the rumor about a secret landing of 2,000 British troops is completely false."

The report was printed in a Tokyo newspaper.

Moreover, the Indies Government said reports of the Dutch machine-gunning of a Japanese boat referred to warning shots "fired very much in front of the bow of the vessel concerned" by naval aircraft.

The statement explained that the Japanese boat twice was sighted fishing in Dutch Indies territorial waters within 100 meters of the coast and was warned away by a naval patrol plane.

Japanese Army Assails French

HONG KONG, June 13 (AP)—The Japanese Army in South China today issued a statement saying it was not able "to condone the aid given Chiang Kai-shek by authorities of French Indo-China who are unable to take cognizance of the new state of affairs in East Asia."

The statement, interpreted by Domei, Japanese news agency, as a "vigorous warning" to France charged the French with steadily supplying war materials for Chiang Kai-shek through French Indo-China. It added that the Japanese Army had "unimpeachable information" that Ambassador Henri Cosme of France had told Chiang Kai-shek in April that France, while outwardly maintaining a neutral attitude in the Chinese-Japanese war, had in fact been extending a great deal of assistance to China because the greater part of the war material that the Chungking government bought abroad passed through Indo-China.

"French authorities cannot disclaim these facts about their assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek regime," the statement said.

Denial Also Issued in London

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—The Netherlands government in London denied today a rumor that British troops had landed in the Dutch East Indies.

Tokyo Regards Report Gravely

TOKYO, June 13 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office said today it regarded with "extreme gravity" a published report alleging that 2,000 British troops had landed in the Netherlands Indies after the islands requested protection.

While both the Netherland Legation and the British Embassy here denied the report, the Foreign Office awaited direct word from its own consular representatives.

The report was published by the large Tokyo newspaper Nichi Nichi in a dispatch from Surabaya, Java, which said a British officer has disclosed accidentally that he was a member of a force sent from Singapore to East Java.

The status of the Netherlands Indies, rich in rubber, coffee and tin and strategically located between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, has been a matter of special concern to Japan ever since Germany occupied the Netherlands.

On May 11, the day after the invasion of the Netherlands, an Allied force landed in the Netherlands West Indian colony "to prevent possible German attempts at sabotage" in oil refineries there. London said the action was taken "in full agreement with the Netherlands."

On that same day Japan announced she had notified all powers concerned that she would insist on maintenance of the status quo in the Netherlands Indies, despite European developments. Similar stands quickly were taken by Great Britain, France and the United States.

On May 22 Germany informed Japan she was "not interested" in the Netherlands Indies. On June 3 Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita again showed Japan's concern in the matter by saying that Japan was interested in maintenance of the economic as well as the political status quo.

The Netherland Government meanwhile assured Japan that Foreign protection for the Netherlands Indies neither was needed nor sought.

With the Japanese Government on the alert over the Nichi Nichi dispatch, a second report, also unconfirmed, caused concern in government quarters. This report, received by the Foreign Office, said that a Netherlands Indies naval plane had machine-gunned a Japanese fishing boat off Gaspar Island, in the South Pacific near the Marshall Islands. The Foreign Office said that if this was confirmed, a formal protest would be lodged.

An Admiralty spokesman said "similar incidents" had occurred in the past, but that "in view of the present situation, they are more important now."

Publishes Java Dispatch

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Nazi-Turkish Trade Pact "No Surprise" To Allies

London, June 13 (AP)—Turkey's signature of a commercial pact with Germany was said reliably today to be "no surprise" to the British and French.

JUN 14 1940

Negotiations for the agreement have been proceeding "for months" and there is "no reason yet" why there should not be trade between the two countries, it was said.

More Turks Called to Arms

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Ankara today said Turkey had called up additional classes of troops and reserve officers. No number was given. Previous estimates were that Turkey had 600,000 men under arms.

JUN 14 1940

From Turkey to U. S. A Long, Long Trail

ISTANBUL, June 13 (AP).—It's a long and costly way home for Americans in Turkey.

The United States Consulate advised them today to go to Basra, Irak, for a ship leaving there June 29, then transfer to an American President liner at Bombay.

The fare to New York is about $800, and, because of mail delays, Turkish banks aren't taking checks on New York.

JUN 14 1940

ISTANBUL, June 13 (A. P.).—Turkish shipping circles heard reports today that a Socony Vacuum Oil Company tanker flying the British flag had been torpedoed and sunk in the eastern Mediterranean. Details were lacking and there was no confirmation in any quarter.

JUN 14 1940

Socony Vacuum officials in New York said they had not heard reports that one of their ships had been torpedoed in the eastern Mediterranean. They said Mediterranean tankers under the British flag are operated from London.

JUN 14 1940

Reports on Promise to Turks.

ROME, June 13 (A. P.).—The newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia printed today a report that the British and French governments had offered the Aleppo district in Syria and Irak (Mesopotamia) to Turkey if she joined the Allies in war.

The newspaper added that the Western Powers were exercising extraordinary pressure on the Turkish Government, British diplomats being particularly busy in Ankara in order to win Turkey as an ally against Italy.

JUN 14 1940

Tokio Wants Warring Powers To Get Troops Out of China

Has Nanking Ask European Nations to Recall Even Warships—Dutch Deny British Have Landed in East Indies.

JUN 14 1940

SHANGHAI, June 13 (A. P.).—The Japanese-controlled Central Chinese Government at Nanking published a declaration tonight demanding that all troops, warships and other armed forces of European belligerents stationed in China be withdrawn.

The Nanking regime, headed by Wang Ching-wei and acting under Japanese advice, said it was interested only in avoiding any untoward incidents in China.

It pointed out that Britain, France and Italy all have forces in China—in many cases stationed in the same localities.

"In this critical period," it said, "the presence of belligerent troops is likely to result in conflict which may develop to serious proportions."

British and French garrisons are stationed in close proximity to small Italian marine units in Peiping, Shanghai and Tientsin.

U. S. Has Marines There.

The United States has marine garrisons in the same three cities. There are no German forces in China.

Nanking's move follows closely an official Japanese "suggestion" that forces of European belligerents be withdrawn from China. The Japanese Consul General here yesterday handed to British, French and Italian officials a copy of a communication circulated to officials of the same nations in Tokio by Masayuki Tani, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In this Tani recalled official Japanese "advice" last autumn that European belligerents take their forces out of China. Yesterday's communication was sent also to the American and German Consul-Generals "for information."

For several years Japanese leaders have shown keen interest in any possibility of getting foreign troops and naval forces—except the Japanese—withdrawn from China, considering their presence there incompatible with "the new order in East Asia" Japanese is trying to establish.

Occidental Powers have kept military units in China for a century, and a considerable force since the Boxer uprising of 1900. France guards her concession at Shanghai with about 2,000 troops, Britain has 1,500 there, Italy only 200.

Britain, France and the United States have considerable naval forces in China waters, although those of the Allies have been greatly reduced since the war began.

BRAZIL DENIES VARGAS MEANT SHIFT IN POLICY

Press Insists President's Speech Referred Only To Internal Affairs

JUN 14 1940

Declares Both He And Roosevelt Seek Solidarity Of Americas

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, June 13—The Brazil Government's press department issued a formal statement tonight explaining that President Getulio Vargas' speech of June 11, which had evoked widespread comment because of its apparent sympathy for totalitarian governments, did not mean any change in this country's international policy.

The statement said the President's speech referred only to Brazil's internal life and was designed to "call Brazil's attention to changes happening in the world which justify the need of the state to be economically and militarily strengthened."

Entered A Decline

In his speech Vargas said "old systems and antiquated formulas have entered a decline" and "vigorous peoples fit for life must follow the route of their aspirations."

The Government-owned newspaper *Anoite*, commenting on Vargas' speech and the speech of President Roosevelt of the night before condemning Italy's declaration of war, said the two Presidents have "differences of vocabulary, but identity of objectives."

Stand For Solidarity

The paper said both stood for solidarity of the Americas.

Tonight's press statement said Brazilian foreign policy was based upon "full Pan-American solidarity and common defense of the Western Hemisphere against any attacks from the outside."

Evidently taking cognizance of comments abroad, which had interpreted Vargas' speech as praise of the totalitarians, the statement added that Brazil is maintaining strict neutrality in the war.

Mexico Ousts Hitler Aid

Dietrich, Head of German Propaganda Bureau, Ordered to Leave Country.

JUN 14 1940

MEXICO CITY, June 13 (A. P.).—Government circles expected the Mexican Foreign Ministry to announce officially today that Arthur Dietrich, brother of Adolf Hitler's press chief, head of the German legation's press bureau and director of Nazi propaganda in Mexico, had been asked to leave the country.

They said that the request was sent to the German legation by the Foreign Ministry yesterday and that despite reported pressure of the legation to prevent Dietrich's expulsion, reversal of the order was unlikely because of United States interest in the case.

These sources said that the action was taken after a painstaking investigation into Dietrich's activities, of which the United States Government was kept informed, is alleged to have revealed that:

1. Dietrich's office served as a relay point for instructions from Berlin to German ships at sea and to German agents in other American nations.

2. Dietrich organized and directed, from his office here, a number of agents in the United States.

3. Dietrich's offices were headquarters of a propaganda system which spread from Mexico to most of the American republics.

4. The Nazi press chief, through his propaganda and other activities, sought to influence Mexican internal political developments.

Dietrich, who is about 40, married and a resident of Mexico off and on for almost sixteen years, declined to confirm or deny the expulsion order when reached at home today. "We are going to see" was his only comment.

In addition to an elaborate weekly magazine, his office recently began issuing a daily newspaper filled with pro-German items, while daily releases of war news and articles on German affairs poured into Mexican newspaper and Government offices in a steady stream.

JUN 14 1940

Uruguay to Curb Nazis.

MONTEVIDEO, June 13 (A. P.).—The Chamber of Deputies early today approved by a heavy majority a Government bill regulating the right of association with a view to suppressing organizations which might carry on fifth column activities.

Passage came at the end of a stormy session in which Leftist Deputies contended that the bill represented treason to democracy.

The measure went through without any amendments and was sent in the Senate.

In expectation that the bill will become a law, the German Minister here has ordered closed all Nazi centers and organizations in Uruguay.

In a lengthy communication, the German Minister denied that any Germans in Uruguay had interfered or intended to interfere with internal affairs of the country. They wished, he said, only to live in peace.

He announced that the National Socialist party in Uruguay and other organizations, including the German labor front and the Nazi Co-operative Association, are being dissolved immediately.

A parliamentary commission authorized to study subversive activities reported it had evidence that German workers in Uruguay had been required to give these organizations financial support.

ROME, June 13 (A. P.).—A proclamation by King Victor Emmanuel, calling on his empire to enter wholeheartedly into the struggle which "Italy now is waging for the cause of justice and her own independence," was broadcast today by the Rome radio.

JUN 14 19

Rome Keeps Lisbon Air Route

ROME, June 13 (AP).—Italian authorities announced today that a passenger and mail air-line service will be maintained between Rome and Lisbon, Portugal, thus still giving Italy an outlet to trans-Atlantic traffic.

Exochorda Leaves Genoa

GENOA, June 13 (AP).—The American steamship Exochorda left Genoa for New York tonight with 250 American war refugees aboard, including fifty last-minute arrivals.

Two hundred came from Egypt. The only American ship left in Genoa harbor is the small freighter Prusa, sailing Saturday.

Rome, June 13 (AP).—Italy waged war or fought off attacks with her air and sea forces in half a dozen scattered zones tonight, and Fascists predicted their armies, too, would be on the march before long.

On the third day of sparse and inconclusive war-making, King Victor Emmanuel called upon all the peoples of the new Roman Empire to put everything they have into the conflict—"for the cause of justice and Italy's own independence."

The Italian High Command reported that in addition to bombing Malta, the Italian air force had made forays on two of France's great naval bases, Bizerta, in Tunisia, and Toulon, in France.

In the Libya and Ethiopian theatres of war, Italians said, British air raids were fought off.

Expect Action Soon.

The Milan newspaper Corriere Della Sera declared that the entrance of the Italian army into action, presumably against France, was imminent.

ARGENTINA GUARDS SHIPS AFTER BLAST

British Freighter Damaged by Two Bombs.

BUENOS AIRES, June 13 (A. P.). ... guards of maritime police were assigned today to all ships of belligerent nations in Buenos Aires harbor as a result of the explosion of two time bombs last night aboard the British Royal Mail freighter Gascony, which killed an Argentine stevedore and injured five others.

The bombs apparently had been placed to sink the ship at sea. The first, in the center hold, smashed a fuel tank and blasted a hole in the 4,716-ton freighter's side, while the second explosion occurred in another hold. The ship probably will have to go into dry dock.

Maritime officials, who said this was the first case of sabotage in the harbor since the start of the war, ordered all persons off the Gascony and made a search for additional bombs in the ship's cargo of large cans of tinned meat. At the same time they halted loading operations on other British ships until they could be searched, and broadcast warnings to British ships at sea to hunt for bombs which might have been placed on them.

One explanation for the apparently premature explosions aboard the Gascony was that cargo dropped into the hold might have set off the bombs.

Argentines Give 2,630 Steers to British

BUENOS AIRES, June 13 (A. P.).—A group of Argentine cattle breeders, wishing to show their sympathy for Great Britain, their best customer, rounded up 2,630 steers today for presentation to the British Government in the forms of canned beef.

JUN 14 1940

Member Of Argentine Cabinet Quits Over Duel

Buenos Aires, June 13 (AP)—President Ortiz tonight accepted the resignation of one of his Cabinet members who was arranging to fight a duel with a Senator in a Fascist-Democratic quarrel.

At the same time a lightning raid by police on hidden quarters of a semi-Fascist youth organization where the sympathizers with strong one-man regimes were reported accumulating bombs, emphasized Argentina's growing sensitiveness to fifth-column activities within her borders.

The threatened duel grew out of a heated Senate session debating behind closed doors a Government bill to strengthen neutrality through close press control.

Judge Eduardo Coll, Minister of Justice and Public Education, and Senator Matias Sanchez Sorondo, an avowed admirer of totalitarian regimes in Europe, were reported to have engaged in argument, and a challenge to duel, presumably at dawn tomorrow, resulted.

Dueling is illegal in Argentina.

Police were reticent concerning their raid on the Nationalist organization, but informed sources said a "number of youths," including a number of Irish extraction who have been carrying on an anti-British campaign, were arrested.

Precautions In Salvador

San Salvador, El Salvador, June 13 (AP)—Striking at fifth-column activities, the Salvadorean Congress today passed a Government-introduced bill prohibiting political activities by foreigners.

JUN 14 1940

Italian Ship Reported To Have Been Beached

Crew Said To Have Run Malta Aground In Canary Islands When Chased By Warship

Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands, June 13 (AP)—The crew of the Italian steamer Malta was reported to have driven their ship aground at Las Galletas beach in the Canary Islands yesterday after a French warship in hot pursuit had fired several shells at her.

The warship later set out in chase of another unidentified Italian steamer.

Six Italian ships took refuge in Tenerife after Italy entered the war.

Rotarians Vote Fund For Members Abroad

HAVANA, June 13 (A. P.).—The Rotary International convention approved last night establishment of a relief fund for Rotarians and their families in countries stricken by the war.

Armando Pereira of Santos, Brazil, was elected president of the organization.

JUN 14 1940

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30.24-2961

Tiny St. Pierre Wonders About Its Future Role

Isles Off Newfoundland Are Only French Ones in North

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, June 13 (AP).—This tiny island possession of France off the coast of Newfoundland wondered today whether Premier Paul Reynaud was thinking of his country's only North American territory when he told President Roosevelt the French would withdraw "if need be, to our possessions in America" to continue the war against Germany.

St. Pierre et Miquelon, together with numerous small islands, situated south of the Newfoundland coast, form one of France's few remaining outposts in the New World. They have a total area of only eighty-three square miles and have a population of about 5,000. Most of the residents are engaged in fishing. The islands are administered by a governor responsible to the French Colonial Office.

JUN 14 1940

Juliana and Daughters Arrive in Laurentians

Villagers Greet Dutch Royalty, Taking Refuge From War

MONTEBELLO, Que., June 13 (AP).—Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and her two baby daughters, fleeing the war in Europe, took refuge tonight in the rugged Laurentian Mountain country, forty miles east of Canada's captial, Ottawa.

JUN 14 1940

The Princess was given ten rooms at the Seigniory Club, the famous log chateau of this woodland retreat on the Ottawa River. She arrived by special train from Halifax shortly after noon, and was met by a crowd of villagers and school children. The royal presence so awed the French-Canadians that there was not even a murmur, let alone a cheer.

Princess Juliana stepped first from the train, leading little two-and-one-half-year-old Beatrix by the hand. Beatrix suddenly left her mother's side and walked to a crowd of young school girls, where she embraced two-and-one-half-year-old Francoise Deblois. The youngsters talked a bit—each in her own language. Then the younger royal daughter, nine-month-old Irene, was brought from the train.

JULIANA TO LAURENTIANS

Montebello, Quebec, June 13 (AP)—A special train bearing Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and her two small children to the Laurentian Mountain district arrived here today from Halifax at 12.25 P. M. (E. S. T.)

The Princess and her party went to the Seigniory Club, where she will await the arrival in Canada of the Earl of Athlone, the new Governor General, at whose invitation they came to the Dominion.

JUN 14 1940

ASHES OF CANADIAN BURIED

Norman Rogers, Defense Minister, Killed In Plane Crash

Ottawa, June 13 (AP)—Ashes of the late Norman Rogers, Canadian Minister of National Defense, who was killed Monday in a plane crash, were buried today in the Beechwood Cemetery soldiers' plot.

The family and Rogers' two private secretaries attended the ceremony.

Ralston to Head Canada's Defense

Ottawa, Ont., June 13 (AP).—Finance Minister J. L. Ralston will be the new Minister of National

JUN 14 1940

Defense, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced in Commons today. Ralston succeeds Norman Rogers, killed in a plane crash Monday.

LEADERS DOUBT CONGRESS CAN ADJOURN EARLY

JUN 14 1940

Pressure Grows to Keep in Session While Crisis Is So Grave.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR LAND BILL

Washington Group Seeks to Keep Sales of Discarded Arms in Private Hands.

JUN 14 1940

WASHINGTON, June 13 (A. P.).—Legislation to re-enforce by law this Government's vehement opposition to any transfer of sovereignty over territory in the Western Hemisphere from one European Power to another today won quickly a right of way to House consideration, while plans for an early adjournment of Congress were virtually abandoned.

The Rules Committee cleared the territorial resolution for House consideration after Representative Fish, Republican, of New York asserted that he favored going to war if necessary "to uphold the Monroe Doctrine." Mr. Fish predicted that the resolution could be brought up in the House Tuesday.

While not specifying any nation in its text, the declaration if approved by both House and Senate, would put Congress on record as opposing, for instance, transfer of any of the extensive French or British possessions in this hemisphere to Germany should the Reich be able to demand them.

In the Senate, formation of a bloc to oppose any direct governmental aid to the Allies, such as the transfer of old naval destroyers to Great Britain, was reported under way.

To Loose Organization.

One legislator who attended a conference of several Senators and at least one Representative in the office of Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, yesterday said that the aim of some present was to form a loose organization to prevent assistance to the Allies from becoming a public, governmental matter rather than a private one.

Representing all members of the bloc as pro-Ally in their sentiments, this legislator said that the group had no objection to the army and navy trading in planes to manufacturers, who in turn could sell them to the Allies, nor to similar transactions involving military equipment so long as the sales were by private companies or individuals.

Another member of the group said that opposition would be offered if the administration sought legislation to authorize the sale of old destroyers to Great Britain, a project reported under consideration.

The total of planes made available for the Allies rose to 263 with the release of eighty Northrop, single-motor attack craft. They are of a type discarded by the army last year in favor of longer-range light bombers.

Early adjournment prospects appeared to be giving way under the pressure of demands in various quarters in and out of Congress that the lawmakers should stay here ready to function for the period of the international crisis.

Both Speaker Bankhead and Majority Leader Rayburn of the House said that Congress probably would be here after the June 22 date on which administration leaders had hoped to adjourn.

The speaker said at his press conference:

"We might as well be candid about it—I don't think we can adjourn as planned. That is the present prospect. We have no assurance we can finish the Senate program:

Mr. Rayburn said: "All the gentlemen urging that Congress remain in session will have all the opportunity to stay in Washington this summer that they desire."

Representative Celler, Democrat, of New York, introduced a resolution to repeal the neutrality act. He called it a "shallow fiction." This country is not and cannot be neutral, he said, citing various types of assistance already given the British and French and "the President's telling denunciation of Premier Mussolini."

The Senate Labor Committee agreed unanimously today to defer any decision on considering House-approved amendments to the national labor act until definite information was available on the date of adjournment of Congress.

"It was unanimously agreed," Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, the chairman, announced, "that by next Tuesday it ought to be determined whether Congress intends to adjourn immediately, and that if so there would be no opportunity to get any national labor relations act amending program through the Senate.

"It was further agreed that if Congress expects to remain in session the committee will proceed in earnest to the consideration of whether to amend the act."

Get Dive Bombers.

HOULTON, Me., June 13 (A. P.).—Fifteen dive bombers sold to the Allies were in Canadian hands today after being rolled over the international boundary here in compliance with neutrality act provisions.

Nearly thirty more bombers and more than ninety attack planes are coming here for transfer to the belligerents.

JUN 14 1940

Last of Navy Planes Go.

BUFFALO, June 13 (A. P.).—Fourteen camouflaged former United States navy bombers, the last of fifty sold to the Allies, left Buffalo today en route to Houlton, Me., for delivery just a week after arrival here from a half dozen naval reserve bases.

The planes were scheduled to stop at Albany to refuel before being towed across the Canadian border at Houlton and flown to Halifax, N. S., for shipment to the war zone.

Extra details of sheriff's deputies and police were relieved from twenty-four hour duty guarding the planes, which were turned back by the navy to the manufacturer, Curtiss-Wright, for resale to the Allies.

PRESIDENT'S REQUEST PUT IN RELIEF BILL

Purchases For European Distribution To Be Made By Government

JUN 14

Pepper Touches Off Debate With Attack On "Chamberlains"

By PAUL W. WARD

[Washington Bureau of The Sun]

Washington, June 13—Abandoning plans to complete action tonight on the 1941 emergency relief bill, the Senate this afternoon without a dissenting vote wrote President Roosevelt's $50,000,000 request for war refugee relief into the measure and then wound up the day in another flurry of speeches attacking and defending the Administration's current foreign policies.

Senator Pepper (Dem., Fla.) touched off the flurry by getting the floor as the Senate was about to recess and attacking as "Chamberlains" and "champions of appeasement" the group of Senators who, in his absence yesterday, subjected the President's recent utterances on European war events to two hours of criticism uninterrupted by a single word of defense.

Provokes Counter-Attack

The Florida Senator's remarks provoked a vehement counter-attack by Senator Adams (Dem., Col.), a sardonic observation by Senator Bone (Dem., Wash.) and a lecture by Senator O'Mahoney (Dem., Wyo.) on the propriety of Senator Pepper's references to the recent speech of Brazil's President Vargas.

It took the Senate only one minute to pass—without debate or a record vote—President Roosevelt's request for $50,000,000 to be spent for refugee relief in Europe. It acted so quickly that Senator Adams, floor manager of the relief bill, did not get to conclude his explanation of the $50,000,000 amendment after it had been adopted.

To Be Bought By U. S.

He emphasized in his supplementary remarks that all the "agricultural, medical and other supplies" to be purchased with the $50,000,000 will be bought in the United States and by governmental agencies, not the Red Cross. He also emphasized that under the amendment the American Red Cross will be used simply to distribute the supplies to refugees and will not necessarily be the only agency engaged in the distribution.

The amendment authorizes the President to "purchase and transport" through such "governmental agency or agencies as he may designate" the supplies which are to be "for the relief of refugee men, women and children who have been driven from their homes or otherwise rendered destitute by hostilities or invasion."

Bill to Deport Bridges Passes House, 330-42

Declares Congress Deems Presence of Alien C. I. O. Leader an Coast Hurtful

JUN 14 1940

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13. — The House of Representatives, voting 330 to 42, passed and sent to the Senate today a bill directing the immediate deportation of Harry R. Bridges, Australian-born alien director of the maritime unions on the Pacific Coast affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The action was taken after four hours of bitter debate in which the measure, said to be unusual in recent legislative history, was denounced as "a bill of attainder—and in direct violation of the Constitution." The

LINDBERGH MAY GO ON AIR AGAIN SOON

Is Quoted as Saying U. S. Is Safe From Invasion.

JUN 14 1940

WASHINGTON, June 13 (A. P.).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was represented today as having told a group of law makers in an informal discussion at the Capitol it was his opinion that the United States could not successfully be invaded "in our lifetime."

Col. Lindbergh, who conferred yesterday with Senators Clark, Democrat, of Ohio; Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana; La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin; Clark, Democrat, of Idaho; Representative Van Zandt, Republican, of Pennsylvania, and others, was said by one of the group to have mentioned also that he was seeking an opportunity for another radio speech on national defense. Col. Lindbergh recently decried in a radio address what he described as hysterical fears that the United States would be invaded.

The flyer was reported to have told the legislators that he had spent six weeks in Greenland attempting to find suitable facilities there for a commercial air line to Europe. He was said to have reported that conditions there were so unsuited to flying that it was preposterous to think that any nation seeking to invade the United States could establish aviation bases there for such an attempt.

One who attended the informal conference quoted Col. Lindbergh as saying that it would be necessary for any invading force to set up not only air bases in Latin America, but to establish machine shops and manufacturing plants there. All agreed, it was said, that the United States could not permit such encroachments on the Western Hemisphere.

Col. Lindbergh was said also to have given it as his off-hand opinion that if France capitulated to the might of the Nazi armies, the Germans would be able to block the British fleet out of the English Channel and thereby facilitate an invasion of England.

CHUNGKING RAIDS DENOUNCED BY HULL

Bombing Of Civilians By Japanese Planes Vigorously Condemned

JUN 14 1940

Property Of American Methodist Mission In Chinese City Reported Damaged

[*Washington Bureau of The Sun*]

Washington, June 13—Raids by Japanese bombers upon civilians in Chungking, present capital of the Chinese Government, were denounced vigorously this afternoon by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

He said, in response to questions at a press conference, that according to information which has reached the department from official and unofficial sources, Chungking has been bombed extensively on each of several recent days.

U. S. Church Property Damaged

Yesterday the Chinese city was bombed intensively and indiscriminately by more than a hundred Japanese planes, Mr. Hull said, referring to the reports he had mentioned. The casualties among the civilians were expected to number several hundred, he noted.

Moreover, the Secretary of State pointed out, various buildings of the American Methodist Mission, including a church, were damaged by concussion during the bombing. Two groups of Japanese planes flew over the American Embassy premises, he added, but no bombs fell in its immediate vicinity.

Such Practices Condemned

Having reviewed these points, Mr. Hull declared that the attitude and position of the people and the Government of the United States toward ruthless bombings of civilian populations have been made abundantly and frequently clear. This country wholeheartedly condemns such practices wherever and whenever they occur, he asserted.

Press dispatches from Chungking yesterday stated that 124 Japanese planes had destroyed two-thirds of old Chungking city and estimated the casualties at close to 1,500. American missionaries said the damage was the greatest done in a brief period of bombing since the start of the Japanese invasion of China nearly three years ago.

U. S. Attache Ordered Home

Washington, June 13 (AP)—Maj. William H. Colbern, American military attache in Poland and later in the Netherlands when those countries were invaded by German troops, was ordered home today.

JUN 14 1940

Finland May Pay Despite War Losses

WASHINGTON, June 13 (A. P.).—Semi-annual reminders went out from the State Department today to European nations in debt to the United States for the last war, including recently invaded Belgium and Poland.

All except Finland are in default. She is expected to pay as usual despite effects of her war with Russia.

JUN 14 1940

Total in principal and interest due June 15 from the twelve countries sent notices is $223,889,505.

U. S. ATTACHE TO RETURN

Lieut. Col. R. D. Brown Ordered Home From Belgium

Washington, June 13 (AP)—Return of Lieut. Col. Robert D. Brown, American military attache for Belgium and Luxembourg, with headquarters at occupied Brussels, was ordered today by the War Department.

He was assigned to the Second Coast Artillery District, New York city. Brown's home is in Nashville, Tenn.

JUN 14 1940

1st Lady Prefers Death to Slavery

Washington, June 13 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, virtually paraphrasing Patrick Henry, said today she would rather die than live under oppression.

The theme at her last scheduled press conference until September was the one everyone is talking about—the war and national defense.

"War is horrible and very futile," she said. "But sometimes people have to decide whether to meet force with force or live under the conditions force would impose. I would rather die."

She said she did not believe this country would get into Europe's war.

"I don't see how we could," she said, adding that this country hasn't the equipment and isn't prepared to maintain an army overseas.

She stressed that it was incumbent that this country get prepared to meet war on three fronts —economic, physical and ideological.

In getting prepared to fight a physical war, she said she opposed compulsory universal military training at present because she did not believe the country was ready for it.

"Open City" Regulations

JUN 14 1940

[*By the Associated Press*]

Under the laws of war an "open" city, such as Paris was declared by the French, cannot be attacked or bombarded.

This regulation was adopted at the Hague Conference in 1907.

An "open" city was defined as one which is not defended. It cannot be used as a base for operations nor occupied by troops. Military headquarters must not be maintained there. If there are fortifications, they must be unmanned.

POLETTI WARNS ITALY'S AGENT

Says Americans of Italian Descent Back Allies.

BERTOLINI PUT UNDER FIRE

Tarrytown Federation Urges His Removal for War Talk.

JUN 14 1940

ALBANY, June 13 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gov. Poletti said today that consular agents of Italy "had better refrain from interfering in the affairs of our country," adding, "Americans of Italian descent can speak and act for themselves."

Mr. Poletti made the statement in a letter to Capt. Edoardo G. Bertolini, consular agent at Mount Vernon, in which he said Mr. Bertolini's claim that Americans of Italian descent secretly back aspirations for Premier Mussolini is untrue and must be condemned.

"Allow me to tell you and the other consular and other diplomatic agents of Italy that Americans of Italian descent approve of the statement made by President Roosevelt that Mussolini stabbed his neighbor in the back," the Lieutenant-Governor said. "Apparently you should also be told that Americans of Italian descent are wholeheartedly loyal to America and as loyal Americans we stand ready, if called on, to oppose the soldiers of Fascism as well as those of Nazism and Communism."

Mr. Poletti, son of an Italian stonecutter, said he joined Americans of all racial strains "in praying that the Allies will win this struggle." And added his belief the United States "should immediately lend to the Allies all supports and assistants it can spare, short of war."

FRANCE LETS 'GAS' WAIT IN STORAGE

Million Barrels Reported Stored in Texas.

JUN 14 1940

HOUSTON, Tex., June 13 (A. P.).—The Chronicle said today it had learned that France bought and paid for more than half a million barrels of aviation gasoline now stored along the Gulf coast.

Fearing sabotage, the United States Government has requested oil companies to keep all information secret, the newspaper said. It pointed out that the fact that France "has not transported the gasoline, which was taken here as an indication that the Allies have all the oil they need presently.

"It was said the Allied convoy system is working efficiently now and that if France needed the oil, it could be transported."

Italy's Collapse Seen If War Is Prolonged

JUN 14 1940

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, June 13—If Italy is to hold down her end of the Axis in the struggle for power in Europe she must depend chiefly on quick, striking armies and not on the strength of her industrial machine, most Wall Street observers say.

Until the British fleet started its blockade at the beginning of this war about eighty per cent. of Italy's imports reached her by sea. Little came over her land bridges to Germany, Spain, Switzerland and France.

Industrial Cities Vulnerable

Her industrial cities, most of them in the North, relatively close to France, are vulnerable to war damage. Furthermore, they could not operate through a long war, trade statisticians say, if there is serious interruption to sea communications.

Some of the things which must be thrown into the maw of modern war machines and which Italy produces in only minor quantities, or not at all, are coal, petroleum, rubber, tea, cotton and copper.

Despite a partly successful drive for greater wheat production, this primarily agricultural peninsula has not, even recently, grown enough wheat for bread and spaghetti.

Coal has come principally from Germany, but much of it by water routes no longer surely available. Reports indicate that the British blockade winked at coal boats from Germany to Italy for a time while Italy still hung back from actual war. The Allies wished to buy the output of Italian factories, which could not operate without imported fuel.

Raid On Italy Causes 'Considerable Damage'

New York, June 13 (AP)—A British Broadcasting Corporation report this morning said photographs taken by British pilots who participated in the air raid on the Italian base at Tobruck clearly show "the considerable damage that has been caused."

JUN 14 1940

verso Blank

30.24-2963

30.24-2963

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REPLY FOLLOWS:

"I AM COMPELLED AND YOU ARE COMPELLED TO LOOK AHEAD.

THE PEACE, FREEDOM AND SECURITY OF 90 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD ARE BEING JEOPARDIZED BY THE REMAINING TEN PER CENT W WHO ARE THREATENING THE BREAKDOWN OF ALL INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ORDER. SURELY THE NINETY PER CENT WHO WANT TO LIVE IN PEACE AND UNDER LAW IN ACCORDANCE WITH MORAL STANDARDS THAT RECEIVED ALMOST UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE THROUGH THE CENTURIES CAN AND MUST FIND SOME WAY TO MAKE THEIR WILL PREVAIL."

(END TEXT)

JUN 14 1940

PARIS, JUNE 13-(AP)-GENERAL HERING, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS, LEFT PARIS TO TAKE ~~[illegible]~~ HIS ARMY COMMAND AFTER DECLARING PARIS AN OPEN CITY WITH GENERAL DENTZ IN CHARGE.

JUN 14 1940

TOURS, FRANCE, JUNE 13--(AP)--- FRENCH BOMBING PLANES HAVE ATTACKED THE GERMAN CITIES OF MANNHEIN, NEUSTADT AND FRANKFORT, A WAR MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

JUN 14 1940

Rec'd 7th Reynaud

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, JUNE 13-(AP)-- "AMERICAN BOMBERS RECENTLY ARRIVED HAVE PROVED EXTREMELY EFFECTIVE," A FRENCH WAR OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT, "BUT IF THEY ARE TO INFLUENCE THE FINAL ISSUE THERE ~~[illegible]~~ MUST BE MANY MORE."

JUN 14 1940

AT ST. VALERY-EN-CAUX, ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL COAST, IT WAS SAID THAT ANTI-TANK GUNS SANK A TRANSPORT AND THAT FRENCH MERCHANT VESSELS SURRENDERED IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARD.

ANOTHER TRANSPORT WAS SUNK AT LE HAVRE BY THE AIR FORCE, THESE SOURCES SAID.

JUN 14 1940

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE NEWS-CHRONICLE DECLARED TODAY THAT "THE QUESTION NOW IS HOW SOON WILL THE HEADLONG RUSH OF OPINION BRING AMERICA TO THE GOAL OF INTERVENTION" IN THE WAR.

JUN 14 1940

-GZ-APL EIGHTH 0126----650AED-

JERUSALEM, JUNE 13 (AP).--SYMBOLIC SIGNIFICANCE WAS

ATTACHED TODAY TO THE FACT THAT BRITISH FLAGS WERE RAISED OVER

ALL ITALIAN BUILDINGS IN PALESTINE IN CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY

OF KING GEORGE VI. IN HONOR OF THE EVENT SPECIAL SERVICES WERE HELD IN CHURCHES AND

SYNAGOGUES, WITH EMPHASIS ON PRAYERS FOR VICTORY FROM THE

HOLY CITY OF PEACE.

JUN 14 1940

APL...01000...FROM...

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, JUNE 13 (AP)--GREEK VESSELS IN

TURKISH WATERS WERE CALLED HOME TODAY.

TURKISH VESSELS CONTINUED SERVICE BETWEEN ISTANBUL

AND SMYRNA, ON TURKEY'S AEGEAN SEA COAST, BUT SERVICES

BEYOND SMYRNA WERE DISCONTINUED.

JUN 14 1940

ALL LEAVES FOR TURKISH CIVIL SERVICE

EMPLOYES WERE REPORTED CANCELLED TODAY.

NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY, AFRICA, JUNE 13--(AP)--

THE BRITISH TOWN OF MOYALE, IN NORTHERN KENYA COLONY

JUST BELOW THE ITALIAN ETHIOPIAN BORDER, WAS RAIDED TWICE BY

ENEMY AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY, COMMUNIQUE REPORTED TODAY.

ONE AFRICAN WAS WOUNDED BUT NO DAMAGE WAS REPORTED.

MADRID, JUNE 13--(AP)--THE SPANISH GOVERNMT, HAVING

PROCLAIMED ITSELF NON-BELLIGERENT, TODAY BANNED ALL PROPAGANDA

OF BELLIGERENTS, ORAL OR WRITTEN.

EMBASSIES ARE PERMITTED TO PUBLISH PRESS BULLETINS

WHICH MUST BE SENT ONLY TO GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

AND CHIEFS OF THE FALANGIST PARTY.

THE GOVERNMENT THREATENED TO CLOSE ANY ESTABLISHMENT

NOT COMPLYING WITH THE ORDERS.

JUN 14 1940

COMMENTING ON THE APPEAL OF PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD TO

THE UNITED STATES FOR AID THE NEWSPAPER ALCAZAR OFFERED

THE COUNTER-SLOGAN, "EUROPE FOR EUROPEANS."

"IT IS NATURAL FOR THE FRENCH PREMIER TO ASK FOR

AID FROM WHEREVER AID MAY COME," SAID THE ALCAZAR, "BUT

IN OUR OPINION IT IS FALSE THAT SUCH WOULD BE AN AID

TO LIBERTY AND TO EUROPE.

30.24-2965

30.24-2965

IT MAY BE, PERHAPS, THE LIBERTY OF THE THIRD FRENCH REPUBLIC AND ENGLISH IMPERIALISM."

LONDON, JUNE 13-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-A WAR OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY HE WAS UNABLE TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE REPORT OF NICHI NICHI, TOKYO NEWSPAPER, THAT BRITISH TROOPS HAD BEEN LANDED IN THE [redacted] DUTCH EAST INDIES. LONDON SOURCES SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THEY CONSIDERED SUCH ACTION UNLIKELY.

JUN 14 1940

LONDON, JUNE 13--(AP)--- THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PART OF A BRITISH DIVISION HAD BEEN SURROUNDED BY GERMANS ON THE FRENCH COAST AND THAT "A NUMBER" HAD BEEN CAPTURED.

JUN 14 1940

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 13--(AP)---THE EXPORT OF ALL CLASSES OF GOODS FROM BRITAIN TO BULGARIA, GREECE, HUNGARY, RUMANIA, SWITZERLAND, YUGOSLAVIA AND THE BLACK SEA PORTS OF RUSSIA WAS PROHIBITED BY GREAT BRITAIN TODAY EXCEPT UNDER A BOARD OF TRADE LICENSE.

A BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THE ORDER WAS MADE TO "ENABLE NECESSARY CONTROL TO BE EXERCISED OVER EXPORTS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ADJACENT AREAS."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THE STEP WAS MADE NECESSARY BY ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR AND WAS "N O T TO BE REGARDED IN ANY SENSE AS A DECISION TO [redacted] DISCONTINUE TRADE WITH NEUTRAL COUNTRIES" IN THOSE AREAS.

JUN 14 1940

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E. S. T., THURSDAY,

(John 9 (add) ** IMPORTANT NOW.

AN ADMIRALTY SPOKESMAN SAID [redacted] "SIMILAR" INCIDENTS HAD OCCURRED IN THE PAST, BUT THAT "IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION THEY ARE MORE IMPORTANT NOW."

JUN 14 1940

THIS SPOKESMAN SAID IN CONNECTION WITH THE GENERAL SITUATION THAT JAPAN WOULD NOT BE IN A "RESPONSIVE [redacted] MOOD" REGARDING REPORTED AMERICAN GESTURES OF FRIENDSHIP UNLESS THE UNITED STATES "OPENS ITS EYES TO THE NEW REALITIES IN THE FAR

EAST AND COOPERATES WITH JAPAN IN ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW ORDER."

"ACTIONS ARE MORE ELOQUENT THAN VERBAL GESTURES," HE ADDED.

A PLAN IS UNDER WAY HERE TO SEND ADMIRAL KICHISABURO NOMURA, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, TO THE PHILIPPINES TO CONFER WITH THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, FRANCES B. SAYRE, AND TO THE DUTCH EAST INDIES TO TALK WITH THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, TJARDA VAN STARKENBORGH STACHOUWER. ADMIRAL NOMURA THEN WOULD REPORT BACK TO ARITA. IT IS SAID THE TRIP MAY BE MADE IN JULY.

JUN 14 1940

THIRD0950..51150..PM..HTH..490A

JUN 14 1940

SHANGHAI, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL REPEATED A SUGGESTION TO THE BRITISH, FRENCH AMBASSADORS AND ITALIANS TODAY THAT THEY WITHDRAW THEIR SHANGHAI FORCES IN ORDER TO FORESTALL POSSIBLE TROUBLE.

JUN 14 1940

THE SUGGESTION, ORIGINALLY MADE LAST SEPTEMBER TO THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AND IGNORED BY THEM, WAS MADE IN A COMMUNICATION FROM VICE-FOREIGN MINISTER HASAYUKI IN TOKYO WHO CALLED AGAIN TO THEIR ATTENTION.

A COPY OF TANI'S COMMUNICATION WAS HANDED TO AMERICAN OFFICIALS HERE MERELY FOR THEIR INFORMATION, THE JAPANESE EXPLAINED. THE GERMANS, WHO HAVE NO FORCE HERE, WERE GIVEN A COPY FOR THE SAME REASON.

SPW 51050 -EDB-1150P

JUN 14 1940

PRECEDE LONDON

(news made today)

VALLETTA, MALTA, JUNE 13--(AP)--FIVE AIR RAIDS ON THIS BRITISH NAVAL BASE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WERE STAGED DURING THE DAY.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEARD BUT DETAILS WERE LACKING.

FOUR ITALIAN SHIPS INTERCEPTED BY THE BRITISH CONTRABAND CONTROL BEFORE ITALY'S DECLARATION OF WAR HAVE BEEN SEIZED BY THE POLICE. ONE WILL BE RELEASED TO TAKE ITALIAN NATIONALS TO ITALY.

JUN 14 1940

HOSTILE NAVAL CRAFT HAVE NOT APPROACHED THE SHORES OF MALTA.

30.24-2967

MADRID—FIRST ADD ITALIAN SHIPS X X X LIBANO

MEANWHILE THE NUMBER OF BELLIGERENT VESSELS TAKING REFUGE IN SPANISH WATERS INCREASED WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE ITALIAN STEAMERS GRATA, GIANNA, NIDI, HERNANI, ATLANTA, CHEA AND IL TROVATORE AT LAS PALMAS, AND THE LUISAC AND CAPO LENA AT VIGO.

A FRENCH MILITARY HYDROPLANE LANDED AT VALENCIA. THE CREW WAS TAKEN BEFORE MARINE AUTHORITIES FOR QUESTIONING WHILE THE QUESTION OF INTERNMENT WAS DECIDED.

JUN 14 1940

NOONIGHTS...APLSECOND1035...BONI...750AED

LONDON, JUNE 13 (AP)— A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) MESSAGE SAID TONIGHT THAT THERE HAD BEEN TWO AIR RAIDS ON MALTA BUT THAT DETAILS WERE LACKING.

JUN 14 1940

LONDON, JUNE 13 (AP).—. SYLVIA PANKHURST, FAMOUS OLD-TIME CHAMPION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, WALKED UP TO THE ITALIAN EMBASSY TODAY AND TOSSED ON THE STEPS A COPY OF THE "NEW TIMES AND ETHIOPIA NEWS."

THE ELDERLY SPINSTER, WHO WENT ON 13 HUNGER STRIKES IN HER PRE-WORLD WAR BATTLE FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS, CALMLY WALKED AWAY WHILE A LONDON BOBBIE ON GUARD AT THE EMBASSY REMOVED THE NEWSPAPER.

A CROWD OF THREE SCORE PERSONS WHO WITNESSED THE INCIDENT TITTERED.

JUN 14 1940

LONDON, JUNE 13—(AP)—SIR JOHN ANDERSON, HOME SECRETARY AND MINISTER OF HOME SECURITY, ANNOUNCED TODAY HE PROPOSED TO "CONTINUE THE PRESENT POLICY OF RELEASING INTERNED REFUGEES WHEN ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR EMIGRATION TO AMERICA ARE COMPLETED."

JUN 14 1940

LONDON, JUNE 13—(AP)—THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SANK ONE GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT AT BOULOGNE AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS DURING AN INTENSIFIED ATTACK ON GERMAN COMMUNICATION LINES FROM THE COAST TO THE FOREST OF ARDENNES, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

JUN 14 1940

LONDON, JUNE 13 (AP)---A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM ADEN SAID THAT AN ENEMY BOMBER---PRESUMABLY ITALIAN---WAS SHOT DOWN WHEN THAT BRITISH POSSESSION AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE RED SEA WAS RAIDED EARLY TODAY.

FIVE ARABS WERE REPORTED KILLED AND SIX WOUNDED IN A SERIES OF THREE RAIDS LAST NIGHT AND THIS MORNING.

ADEN IS ACROSS A NARROW STRAIT FROM ITALIAN ERITREA.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 13-(AP)-SEVENTY-TWO FRENCH CITIZENS WHO WERE BORN IN MEXICO BOARDED THE STEAMER DUC D'AUMALE TODAY TO GO TO FRANCE TO JOIN THE ARMY.

GS-WIRE GL 404A

JUN 14 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 13 (AP).-AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST ON THE WAVE LENGTH OF GERMAN RADIO STATION DJL SAID TODAY THAT THE PRIME MINISTER OF SLOVAKIA HAS SENT A TELEGRAM TO PREMIER MUSSOLINI SAYING THE SLOVAKIAN PEOPLE AGREE WITH THE ACTION TAKEN BY ITALY. THE BROADCAST

JUN 14 1940

HAS NOT BEEN HEARD HERE BY NBC.

NEW YORK, JUNE 13 (AP).-A BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION REPORT HEARD THIS MORNING BY NBC SAID PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY BRITISH PILOTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE AIR RAID ON THE ITALIAN BASE AT TOBRUCK CLEARLY SHOW "THE CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE THAT HAS BEEN CAUSED."

JUN 14 1940

NOTE TO EDITORS

NEW YORK---NBC ADVISES THAT THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION ANNOUNCER IN LONDON , REPORTING TONIGHT'S SPEECH OF PREMIER REYNAUD, DID NOT REPEAT AN EARLIER BBC STATEMENT THAT REYNAUD HAD SAID PARIS HAS BEEN OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS. THE REYNAUD TEXT DOES NOT SHOW THAT HE MADE SUCH A STATEMENT. (AP)-

JUN 14 1940

LONDON---THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION DENIES THAT IT BROADCAST A REPORT OF PREMIER REYNAUD'S SPEECH IN WHICH HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE GERMANS HAD OCCUPIED PARIS. THE TEXT OF REVISED (AP)---

30.24-2969

30.24-2969

NOTE TO EDITORS: June 12

THE UNDATED INTERNATIONAL CONTAINS INTERPRETATIVE MATTER NOT SENT FROM ANY OF THE WARRING CAPITALS. THAT IS WHY IT CARRIES NO DATELINE. A FOREIGN DATE, INSERTED BY A MEMBER PAPER, MIGHT PROVE EXTREMELY EMBARRASSING TO OUR MEN THERE. MANY PAPERS USE A NEW YORK DATE ON IT, WHICH IS NOT OBJECTIONABLE. FOR THE INTEGRITY OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE PROTECTION OF OUR FOREIGN STAFF, EDITORS MUST NOT INSERT A FOREIGN DATELINE.

JUN 14 1940

THE AP

JH431AED

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 13--(AP)--FOREIGN MINISTER EDUARDO H ANNOUNCED [redacted] TODAY THAT ARTHUR DIETRICH, PRESS ATTACHE OF THE GERMAN LEGATION AND DIRECTOR OF NAZI PROPAGANDA IN MEXICO, HAD BEEN ASKED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY BECAUSE HIS ACTIVITIES ARE "CONSIDERED PREJUDICIAL TO THE INTERESTS OF OUR NATION."

JUN 14 1940

HAY SAID THE GERMAN LEGATION HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT THE 40-YEAR-OLD DIETRICH, BROTHER OF ADOLF HITLER'S PRESS CHIEF WAS N O LONGER "PERSONA GRATA" TO THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

AN OFFICIAL IN THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT PRESS DEPARTMENT ACKNOWLEDGED "THIS IS ONLY THE BEGINNING" OF A DRIVE AGAINST "FIFTH COLUMN" PROPAGANDA.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES INTERPRETED THE MEXICAN ACTION THE RESULT OF PRESIDENT CARDENAS' DECISION TO [redacted] DEMONSTRATE MEXICO WAS STANDING BESIDE HER NORTHERN NEIGHBOR AND PAN-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY IN THE PRESENT WORLD CRISIS.

NEITHER [redacted] DIETRICH NOR THE GERMAN MINISTER, RUDT VON COLLEMBERG, WOULD COMMENT ON THE MATTER BUT AT DIETRICH'S HOME IT WAS SAID HE WAS PUTTING HIS AFFAIRS IN ORDER AND INDENDED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

JUN 14 1940

AEW-1020P

CS LEASED

LONDON, JUNE 13 (AP)---THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TODAY ASKED CHURCHES THROUGHOUT [redacted] THE COUNTRY TO OBSERVE SUNDAY JUNE 16 AS A DAY OF PRAYER FOR FRANCE.

JUN 14 1940

...d, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 13. (AP).—THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE BOMBING OF THE LAUSANNE AND GENEVA REGIONS EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING ROSE TO FIVE TODAY WITH THE DEATH OF ONE OF THE PERSONS WHO WAS HURT AT GENEVA.

JUN 14 1940

Paris Falls, Cabinet Flees Tours

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 15 1940

Tours, France, June 14—France abandoned Paris to the Germans today, and the victorious Nazi legions were ... rolled in soon afterward to complete their latest Blitzkr... ...ys. The ... time suddenly drove deep into France between Paris ...ot ..., a ... was fast being turned.

T... threat to the 1,000,000-odd French troops defendi... ...ounced that the Nazi Army had launched a fro... [Maginot Line in the Saar region.)

Tired Army Awaits Orders

Beating a retreat from Paris, the tired French army withdrew southward tonight, assailed by the mightiest German forces and awaiting word as to how or even whether the battle of France is to go on.

The latest word here was that German divisions, preceded by slashing columns of tanks and armored cars, had closed around Paris. (The Germans announced that Paris had been occupied.)

Some rumors put the German advance guard on the west *(five words censored)*. It was officially confirmed that to the east and slightly south of Paris they had reached Romilly, sixty-five miles southeast of Paris, well down the road to Dijon.

Answer May Hinge On United States

Whether the war is to go on or end for the French seemed to hinge on President Roosevelt's answer to Premier Reynaud's "last appeal" for aid from the United States. Up to nightfall no definite word had been made public. Both optimistic and pessimistic opinions could be heard.

The advance to Romilly placed the Germans thirty miles south of the Marne and about 100 miles northwest of Dijon.

With the German sweep in mind, the French worked at removal of officials and press services from Tours throughout the day. Tours, which has been one of the seats of Government, is about 120 miles southeast of Paris.

By nightfall almost all persons connected wit... ernment and the press had left. *(Here one line was ce...*

French Airmen Still Fighting

A French Air Ministry communique, issued "somewhere in France," said today that French aerial forces "are continuing their action in the battle."

"Our light and heavy bomber groups attacked roads, communication centers and enemy columns on the entire front," said the communique.

"Armored columns were bombed and dispersed.

"Our fighter groups carried out their mission and launched many attacks with success."

If the fight goes on, the Loire river line running through Tours and Orleans would be the next really strong natural barrier behind which the French could defend themselves.

(Associated Press Editor's Note—This dispatch was heavily censored. The phrase "if the fight goes on" was considered extremely significant. There was the possibility the French armies were retreating even faster than their high command acknowledged.

(The Loire river is sixty-five miles south of Paris at its nearest point, Orleans.)

Now Evacuating Tours

Tours, established only Monday as a temporary capital after the Government left Paris, itself was being evacuated.

(Columbia Broadcasting Corporation reported that a dispatch from its correspondent at Tours said today the French Government had left Tours, to which it moved from Paris, and would establish an emergency capital in Bordeaux, near the southwest coast of France on the Garonne river.)

Once in a while a French reconnaissance plane circled low over the city as though on guard.

By mid-morning the interminable string of refugee cars that for days had passed through Tours from the north had joined the growing caravan from Tours itself.

Where the French Cabinet would meet again was not disclosed.

Any new emergency capital *(here seven words censored)*.

The invaders' encircling ring around Paris was nearly two-thirds completed, with new German thrusts southward on both sides of ... city.

(H... seven lines censored.)

JUN 15 1940

Ge... armored units in the past twenty-four hours pene... trated at least to St. Dizier, on the Paris-Nancy road, 125 miles east of the capital and slightly south, and to Romilly, on the Paris-Dijon road, about sixty-five miles southeast of Paris.

(This would put two deep German wedges behind the Maginot Line.)

Although the high command acknowledged these sweeping German gains, it insisted that the French army retreat was continuing "in the greatest order."

Reports brought out from Paris a few hours before the German vanguards arrived said that anti-aircraft batteries had been dismantled and sandbag barricades removed—making the capital a completely undefended city.

Police and mobile guards patrolled the streets—but without their rifles.

Subways continued to function and the French national radio broadcast news bulletins on schedule last evening.

United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt spoke to crowds of Americans who swarmed to the embassy for information.

Many Americans decided to remain rather than tackle the refugee-choked roads.

We're Losing, Says French Chief

It was a black hour for France. Premier Paul Reynaud in a radio address last night had said the French were "losing" the battle, and he turned frankly to the United States for help to rescue France from defeat.

In particular, he asked for "clouds of warplanes" from the United States now.

The Germans were reported *(here six words censored)* to have entered Paris by the Aubervilliers gate, at the northeastern border of the capital on the road from Le Bourget airfield and Senlis. The Germans, with huge forces massed, had been fighting hard at Senlis for several days.

May Again Move Capital.

While insisting that the greatest order prevailed among their troops, the French also acknowledged two deep enemy thrusts southward from the Champagne region.

One of these, the French High Command asserted in its regular communique, was upon Romilly, which lies on the Seine, fifty miles south of Reims and sixty-five miles east and slightly south of Paris.

The other was upon Saint Dizier, on the Marne, sixty miles farther east than Romilly and sixty miles southeast of Reims.

These two penetrations appeared to have been unusually swift.

As the Germans smashed southward, it appeared that the French Government, which went to Tours only last Monday, may be compelled to move again to escape the advancing Germans.

The Associated Press staff prepared to leave Tours for Bordeaux today.

There will be no military press conference today, it was announced earlier, and for a time it was not certain whether the customary military communique would be issued.

Newspaper men of both French and foreign agencies stood about in small groups discussing their personal situations.

The High Command last night acknowledged that the German right wing, pushing southward west of Paris, had reached the Evreum-Pacy region 120 miles north of Tours and had bombed Dreux, 100 miles north of Tours.

180,000 Men in Paris Move.

North of Paris "twelve divisions at least"—perhaps 180,000 men—attacked between Senlis and Betz, about twenty-five miles away. Some German units were even nearer a few miles west of here.

To the east, south of the Marne—where the battle was "still more violent than on the preceding days"—Germans pushed from Chateau-Thierry and Dormans toward Montmirail, which is fifteen miles south of the river and fifty-five miles due east of Paris.

A fourth major field of action was still farther east, where powerful German forces operating from the Reims sector were plunging southward toward Chalons-sin-Marne, ninety miles east of the capital and twenty-five miles southeast of Reims.

3024-2971

30.24-2971

French Fall Back Toward Loire After Yielding Paris

Maginot Line Repulses Foe In Saar Sector

JUN 15 1940

Frontal Attack Fails, but Nazis Threaten to Turn Defenses at North End

Bordeaux Likely To Be Next Capital

French Still Fighting as They Retreat, but Exact Position Is Not Revealed

By The Associated Press

TOURS, France, June 14.—The main armies of France fell back tonight far south of abandoned, German-invaded Paris in a fighting retreat. To the east other forces were declared to have thrown back with "tremendous losses" a head-on attack against the Maginot line. The poilus who fought the main battle of France counter-attacked with fury as they retired under the Nazi pressure.

Paris, from which the government had moved early in the week, was lost—occupied by the Germans today and ringed by their armored units and infantrymen.

Tours, since Monday the emergency seat of government from which Premier Paul Reynaud sent last night a "last appeal" to President Roosevelt for American aid, was being abandoned for yet another refuge—presumably the far southwestern seaport of Bordeaux.

Italian Coast Shelled

Tonight's high command communique said the withdrawal below Paris had been "carried out conforming to plan," but it was barren of details beyond disclosing the first French naval action against Italy in the present war. It was a bombardment last night by French warships of industrial establishments and a railroad line along the Italian coast—an operation accompanied by an air raid on fuel reservoirs in the region of Venice and dropping of pamphlets on Rome.

But word from the fronts was scanty and bare of comfort for the French, aside from the success reported at the Maginot line in a sector west of the Saar.

German advances carried, on the east, as far as Romilly, sixty-five miles southeast of Paris, and St. Dizier, nearly 150 miles east of Paris. The German west flank also advanced. (Five words were censored in the reference to this movement; censorship at Tours was heavy generally.)

Although the high command acknowledged sweeping German gains, it insisted that the French Army retreat was continuing "in the greatest order." The advance to Romilly, which is on the Paris-Dijon road, placed the Germans thirty miles south of the River Marne and about 100 miles northwest of Dijon. St. Dizier is on the Paris-Nancy road.

Tours Guns Fire on Raiders

For a half-hour anti-aircraft guns thundered tonight in Tours. Apparently an airfield was the objective of the raiders, but it was not possible to ascertain immediately whether there had been any damage.

Refugees reaching here said that they had been bombed and machine-gunned west of Paris yesterday and that many had been killed or wounded. By mid-morning today the interminable string of refugee cars that for days had passed through Tours from the north had joined the growing caravan from Tours itself.

With the German sweep in mind, the French worked throughout the day removing officials and press services from Tours. By nightfall almost all persons connected with the government and the press had left. (Here one line was censored.)

Where the French Cabinet would meet again was not disclosed. Any new emergency capital (here seven words censored).

If the war goes on, the Loire River line through Tours and Orleans is the next strong natural barrier for a new defense. (The valley is the gateway to the center of France. Orleans, a city on the river at its nearest point to Paris, is seventy miles south of the capital.)

The German attack on the Maginot line was said by the French command to have been spearheaded with tanks and airplanes, all of which were declared beaten back. It had been acknowledged earlier, however, that Nazi thrusts between Paris and the Maginot line were threatening it from the rear and that the line was being turned from the direction of Montmedy, its northern anchor.

The high command did not say specifically where the German effort to storm the Maginot line was made, other than that it was west of the Saar River, nor over how wide a front. The stretch westward from Sarreguemines, where the river joins the line, to Montmedy, the line's western extremity, is seventy-seven miles long. The frontal attack apparently was intended to co-ordinate with the turning operation being attempted by the Germans.

Rhine-Alps Attack Likely

[From Berne, Switzerland, it was reported that what German-Italian sources called a "death blow" appeared to threaten France through a German offensive on the upper Rhine co-ordinated with an Italian offensive through the Maritime Alps.

[Allied sources called such a disaster "possible" but said France was so well armed and prepared in those sectors that such double blows could be struck only if the French failed to hold the German onslaught south of Paris. German troop concentrations north of the Swiss border apparently were still there, awaiting orders.

[Neutral sources said that the French had little to fear from an Italian land drive across the Alpine fortress regions but that the valleys of the Durance and Rhone Rivers might be reached through the air. In this connection, reports circulated in Switzerland that both German and Italian parachute troops had arrived at Italian air bases in the Provinces of Piedmont and Liguria.]

Air Force Still in Action

A French Air Ministry communique, issued "somewhere in France," said French aerial forces "are continuing their action in the battle."

"Our light and heavy bomber groups attacked roads, communication centers and enemy columns on the entire front," said the communique. "Armored columns were bombed and dispersed. Our fighter groups carried out their mission and launched many attacks with success."

The last hours of Paris as a free city of France were described sadly here today by a few of the civilians who stayed on there almost to the end. They told of small groups of men—unwilling to leave in the face of any disaster—still sitting in alternate sun and shadow at the boulevard cafes; of a city filled with a great and unaccustomed silence, where only the police still stood guard.

Reports brought out from Paris a few hours before the German vanguard arrived said that anti-aircraft batteries had been dismantled and sandbag barricades removed, making the capital a completely undefended city. Police and Mobile Guard troops patroled the streets, but without the rifles they previously had been carrying. Subways continued to function and the French National Radio broadcast news bulletins on schedule last evening.

The American Ambassador, William C. Bullitt, spoke to crowds of Americans who swarmed to the Embassy for information. Many Americans decided to remain rather than attempt to travel on the refugee-choked roads leading from the capital.

The Germans were reported (here six words censored) to have entered Paris by the Aubervilliers gate, at the northeastern edge of the capital, and on the road from Le Bourget airfield and Senlis. The Germans, with huge forces massed, had been fighting hard at Senlis for several days.

Attacked as They Fled Paris

JUN 15 1940

Refugees at Tours Say Many Died—News Metropolis Fell Makes French Weep.

TOURS, France, June 14 (A. P.).—Refugees reaching Tours tonight said that they were bombed and machine-gunned twenty miles west of Paris yesterday and that many were killed or wounded.

The French Army High Command's communique today announcing the abandonment of Paris and sweeping German gains on other fronts brought tears to Frenchmen here. It was read aloud by a sober-faced editor at the emergency headquarters here of Havas, the French news service.

A few women clerks sobbed, and an elderly French newspaper man appeared with red eyes as he brought in the latest reports.

The Havas headquarters, which was a beehive of activity only last night, was all but deserted by noon today. The Associated Press bureau planned to go to Bordeaux during the day.

Paris Deserted.

LONDON, June 14 (A. P.).—The last evacuees from Paris left there at midnight last night (7 P. M. New York time, Thursday), according to a dispatch of the Exchange Telegraph Company, British News Agency, datelined Paris.

At that hour, the dispatch said, orders were given for the gates of the city to be closed by police and civil guards.

The French Army, it went on, had begun to fall back on either side of the city, according to prearranged plans, to a line running well south of Paris.

To avoid the possibility of collision and confusion, orders were given for no more persons to be allowed to leave Paris, the agency said.

German motor machine-gun posts were established inside the gates, it asserted.

Paris is a dead city, the dispatch continued, with every shop closed and shutters up.

On the streets no one could be seen but police and civil guards. All these had handed in their weapons to become a rigidly civilian body.

JUN 15 1940

Flight From Tours.

The French Government has fled from Tours and is probably setting up a new capital in Bordeaux, the wine city in southwest France about 125 miles from the Spanish border, according to messages received here this morning from Eric Sevareid, Columbia Broadcasting system correspondent in the French capital.

News of the French Government's evacuation of Tours was contained in a radio message received from Mr. Sevareid, filed from Tours, and reading:

"Am writing this at 10 o'clock Friday morning and it may be last message to you for some time, as all transmission facilities in the new capital of France are one by one closing down.

"The Government left during the night and within two hours the flock of foreign reporters, officials and clerks of the ministries will have moved out of this ancient chateau city as suddenly as they moved in three days ago.

"The last piece of news written and sent to America from this place was the pathetic and despairing appeal of Premier Reynaud to the President and people of the United States. Last night, after the talk, broadcast to the world and the French people by means of a phonograph record, in a dismantled factory, the people of this city did not go to sleep for a long time. A crowd gathered in the hallway of my hotel when I arrived there after what appears to have been a vain attempt to make the regular Columbia broadcast from France.

"There was grief and despair in these faces (here seventeen words were censored). Rightly or wrongly, after Reynaud's talk, the people now feel that the United States holds in her hands, the fate of France, her life or death.

"It does no good to explain the lack of planes and tanks in America, to tell them the great American aircraft industry is great chiefly in its potentialities.

"To them, the common people who have suffered the most in this crushing invasion, America is the mythical land of gold and power. Desperately today, as their Government moved to an unknown place, as their radios go silent, they are clinging to but one hope—the President and the United States of America.

"So we are moving on. Where we will be, how we will communicate with New York and America is still a great unsolved problem."

The German radio broadcast today that about 1,500 Swiss citizens, presumably the last Swiss residents of Paris to leave, arrived this morning at the Swiss border by special train.

FRANCE CALLS ON U. S. TO SAVE HER FROM FOE

Reynaud Asks for Clouds of Warplanes Lest France Perish.

SAYS AID GIVEN IS NOT ENOUGH

Declares His Nation as Historic Defender of Democracy Has Right to Demand Assistance.

TOURS, France, June 14 (A. P.).—France turned frankly to the United States today for help to rescue her from defeat at the hands of Germany.

In particular, she asked for "clouds of warplanes" from the United States now.

The issue was put bluntly last night by Premier Reynaud, who urged "the great American people" to "declare themselves against Nazi Germany." It is time for all democracies to repay their "debt" to France, he said, in a radio address to America and the world.

Says Nation's Life is at Stake.

Assistance "permitted by American law," previously asked and previously given, is not now enough, he intimated.

"Today," he said, "we are at a more advanced point. Today the life of France is at stake—at least France's essence of life.

"Our fight, each day more painful, has no further sense if in continuing we do not see even far away the hope of a common victory growing. . . .

"It is necessary that clouds of warplanes from across the Atlantic come to crush the evil force which dominates Europe.

"Despite our reverses, the power of the democracies remains immense. We have the right to hope that the day is coming when all that power will be placed in force.

"That is why we maintain hope in our hearts."

Tells of Last Appeal.

The French Army, withdrawn from Paris and falling back before the Germans along a wide front, has always been "the vanguard of the army of the democracies," said M. Reynaud.

"The world," he said, "must know of the sufferings of France. The world must know what they owe her. The hour has come for them to pay their debt . . .

"France, wounded, has the right to turn to other democracies and to say: 'We have claims on you.'

"None of these with a sense of justice can deny this. But it is one thing to approve and another thing to act.

"We know what a high place ideals hold in the life of the great American people. Will they hesitate still to declare themselves against Nazi Germany?"

M. Reynaud disclosed that last night he had sent "a new and last appeal" to President Roosevelt along these lines.

AMERICANS IN PARIS

Most Leave, but Ambulance Corps Remains.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, June 14 (A. P.).—The American Volunteer Ambulance Corps continues to function in Paris, it was reported today.

The corps headquarters is in the American Legion Building near the Champs Elysees.

The American Field Service planned to move to central France.

The American Library, most of whose books had been moved from Paris already, kept a skeleton staff there under Director Dorothy Reeder.

American Editor Stays In Empty Paris Hotel

TOURS, June 14 (A. P.).—Reports reaching here today said that Demaree Bess, European editor of the Saturday Evening Post, awaited the Germans in Paris as the sole resident, with his family, of the Elysee Park Hotel on the Champs Elysees.

Mr. Bess, his wife and two servants were the only ones in the seven-story building. Even the proprietor had left.

END IN SIGHT, BERLIN CLAIMS AS PARIS FALLS

French In Full Retreat From Capital To Maginot Line, Nazis Say

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Saturday, June 15—The triumphant entry of Adolf Hitler into Paris on June 21, the twenty-first anniversary of the date on which Germany agreed to sign the hated Versailles treaty, was envisioned today by ardent Nazis. The treaty was signed on the twenty-eighth.

Celebration Is Held In Berlin Opera House

BERLIN, June 14 (A. P.).—There was a special demonstration at the State Opera House tonight over the fall of Paris.

Before the performance of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," one of Adolf Hitler's favorites, the curtains parted and the entire cast was revealed on the stage, arms upraised in the Nazi salute.

The audience followed suit—with the exception of a party of Americans in the private box of Alexander Kirk, United States charge d'affaires. They stood.

Every one else sang the twin national anthems — the Horst Wessellied and Deutschland.

Berlin Paper Pictures Nazis at Versailles

BERLIN, June 14 (A. P.).—A vivid picture of German troops marching into Paris for the second time in seventy years was given to Berlin newspaper readers tonight.

The Berlin Nachtausgabe declared that "soon they will stand before the Palace of Versailles in which, twenty-one years ago, the last paragraphs of a vulgar dictate were written."

"The enemy is in full retreat along the entire front from Paris to the Maginot Line at Sedan," the German communique said. "At several points our tank and motorized divisions pierced through and overtook the retreat movement.

"The enemy there fled, leaving behind its entire equipment. Infantry divisions broke through the defense lines of Paris. Enemy forces were no longer sufficient for protection of the French capital."

No Details on Surrender.

A German spokesman described the capitulation of Paris as a "catastrophic" blow to the French economically and militarily. No details of the German occupation were available beyond announcement of the Nazi entry and disclosure that all questions of surrender were settled between French and German authorities.

Although many French munitions industries were centered there, along with the headquarters of many military branches, the German spokesman measured the "moral and psychological" effect of its loss as equal with the material.

Announcement of the Saar offensive was brief and vague, but heavy action apparently was under way between Luxemburg and Saarbruecken on the western front. Hitler presumably was determined to put Lorraine back within Germany's borders without delaying longer.

Test of Fortifications.

Heavy artillery dueling had been reported opposite the border of Alsace several days ago, but this sector apparently was not included in the attack started today.

Nazis Open Frontal Attack

BERLIN, June 14 (A. P.).—Nazi forces launched a frontal attack today on France's Maginot Line after Paris, Le Havre and Montmedy had fallen in what the German High Command triumphantly proclaimed as the collapse of France's northern front and the end of the second phase of the "gigantic campaign in the west."

"Pursuit of the enemy until final destruction has now begun," the German High Command declared.

Nazi troops have launched a frontal attack on the Maginot Line from the Saar region, the High Command said.

Rapid-fire Nazi gains gave Germany:

1. Possession of Paris, France's abandoned capital.

2. Complete control of the English Channel west to the vital French seaport of Le Havre.

3. A position directly behind the Maginot Line by possession of Montmedy, its northern anchor.

4. Bridgeheads on the Seine River south of Paris as a result of crossings on a broad front.

With Nazi troops advancing from the north on Verdun, the Germans would be able to give effective support to wiping out strong resistance on that front if they could break through the Maginot Line in any appreciable strength.

But the Saar offensive will stand out mainly as a test—long-awaited—of the supposedly well-nigh impregnable French fortifications.

The French situation, thus, was presented as one of continuous retreat as far as Sedan, with swift German forces breaking it up and gathering great stores of equipment.

Besides Montmedy, which had been holding out for weeks against German troops which plunged through Luxemburg, the French were said to have yielded Vitry-le-Francois, a railroad junction south of Chalons, and Ridge 304 (Deadman's Ridge), northwest of Verdun.

Hitler proclaimed a three-day celebration.

News of the Nazi strides was received here with the greatest outburst of exultation of this war. Bands played. Flags were flown. Great crowds cheered.

The High Command, after having announced that "this forenoon our victorious troops are marching into Paris" and the "Montmedy, strong pillar of the Maginot line, has been conquered," turned from the conquest of Paris to the third phase—"pursuit" and "destruction."

Despite adverse weather, the High Command said that German planes had scored heavy blows on land and sea yesterday.

"Fighting planes and dive bombers destroyed units on June 13," it said, "and also supported the armies on the ground, fighting at many points of the front.

"Troops concentrations marching and transport columns in the rear of the enemy were successfully bombed and machine-gunned.

"Extensive destruction was carried out on airports, railroad stations and rail lines, especially in the region east of the Marne."

Blows on Allied Shipping.

In blows on Allied shipping, the High Command reported:

The 17,000-ton British auxiliary cruiser Scotstown sunk by a submarine; a 12,000-ton transport also sunk by a U-boat in an attack on a convoy north of the Hebrides;

Six transports sunk and three damaged by anti-aircraft guns off Havre.

Two transports sunk and three damaged by warplanes off Le Havre.

[In London the Admiralty announced today that the armed cruiser Scotstown was sunk yesterday by a U-boat. Two officers and four seamen are missing. The remainder of the crew was landed at a British port.]

In the air, it recorded German losses of two planes against Allied losses of nineteen.

Cherbourg and Brest Next.

This was the picture Germany celebrated:

Paris in German hands for the first time since Bismarck's legions occupied the city in 1871; the German west flank advanced eighty-five miles from its starting point on the tenth day of the drive; the Maginot Line assailed from front and rear; British-French communications severely impeded.

With Le Havre captured, Cherbourg, Brest and St. Nazaire fell into line as the next ports threatened by a Nazi advance down France's Atlantic seaboard. This left Bordeaux and several smaller harbors to the Allies for troop and supply shipments on the French western coast.

Meanwhile today the authoritative commentary service, Dienst Aus Deutschland, declared that Premier Reynaud's message to President Roosevelt was a "cry of despair."

"The German notion is that to support Allied troops by sending American war materials is already too late," said Dienst.

Church Bells Chime

Church bells were ordered to chime for fifteen minutes to celebrate the German successes.

"Deutschland Uber Allies," the Horst Wessel song and "Die Wacht Am Rhein" were among the songs played.

Hitler ordered all Germany beflagged for three days. The Flanders victory earlier had been celebrated by eight days of flag flying.

Nazis Say They're Unbeatable

Hitler's Press Chief Declares Nothing Can Save Foes of Germany Now.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY EN ROUTE TO PARIS, June 13 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Countless thousands of fresh German troops were being speeded into the zone of operations today as Dr. Otto Dietrich, personal press chief of Adolf Hitler, rejected all talk of peace and said that Germany's only aim now is to win the war.

Addressing foreign journalists Dietrick said:

"Germany is simply unbeatable no matter what may yet come. Der Fuehrer towers high above all our enemies. Nothing can avert their defeat and disaster."

Ridiculing earlier assertions by the leaders of Great Britain and France that Germany would be forced to her knees, Dietrich pointed to Germany's present military position and said that complete victory was the goal.

He said that peace might have been had, before the war started, at the price of the Polish Corridor and of a plebiscite in the regions of Poland which the Nazi Government claimed as German.

Says Hitler's Eye Is on England.

Dietrich had just come from Hitler's general headquarters, at a secret place on the front. As he talked, the new troops marched, looking fresh and confident and accompanied by the most modern equipment.

It seemed as though all city buses for miles along the German-Dutch and German-Belgian borders had been requisitioned to move them speedily.

While questions as to where the troops were going were met with an enigmatic shrug of the shoulder, meaning that this was a military secret, this writer has the definite impression that Hitler, while at present concentrating on Paris, is also not leaving England out of his plans.

Calls Reich a 'People's State.'

Dietrich said that the German arms were unbeatable, not only because of their "superiority," but also because Hitler had first "welded together" the peoples who bear these arms.

"First he created the People's State [Volksstadt]," Dietrich observed; "then its armed force, and then the weapons which that force was to use. In this unification lies the secret of the German successes."

Describing Hitler's life at General Headquarters, Dietrich said that he lives very simply.

Hitler Avoids Frontmost Lines.

He said that Der Fuehrer is a voracious reader of the foreign press, and that he is kept informed of what it prints by sheaves of excerpts from news and comment in every section of the world. Hitler personally directs his press matters.

Dietrich said that Hitler's health is excellent, and that outdoor life agrees with him. He said that much of his time was occupied with conferences with military leaders.

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'Naturally," said Dietrich, "he doesn't venture into the frontmost line where the battle rages. No chief of state does that, and it would be folly to do so.

Brings Joy to Soldiers.

"But he's often in conquered places very shortly after their capture."

Dietrich discussed with emotion Hiter's visit to those sections of Belgium and northern France where Der Fuehrer had been in the trenches during the world war.

Ghent, Kortryk, Langemarck, Dunkirk, Lille, Vimy Ridge, Loretto, Arras, Douhai and Cambrai all were visited by him and, Dietrich said, wherever soldiers saw him "the joy was indescribable."

Laughs at Aid for Allies.

Earlier today Dietrich expressed amusement at recent Allied talk of obtaining additional aid or developing new weapons.

"We know," he said, "what time it needs, and what preliminary work must be done and what factors must be considered before a new instrument becomes effective."

Dietrich did not mention the United States.

Observing that he had often received the foreign press in the past

but "never berore in an occupied city which only a short time ago had been a part of the front and which now lies far behind the front," Dietrich spoke in the headquarters of the Sectional High Command only a short distance from the General Headquarters of Hitler.

On the question of weapons he said:

"Der Fuehrer has studied every weapon, tried it out and suggested improvements. He also knows the

weapons of the world war from personal experience. Finally, he knows what he can expect of his own men and weapons and what the enemy can be expected to do. So the German army moves with the precision of clockwork.

"There's never been one critical moment since the offensive in the West began. Our leadership always knew what resistance to expect and calculated this into its plans."

BERLIN DENIES REPORT NAZIS HOLD BULLITT

Reich Heard U. S. Envoy in Paris Was Put Under Protective Custody.

STAYED DURING OCCUPATION

Protected Against What and Whom? Inquires the President in Washington.

BERLIN, June 14 (A. P.).—German authorities denied tonight a report, received from a source which is usually trustworthy, that William C. Bullitt, the United States Ambassador to France, had been placed in protective custody by German military authorities in Paris. The United States embassy here said that it had no information on the subject.

Mr. Bullitt had remained in Paris during the German occupation with the approval of Washington, it was understood.

It was he who, yesterday informed the German Government of France's decision to make no defense in Paris itself.

President Is Notified.

WASHINGTON, June 14 (A. P.).—Informed today of Berlin reports that Ambassador Bullitt was in "protective custody" in Paris, where earlier he had sent the word that German troops were "inside the gates," President Roosevelt posed this question: Could the Ambassador be protected against what and whom?

The exchange was at the President's press conference, some ten hours after the State Department had received Mr. Bullitt's laconic message which, while saying "the city was quiet," left the fate of France's capital uncertain.

The message took almost eleven hours in transit from France. The State Department disclosed that Mr. Bullitt telephoned word of the German entry to Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, American Ambassador to the exiled Polish Government now at Tours. Mr. Biddle relayed the information by cable about 3 P. M., New York time, yesterday, but the cable message did not reach Washington until nearly 2 A. M. today.

May Aid in Transfer of City.

It gave no details about the number of troops or the exact location which they had reached.

There was a strong intimation in an earlier message from the Paris embassy yesterday that the fall of the city was considered imminent.

Mr. Bullitt had cabled that he—with members of his staff—was remaining in Paris "as the representative of the Diplomatic Corps," in the hope of rendering "any assistance possible in seeing to it that the transfer of the government of the city takes place without loss of human life."

The phrasing of this report was interpreted in some quarters here to mean that all other diplomats had quit the French capital as the smashing Nazi advance came closer to the outskirts of the city.

Police Remaining in City.

In this message Mr. Bullitt also informed the State Department that Paris had been declared an open city by the French military authorities, and asked that the American embassy at Berlin advise the German Government, so that the city might not be subjected to aerial and artillery bombardment.

"All possible measures are being taken to assure the security of life and property in the city," the message said. "The gendarmerie and the police are remaining and the firemen also are remaining to prevent fires. Gen. Dentz is remaining as commander of the Paris area, but without any troops, simply with the gendarmerie and the police."

Mr. Bullitt said then that the military and naval attaches, the counselor and the six secretaries of the embassy were staying at their posts.

Backed by U. S. Tradition.

The decision to remain was in line with the recently announced policy of the State Department to keep envoys at their posts in the war zones unless the danger becomes too great—but it also was in accord with the tradition established by two members of this country's diplomatic corps in world war days.

Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium in 1914, stayed on at Brussels after the German armies had overrun Belgium and did not leave until the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany three years later.

Myron Herrick, world-war Ambassador to France, also refused to leave his post at Paris when the German forces swept up toward the gates of the city in the swift advance that was halted by the battle of the Marne in September, 1914.

Even before the German advance had threatened Paris, Mr. Bullitt found his post one of danger. On June 3 during a German air raid on the city, a bomb hit the ceiling of a room where he was a luncheon guest, but did not explode.

"God was with me," Mr. Bullitt said, in describing the narrow escape to President Roosevelt by trans-Atlantic telephone a little later.

the refugee-choked roads leading from the capital.

Last Sunday, Ambassador Bullitt in a speech at Domremy, France, the birthplace of Joan of Arc, declared that "from one end of this earth to the other every civilized man is praying, after his fashion, for the victory of France."

"Americans know on which side stand right, justice and Christian decency and on which side are wrong, cruelty and bestiality," he added. "They believe in France."

Mr. Bullitt had a close call in Paris on June 3 when a dud dropped near him during the German air raid, which resulted in nearly 1,000 casualties.

On the following day, the newspaper Berliner Nachtausgabe said that he put himself close to a legitimate target when he had lunch with the French Air Minister on the balcony of a "very special military airfield."

The paper objected to what it said were stories circulated in New York and Washington that United States Ambassadors are the main targets of German bombing raids.

EXPECTS U. S. SUPPLIES WILL TURN REVERSES INTO VICTORY FOR ALLIES IN END

Nicolson Predicts Germany Will Soon Launch Peace Offensive "No More Real Than That Of Czecho-Slovakia"

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, June 15—This "blackest week in history" for Britain and France drew from official circles today the dogged assertion that "whatever happens Britain will fight on" against Germany, while press and radio turned eager, speculative eyes on "the prospects of American intervention."

Officials coupled a prediction of an immediate German peace offensive with a declaration that Allied and United States industries would build up "a weight of armaments with which Hitler will be quite unable to compete."

"In Distant Continents"

England's determination to fight on despite the reverses in France was voiced by Harold Nicolson, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Information, who declared:

"It will not be on the dry land of Europe that this war will be won. It will be won upon the seas and in the air; in distant continents; as soon as unlimited resources of the British Empire and of the Americas can be mobilized to turn the scale."

Other officials expressed the opinion that France would continue the war in spite of the fall of Paris and that, "whatever happens, Britain will fight on."

"Military, Not Political" Move

A British source said too much importance should not be attached to the fall of Paris.

"The withdrawal was a military, not a political decision," he said. "It was a sign of strength, not of weakness."

Emphasis was placed on Prime Minister Churchill's House of Commons speech June 4 that Britain would fight on "alone if necessary."

The London *News Chronicle* asserted:

"A declaration of war by America now would inject an impulse of bounding hope into every Frenchman's heart.

"The effect on the Nazis would be correspondingly depressing.

In America's Power

"Now, in this momentous crisis, America may have it in her power to tide civilization over its darkest hour by a strong dramatic act."

The newspaper's commentator, Vernon Bartlett, said he believed 150 German divisions (about 2,250,000 men) had been identified in the present battle of France and that "many more" remained in reserve.

"Faced with such odds," he declared, "it is doubtful whether anything short of a declaration of war by the United States could effectively alter the situation."

Attack "Complacency"

The *Daily Mail* and the Laborite *Herald* railed at Britain's previous "complacency" and "fantastic unpreparedness," but both counseled postponement of the "inquest" until later.

Britain I

STAKES ALL RESOURCES TO RESCUE ALLY

Immediate Purchase Of Every Battle Tool Available In U. S.

Going "All Out" To Buy Supplies, Even Last War's Leftovers

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 14—Britain tonight opened full wide the war chest treasured against the now abandoned conception of a "long war" and ordered the immediate wholesale purchase of every tool of battle available in America.

In the momentous decision that the tide must be turned in France within weeks at most, the British made clear they were going "all out" to obtain post-haste guns and ammunition, even of World War vintage, to supply Tommies streaming back onto the Continent on "return tickets" from the disaster of Flanders.

Everything Staked

At the expense of sorely needed home defenses, the British coupled all their stored-up economic resources with man power, staking everything on a fight in France far below the abandoned city of Paris.

The British decision is a sudden turn from the long-war plan aimed at starving out Germany—as was done in 1918—and it comes in the face of Nazi claims that the British blockade of the seas has been broken by the Allied setbacks in Scandinavia, the Low Countries and Flanders.

Government sources disclosed that war funds allocated for years now are released for spending in weeks.

Economic Blitzkrieg

In effect it is an economic *Blitzkrieg* to meet the piled-up Nazi war stores and men pressing ever deeper into France and to offset, as best it can, the loss of seventy-five to eighty per cent. of France's steel producing plants, now in German-occupied territory.

Most French ammunition plants, however, are in the south, and thus still in Allied hands.

The Government now is more concerned with obtaining war materials already fabricated in the United States rather than in pressing for new manufactures.

Leftovers Sought

Obsolete though they may be, the United States' left-overs from the World War are sought urgently to replace the arms lost wholesale to the Nazis in the historic flight from the Flanders pocket.

Speed of delivery is the Shibboleth of the new campaign, with the decision of war measured in weeks instead of years.

The British idea outlined today echoes the plea made late last night by French Premier Paul Reynaud for "clouds of warplanes" immediately swarming over the Atlantic, presumably flying with their own power rather than sailing across in surface ships.

Britain's Capacity

An idea of Britain's prospective "all out" expenditures may be had from an authoritative estimate that her purchases of machine tools alone can swallow the entire export capacity of the United States to the rate of £2,000,000 (about $8,000,000) a month.

The World War weapons sought are those that the United States manufactured toward the end of the old hostilities to replace those obtained by America from the Allies.

Specifically mentioned are American 75s (capable of piercing big German tanks) and the American-manufactured British Enfield rifles.

Available Allied Funds Put At $7,000,000,000

Washington, June 14 (AP)—United States officials estimated today that the British and French empires still have roughly $7,000,000,000 of "quick assets" with which they could purchase supplies immediately in the United States. These assets include gold, cash deposits and American securities.

The officials, however, indicated that lack of materials to be bought quickly was much more of a problem to the Allies than the availability of cash for payment. They pointed out that in spite of pressing needs for airplanes ever since the war began, the Allies have had to sign some contracts for planes not expected to be ready for delivery until September, 1941.

Surveys Made

War Department officials said exhaustive surveys were being made to determine what additional surplus equipment was available for sale to the Allies.

They would give no indication as to what such supplies might be, but emphasized that the department was not selling any equipment in the hands of troops or the National Guard.

"We are not de-arming the army," a spokesman said.

The department has already released for sale to the Allies 173 airplanes and more than $37,000,000 worth of varied equipment declared to be surplus. This material is understood to have included more than 500 75-millimeter field guns and 600,000 Lee-Enfield rifles of the World War period. In addition, the navy and Marine Corps have released ninety planes.

BRITAIN DROPS IDEA OF WAGING A LENGTHY WAR

New Plan Means Use of All Resources Immediately.

ORDERING IN U. S. SPEEDED

Tactics Based on Blockade Abandoned — New B. E. F. Hastens to France.

LONDON, June 14 (A. P.).—The plight of France has caused Great Britain to drop her plans for a long war and go "all out" with her resources, informants close to the Government said today.

This releases a fund of money and credit for purchase in America of anything which will convey or fire explosives. The fund originally was allocated for future years.

As a result of the change in policy, it was said, Britain is giving the United States a blank check, in effect, for any kind of usable war material she can provide.

Everything already found purchasable in America in arsenals, National Guard units and elsewhere is being sent.

Send British Re-enforcements.

This speed-up was indicated following disclosure in British military circles that Britain had sent re-enforcements to France to join the Allied forces fighting behind Paris.

No program aimed at later production will be permitted to stand in the way of the fullest possible effort now, the British said.

This is partly the result of the loss of Allied resources because of the widening Nazi hold on France.

From 75 to 80 per cent of France's steel producing plants now are in German hands, as are many factories producing war material.

But, it was added, fortunately for the Allies, most of the French factories producing ammunition are in the south.

The Government is not so much concerned now about the United States production capacity as about the material there already manufactured, they said.

Field Guns Lacking.

For instance, they explained, the British Expeditionary Force's loss of a thousand field guns in the withdrawal from the Flanders trap has left few in this country for the enormous army which must be put into the field.

The situation with regard to rifles is not so acute, they said, but they asserted that the demands of the local defense volunteers—the home guard against possible German invasion—have taken a large part of the supply.

While she will take all that America can send and urges the cutting of red tape, these persons said that Britain's own stepped-up production had vastly expanded her purchase of machine tools from the United States and that she would continue to take such tools up to the United States' capacity to send them.

The policy is to put into the field at once the biggest army possible—briefly, a maximum of soldiers in a minimum of time—they said, but the Allies must look across the Atlantic for a large part of the equipment.

A Duty for America.

They expressed belief that it was the United States' duty to herself to do the best she can in the hope her aid will turn the balance for democracy.

They emphasized that the need is now, next week and the week after—not next year—although they said that those charged with supplying Britain's army were not forgetting to look further ahead also.

Primarily what Britain wants from the United States, these persons said, are the weapons that that country manufactured at the close of the last war to replace those she obtained from the Allies.

For instance, they mentioned American 75's and American-made British Enfield rifles as very important, and said that some of the needed weapons were being turned up in batches of hundreds.

Urgent need was mentioned also for certain explosives and parts for the manufacture of tanks, tractors, machines and shells.

Fears for Factories.

While she is planning to go all the way in respect to men, money and supplies, Britain still is keeping in sight that her capacity may be reduced by bombing as the war goes on, the spokesman continued.

Pledging "the utmost aid in her power" to the embattled French, Britain dipped into her home defense forces to raise the new expeditionary army, and lashed out with widespread aerial attacks on German troops and Italy's empire bases.

In rushing to France "thousands" of soldiers who had been counted upon to protect the British Isles from threatened Nazi invasion, the British Government told the French Premier Paul Reynaud, that "we cannot measure the various forms of tribulation which will fall upon our peoples in the near future."

"Using All Our Resources"

The British message expressed determination "to continue the struggle at all costs in France, in this island, upon the ocean and in the air wherever it may lead us, using all our resources to the utmost limits."

The Ministry of Information said that "all available troops and materials are being sent to help France."

The Royal Air Force pounded at objectives in France, Africa and Norway for the third successive day, the Air Ministry announced last night.

Bombing Massed Enemies

Heavy bombers struck at Nazi troop concentrations and communications in France from the Channel coast to the Belgian frontier, the Ministry said, declaring that important roads and railways were destroyed, that an ammunition train was destroyed near Saissault and that more than 1,000 incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped on a wood at La Mare.

Guns of a German battery at St. Valery-en-Caux were reported silenced, bridges at Courcelles and Louviers demolished, and at Soissons, "a center of great importance to the Germans," extensive damage was reported done to a railway junction.

Flyers Claim Direct Hits

R. A. F. pilots reported direct hits on warships and land batteries at Bergen, Norway, and on hangars and runways of an airdrome at Vernes, Norway, and the German-held port of Boulogne, France.

In the Mediterranean and Red Sea area, R. A. F. bombers were reported officially to have blown up the power house, gasoline dump and barracks at the Italian base near Assab, Eritrea, and blasted an ammunition dump at Diredawa, Ethiopia.

Italian bombers staged five air raids on the British Mediterranean naval base of Malta.

Paris Arms Plants Blown Up

A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Paris today said big French armaments factories in the suburbs of Paris were blown up before the Germans entered the French capital. Paris was almost a deserted city, the dispatch said. The French who remained while most of the population fled stayed in their homes or sat in their shops with the shutters down. All buildings and bridges, it said, were left intact.

Paris is a city of the dead, the dispatch continued. On the streets, no one could be seen but police and civil guards. All these had handed in their weapons to become a rigidly civilian body.

Stands Pat On Allied Unity

Authoritative sources said Britain's attitude toward a separate French peace was expressed by Prime Minister Churchill June 4 and in the British Government's message to France last night.

"We shall go on to the end," Churchill told Commons June 4. "We shall fight in France. We shall fight on the seas and oceans. . . We shall never surrender. . . ."

The Government message last night assured France of Britain's utmost support and pledged that Britain will "never turn from the conflict until France stands safe and erect in all her grandeur. . . ."

ENGLAND LOSES MERCHANTMAN, BUT SINKS SUB

Caledonia, Armed As Cruiser, Is Sent To Bottom By Torpedo

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 14—The armed merchant cruiser Scotstoun, mortally wounded by a torpedo, sank today, but guns manned by men waist deep in water were believed to have taken revenge against her submarine attacker.

Even when shells had to be carried over their heads to keep them dry, the British navy men aboard the former Anchor liner Caledonia served her guns, and they were not silenced except by waves which sent clouds of steam up from their heated barrels.

Two officers and four seamen were not saved, but their rescued comrades believed they got the submarine while their own craft was settling slowly.

Known As Caledonia

The 17,046-ton vessel formerly made the New York-Glasgow run and world cruises as the Caledonia. She was a sister ship of the Transylvania.

She was the third such armed merchant vessel lost by Britain in the war. Like her, the 16,697-ton Rawalpindi sank with her guns blazing in a fight with the German pocket battleship Deutschland last November 23, and the 20,277-ton Carinthia was reported sunk last week.

While the navy chalked up this new loss and gained a new tradition on the seas, British planes ranged far today in Europe, Africa and the Near East, carrying war in the air to Germany and Italy and their outposts.

Sea Battle Off Libya

Moreover, word from Cairo told of the Allied battle fleet engaging Italian shore guns off Libya Wednesday, firing the 9,000-ton Italian escort vessel San Giorgio and two submarines, successfully attacking other submarines and sweeping up and destroying a number of mines.

No Allied warships were reported hit, but an unidentified Dutch tanker was said to have been sunk with a loss of four lives.

The ship-shore engagement took place while the R. A. F. was bombing Tobruk, Libya.

The Royal Air Force lost five planes in attacking German bridgeheads on the Seine and another went down in strong bombing attacks on German lines of communications from Rouen to the Maginot Lines.

Scharnhorst Reported Hit

In addition, the Admiralty declared that the naval air force scored hits on the German battleship Scharnhorst in Trondheim fjord early yesterday.

The air force announced at Cairo that it had damaged Italy's fort Caprussa near the Egyption border in flights over Libya yesterday.

Heavy damage was claimed in a raid on the Red Sea port of Assab, in Italian Eritrea.

South African planes, striking for Britain, claimed direct hits on military camps in Italian Somaliland.

South Africans In War

Pretoria dispatches disclosed that a South African mobile field force is serving with the British forces in East Africa.

The Italians struck back.

A British warship was unsuccessfully attacked by Italian bombers six miles off Malta Thursday, it was disclosed tonight.

Bombs fell all around the warship which replied with fierce anti-aircraft fire and drove off the bombers.

37 Killed, 120 Hurt

A checkup, meanwhile, disclosed 30 civilians and 7 soldiers killed and 120 civilians wounded in eighteen air raids up to 10 o'clock last night. There was little military damage.

Twenty-five planes participated in the heaviest attacks. Military authorities say eleven per cent. of all the raiders have been downed.

Alexandria, Egypt, had a thirty-five-minute air-raid alarm.

An Italian raid on Berbera, British Somaliland, caused slight damage.

Dunkerque Raided

The Air Ministry announced later that during the night oil tanks at Dunkerque were set on fire and at Flushing and Ostend other aircraft made low-level attacks on airdromes, "inflicting heavy damage."

Road and railway bridges at Soissons also were "repeatedly attacked." A direct hit on the railway junction at Chateau Thierry was followed by a "huge explosion," and extensive damage was caused at Laon.

Beached at Canary Islands

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, June 14 (AP).—The Italian cargo ship Edda, 6,107 tons, was forced to beach here today after being attacked by a British warship.

210,855 SHIP TONS LOST BY ITALIANS

LONDON, June 14 (AP).—Authoritative circles said today a total of 210,855 tons of Italian shipping has been captured by the Allies or scuttled by Italian crews since Italy entered the war.

Slightly more than 80,000 tons of this shipping are now in British home waters. One source said that from the beginning of the war, Sept. 3, until Italy's entry, eight Italian ships of 37,619 tons were sunk by German action.

Britain 'Will Fight On,' Expects France to Do So

'Whatever Happens,' Vows London, It Won't Yield

LONDON, June 15 (Saturday) (AP).—Official British circles expressed the opinion early today that France would continue the fight despite the fall of Paris and that "whatever happens, Great Britain will fight on."

They said it was "pretty oovious" that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler was putting everything he had into an effort to smash France quickly.

Regardless of the outcome, these quarters added, Britain is in the war to a finish.

3024-2975

Britain Expecting Peace Offer

Information Ministry Forecasts Demand for Surrender of Royal Navy.

LONDON, June 14 (A. P.).—Harold Nicolson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Information, predicted tonight that Hitler would soon—perhaps in the next few days—"launch his peace offensive."

"Hitler will assure the peoples of Great Britain that he has no desire to subjugate their countries," said Mr. Nicolson, "but that all he desires is their complete disarmament.

JUN 15 1940

"He will say to us that we may keep our empire, apart from such colonies as he may desire for himself, but that we must abandon our free democratic institutions and accept a government nominated from Berlin and at the same time surrender our fleet to Germany and Italy.

"The moment he obtains our fleet he would sweep upon London and from there would slowly, carefully and thoroughly stamp out the liberties of our countries and reduce our working people to the level of slaves."

The fall of Paris, a day before Hitler had announced that he would capture it, Mr. Nicolson went on, "of course is a great triumph for Hitler and a bitter blow to France and her Allies."

"But although they have captured and may destroy Paris itself, they cannot rob Paris of its world position or kill something that has lived for so many centuries it has become immortal," he declared.

Has Faith in Weygand.

He asserted that the "main mass of the French Army is unbroken" and that Gen. Weygand "once before in his lifetime had plucked overwhelming victory from the jaws of defeat."

Asserting that the moment must come when the German armored divisions would break down from lack of fuel and men would drop from fatigue, he said:

"It might well be that the moment of exhaustion will come as the French hold them south of Paris; the French will intrench themselves until our own army and equipment can come to their assistance.

"It will not be on the dry land of Europe that this war will be won. It will be upon the seas and in the air; in distant continents; so soon as unlimited resources of the British Empire and of the Americas can be mobilized to turn the scale."

British Pleasure Craft Back From Ill-Fated Rescue Trip

JUN 15 1940

Volunteers Tell How They Were Beaten Off In Attempt To Save Soldiers Trapped On French Coast

[By the Associated Press]

A Southeastern English Port, June 4—A motley "dawn flotilla" of one-time pleasure craft straggled back home today from a new "excursion to hell."

Boats ranging from cabin cruisers to putt-putt speedsters set out across the English Channel three days ago to go to the aid of 6,000 Allied troops trapped at St. Valery-en-Caux, down the French coast from Dunkerque.

But they came back almost empty-handed. The Germans saw to that, with a fence of flame and steel laid down along the fog-shrouded St. Valery cliffs. The only ones saved were the soldiers who rowed four or five miles offshore in whatever kind of boat they could grab.

Bombardment Off Shore

A volunteer who joined the fleet told upon his return how German bombers and land batteries laid down a fierce bombardment offshore, making it suicidal to attempt to reach the main body of trapped Allied forces.

His tiny craft, which crept across the choppy Channel at dawn, did succeed, however, in getting back twenty-four hours later with fifteen French poilus. There had been seventeen, but two were wounded severely by machine-gun bullets and died soon after being lifted into the boat.

There is no room in a lifeboat for dead men, so the weary oarsmen, needing every ounce of strength for the long, hard pull to England, gave their bodies to the sea.

"Bloody Murder"

"It was bloody murder," said this volunteer. "The miracle of Dunkerque was not to be repeated. St. Valery has high cliffs, not a beach like Dunkerque. There was a heavy fog, the sea was rough, and the Germans were ready for us this time."

"It was like sending toys out to fight tanks," said one volunteer, who had been under fire for the first time in his life. "My cabin cruiser was in the starboard tow. We got across the Channel without much trouble but there was fog like a shroud right along the French coast—fog reddened by the dull glare of fires ashore and pierced incessantly by the flares of gunfire from coastal batteries."

"It was broad daylight when we got across," said another. "That is, as far across as we got, and the Jerries were not going to let us get away with another Dunkerque.

"Their planes must have spotted us almost at once but their bombing was inaccurate.

"A tin hat—issued to each volunteer before the trip started 'in case it rains' . . . isn't much protection so far as I can see, and it certainly did rain, a rain of steel and fire.

"I didn't see anyone actually killed but it is no pleasant sight or sound to be near a man with a bullet in his belly.

"I don't know how many planes there were at one time. But they came in waves and we didn't have any peace until we were back on this side of the Channel.

"Noise Most Alarming Part"

"The noise was the most alarming part of the whole show to me, a civilian under fire for the first time, but I suppose one gets used to it.

"Answering the call from across the Channel, the Admiralty rapidly organized and manned several flotillas of small craft—tugs, cabin cruisers, fishing boats, converted lifeboats—and placed a young naval officer in command of each flotilla of about a dozen vessels.

"There was a sprinkling of naval ratings (seamen), seasoned boatswains and gunners to form a hard core for the crew of each boat, but the personnel mostly was volunteers.

"Some of them had been at Dunkerque. Although the trip was designed as a rescue expedition these volunteers were determined to make it an offensive operation if the opportunity arose.

Each Had Machine Gun

"Mounted in each craft was a Lewis machine gun, its base hastily screwed to the deck and its crew put through a rapid course of instruction that in some instances lasted only a few minutes.

"We didn't have an awful lot of ammunition but we let fly with it whenever we got a chance. Some of the men who had been at Dunkerque had service rifles and some had revolvers, but they weren't used.

"A Lewis gun eats up ammunition and you need several thousand rounds if you want to fire more than a few minutes."

The different flotillas suffered varying fates, but most reported the French coast was "literally ablaze" with coastal batteries and planes laying down a curtain of fire which kept the ships from getting nearer than four or five miles to St. Valery.

Second B. E. F. Reaches France

JUN 15 1940

Hourly Gray Transports Pour New Men Into Area of Greatest Battle.

LONDON, June 14 (A. P.).—A new British Expeditionary Force—new in men and material—is in France. Some days ago three trains loaded with fresh troops arrived at a southern port within an hour. Many more came hourly by truck, bus and car—and as fast as they came they boarded great gray transports which moved slowly out to sea and France.

Hour after hour, day after day, from a hundred sources, the stream of men and arms gathered power.

There were light anti-aircraft units, Scottish engineers and infantrymen from rural England.

One officer who took part in the withdrawal from Dunkirk said "we all took return tickets when we came out."

The average age of the new B. E. F. is about 24. Every man carried new equipment.

Reports Men 'Very Keen'

"The men are very keen," one anti-aircraft officer said. "I have my full complement and I am fully equipped. Everything we wanted arrived in time—and it was an awful rush."

Giant cranes swung field guns, pontoons and trucks aboard transports. Overhead wheeled a British patrol plane.

"The use of light anti-aircraft guns in mobile warfare is something new," said one officer. "But we have the lessons of Dunkirk passed on to us and our material is every bit as good as that of men who went before us, so we are hoping to put up a good show."

"We have waited for this a long time," said one young subaltern. "We are only sorry that we cannot have a cut at both the Germans and Mussolini at the same time. Perhaps the Italians will be kind enough to wait on us."

British spokesmen expressed doubt that there could have been such a breakdown of French resistance as German advices indicate.

The heaviest German attack, they said, continues on the west side of Rouen.

'Don't Believe a Word of It.'

Nazi assertions that the whole French line between the English Channel and Montmedy had broken, drew the comment: "We don't believe a word of it, because the French were fighting very well yesterday and it seems improbable that the whole front from the sea to Montmedy should break down at once."

Paris, the spokesmen said, was of no great strategic value.

Britain's Queen Tells Women of France to Hope

Nation 'Must Win Sooner or Later,' Elizabeth's Message in Radio Talk

JUN 15 1940

LONDON, June 14 (A. P.).—Queen Elizabeth broadcast a message tonight to the women of France, telling them that "a nation which has, to defend it, such men and, to love it, such women, must win sooner or later."

The Queen, speaking in French, said:

"I give to the women of France—of this heroic France which is defending not only her own soil but also the liberty of the entire world—my sentiments of affection and admiration for their suffering and courage.

"We salute their leaders and the soldiers of the French Army, who fight with an ardor and tenacity which has never been equalled in history.

"But we are also thinking of the women of France who follow with anguish the developments of this immense conflict, in which their sons, their husbands and their brothers are engaged.

"As for me, who have always so loved France, I suffer today as you do, with you. I think often of those warm summer days, during which Paris robed itself with such charm to receive the King and Queen of England.

"With an enthusiasm and generosity which touched us deeply, the people of France became partisans of peace, as did our government.

"I felt the heart of the women of France beating then in unison with mine. It is to these women that I wish to say, on this sad day, very simply, that their sorrows are our sorrows.

"We know that the French women have suffered the loss of their goods, the destruction of their homes, the invasion of their country. We know that they would give willingly all that they have, and also their very lives, to assure the salvation of their country. A nation which has, to defend it, such men, and to love it, such women, must win sooner or later. She has a right to the aid, without reservation, of all the free peoples of the world.

"A few days ago, I saw the French wounded and ill, returned from Dunkerque. I spoke briefly in French to each one of them and asked them about their wounds. They smiled almost gayly and answered with a short phrase, 'Ca va'—'It's all right.'

"I believe sincerely that a time will come, after these bad days, when these two peoples, having endured these difficulties, and having caught up on their armaments, will be able to say to each other, 'Now everything is all right.'

"This is the hope for which I am indebted to the courage of the wounded French soldiers. I give to you tonight the sympathy of all the women of Great Britain, who are prepared, in order to bring about a common victory, to suffer the same sacrifices which speak so much in your honor, and in that of your great country."

30.2-2972

PRESIDENT SAYS U. S. IS HELPING ALLIES TO LIMIT

No Second Direct Appeal From Reynaud Received at White House.

JUN 15 1940

HITLER'S RECORD IS CITED

Thus Roosevelt Answers Fuehrer's Remark That U. S. Invasion Would Be 'Grotesque.'

WASHINGTON, June 14 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt repeated today that all possible help was being extended to the Allies and pointed to Hitler's record in response to a report that the German Chancellor had said that an invasion of the Western Hemisphere was grotesque. Mr. Roosevelt was told at a press conference that Hitler had called the possibility of German invasion of the Americas "grotesque" in an interview with a newspaper man.

Asked for comment, he said that he could give none except to say that "it brings up recollections." He authorized direct quotation.

He added that his remark could be enlarged with dates and nations, going back quite a few years.

Two Steps Taken.

Mr. Roosevelt announced two additional steps to bolster the nation's defenses:

The signing of an army appropriation bill carrying about $1,498,000,000 for the expansion of the army's personnel and fighting equipment.

The formation of a National Defense Research Committee headed by Dr. Vannevar Bush, head of the Carnegie Institution, and of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. The board, the President said, would have seven additional members, but their names are not ready for announcement.

Army and navy officers will be assigned to it and the organization will look into all research and experimentation which might be helpful in accelerating the huge defense program. Governmental laboratories, laboratories of private industry and scientific and educational institutions will be asked to

help in handling all research problems except those of aviation.

The latter will continue under the direction of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics which, however, will co-operate with the research group. The committee, Mr. Roosevelt indicated, will attempt to co-ordinate the acttivities of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research

Continued on Page 14.

Council and the Federal Bureau of Standards.

No Plead From Reynaud.

The President was asked if he believed that the United States could "extend its material resources to the Allies in sufficient volume and sufficient speed to save them." He did not reply directly, asserting that it would take two hours to answer the inquiry.

He said, also, that he had received no second direct appeal from Premier Paul Reynaud of France for "clouds of planes" and further assistance against the German foe.

Reynaud said in a speech yesterday that he needed "clouds of planes from across the Atlantic."

If any such request has been forwarded, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, it has not been received.

Asked if any reply to M. Reynaud was contemplated, the President said that the answer was simple—that we are doing everything we possibly do. Mr. Roosevelt said that he had heard of no large Japanese orders for scrap iron and made no direct reply when asked if he favored an embargo on such materials.

He reminded his interviewers that Congress had not enacted a measure which contemplates authority for the Executive to embargo war materials. The principal objective of the projected law, Mr. Roosevelt said, was to keep in this country the things needed for our own defense.

He said that he had not the foggiest idea if that applied to scrap iron. No particular machinery would be necessary to handle an embargo program, the President indicated, adding that consultations on that point undoubtedly would be held with Edward R. Stettinius, in charge of raw materials for the defense commission, and with the Department of Commerce and he said that the whole matter would be cleared through the State Department.

Some one wanted to know if there were any plans for cartelling the domestic manganese industry. After replying in the negative, the President asked facetiously if his interrogator did not mean coddling the industry.

May Recast Fleet.

...rity for recasting the pro... fleet expansion program may be sought from Congress because of the object lessons which have marked the naval phases of Europe's war.

President Roosevelt, a well-informed source disclosed, is considering requesting permission to shift legally-fixed tonnage classifications so that a larger number of smaller and lighter warships could be built than was originally contemplated.

To recast the fleet expansion plans, congressional consent would be necessary because the bill allocated 79,500 tons for aircraft carriers, 66,500 tons for cruisers and 21,000 tons for submarines. The navy was given a 20 per cent leeway in shifting the classifications of vessels, but even greater latitude may be found necessary.

The sinking of two British aircraft carriers with a heavy loss of planes and equipment, naval circles explained, made it probable that the size of future American carriers would figure importantly in any program change.

American aircraft carriers now carry about ninety planes and have a tonnage of about 30,000. Some naval experts were reported urging that two carriers of 15,000 tons be built for every 30,000-ton one contemplated, so that the loss would not be great if one was sunk. Smaller carriers likewise would make it possible to keep some in the Atlantic and some in the Pacific, if necessary.

One school of naval thought also favors construction of more and smaller cruisers, rather than fewer and larger ones. The 11 per cent expansion bill provided for twenty-one fighting ships and twenty-two auxiliaries. Three aircraft carriers were sacrificed, but the number of cruisers and submarines was not broken down, in order to keep their individual tonnage secret.

Rome Claims Victory in Alps

Italians Say They Repelled French Attack —Assert Flyers Raided South France.

ROME, June 14 (A. P.).—Italian troops drove back a French attack on the Alpine frontier at Galisia Hill, where there is a mountain pass into Italy, the Italian High Command announced today.

The fighting at Galisia Hill, which is about thirty-six miles northwest of Turin, is the first land action reported by Italy since her entry into the war.

Today's communique also said that two enemy submarines had been hit in the Mediterranean, and that one was seriously damaged.

In this regard an Italian authority said it was assumed that the communique meant that direct hits were made on two submarines while a third was seen to be damaged.

In wide-ranging air operations, the High Command said, Italian planes struck at the airports of Hyeres and Fayence and the naval base of Toulon, all in southeastern France, and at other objectives in Tunis, across the Mediterranean, and on the Red Sea.

Three planes failed to return, it added.

On the frontier between Egypt and Libya, the Italian forces were stated to have turned back an Allied attack supported by tanks, while in Italian North Africa another attack with artillery and bombing plane support was beaten back and resulted in the capture of a number of English officers, it was said.

Meanwhile today air raid precautions were intensified throughout Italy following the official announcement that fourteen persons had been killed and thirty-nine wounded in the Allied raid Wednesday on Turin, northwestern industrial city.

Both here and in the north of Italy cities increasing numbers of persons were moving from urban homes into rural districts. Many property owners re-enforced their roofs with sandbags and taped up glass windows. Newspapers began a new campaign urging the people to acquire gas masks.

The American steamship Exochorda left Genoa last night for New York with 250 American war refugees, including 200 who came from Egypt. The small freighter Prusa, scheduled to sail tomorrow, was the only American ship left in Genoa.

Virginio Gayda, the Fascist editor who often serves as Mussolini's mouthpiece, wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia that Italian intervention in the war had: 1. Forced France to throw all her forces into action; 2. Broken contact between France and her colonies via the Mediterranean; 3. Required the use against Italy of all British land forces in Mediterranean Africa; 4. Kept the greater part of the French navy and a large part of Great Britain's navy in the Mediterranean, thus hindering the convoying of merchant ships and the defense of England; and 5. Blocked French and British supplies from the Mediterranean and south European areas.

Mgr. Evasio Colli, Bishop of Parma and head of Italian Catholic Action (lay organization), urged the members of the group to "pray and work—pray that God may bless our dear country and protect our sons who are fighting valorously, and at the same time work with serene fortitude, each at his own post, carrying out the duties assigned by the authorities, in a spirit of sacrifice and perfect discipline."

Protective measures have been taken to guard art treasures in Rome and other cities. Many paintings have been taken to safe places and statues have been taken down or covered by sandbags.

The Vatican museums are still open to visitors, however.

A decree ordered the issuance of a five-lire bank note in place of the five-lire pieces which have been withdrawn. The five-lire pieces were the only silver coins remaining in circulation in Italy.

[The lira was quoted in New York yesterday at 5.05 cents.]

New Maltese Raid.

MALTA, June 14 (A. P.).—Damage in the city and residential quarters of this eastern Mediterranean British naval stronghold was caused in an air raid which sent residents to shelters today.

Planes escorting Italian transports to Libya were said to have been responsible for some of yesterday's raids.

Unexploded bombs are becoming "a nuisance," the British said.

South Africans in Field.

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, June 14 (A. P.).—A South African mobile field force is serving with the British East African forces in East Africa, the Official Gazette disclosed today.

Alarm in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 14 (A. P.).—Alexandria had an air raid alarm at 12:25 P. M. today (6:25 A. M., New York time). The all clear was given thirty-five minutes later.

Somaliland Attacked.

LONDON, June 14 (A. P.).—A Reuters news agency dispatch from Berbera, British Somaliland, said there was a raid on that town this afternoon. Only slight damage was caused.

Diplomats Wait at Border

ROME, June 14 (AP).—An Italian dispatch from Domo d'Ossola, on the Swiss frontier, said that a train from Rome with French diplomats aboard had been waiting at the border since yesterday for a train bringing the Italian diplomatic party from Paris.

The French train was reported at Bellegarde, on the Swiss frontier, last night, and was expected to reach the Italian border today.

ROME, JUNE 14—ITALY'S PART IN THE WAR BECAME MANIFEST TODAY AS A SNIPING ACTION TO KEEP THE ALLIES HARASSED AT MANY POINTS WHILE THE GERMANS TRY TO FINISH OFF THE FRENCH.

THEIR TACTICS WERE OUTLINED IN ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS, GIVING ITALY A ROLE SECONDARY TO GERMANY AND AIMED PARTICULARLY AT KEEPING FRENCH AND BRITISH FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND RED SEA OCCUPIED WITH AIR RAIDS.

THE ONLY FIGHTING ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER BY ITALIAN TROOPS REPORTED BY THE HIGH COMMAND WAS AN ACTION WHERE ITALIANS DROVE BACK A FRENCH ATTACK AT CALISIA HILL, WHERE THERE IS AN ALPINE MOUNTAIN PASS INTO ITALY.

30-24; 2977

IN ITS THIRD COMMUNIQUE OF THE WAR, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED ITS FORCES FOUGHT OFF BRITISH ATTACKS ON LIBYA FROM EGYPT AND ON ETHIOPIA FROM KENYA.

THE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED THE ITALIAN FLEET WAS ACTIVE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, WHERE EVENTS WERE TOPPED OFF BY THE OCCUPATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL NEUTRALIZED ZONE OF TANGIER, MOROCCO, BY TWO DIVISIONS OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S SPANISH TROOPS AND A SPANISH DESTROYER.

ENEMY SUBMARINES, SAID THE ROME HIGH COMMAND, "ATTEMPTED WITHOUT RESULT TO OPPOSE THE MOVEMENT OF OUR FLEET. TWO ENEMY SUBMARINES WERE HIT AND ONE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED."

ITALIAN OPERATIONS INCLUDED RAIDS ON THE AIRPORTS OF HYERES AND FAYENCE AND THE NAVAL BASE OF TOULON, ALL IN SOUTHEASTERN FRANCE, AS WELL AS ON OBJECTIVES IN TUNIS AND ALONG THE RED SEA.

THREE ITALIAN PLANES FAILED TO RETURN FROM THESE MISSIONS.

AN ALLIED ATTACK SUPPORTED BY TANKS WAS REPORTED TURNED BACK ON THE FRONTIER BETWEEN EGYPT AND LIBYA.

JUN 15 1940

Spanish Troops Occupy Tangier

London Hears France Concurred in Move to Safeguard International Zone.

JUN 15 1940

MADRID, June 14 (A. P.).—Two divisions of Spanish troops and a Spanish destroyer today occupied the international neutralized zone of Tangier, Morocco, in a move which was taken, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said, to safeguard the independence and neutrality of the seaside resort city.

Thousands of Falange (Fascist) youths sang songs clearly referring to re-establishment of the Spanish empire in a demonstration here today in celebration of the occupation of Tangier.

The occupation, Spanish spokesmen said, was carried out under police powers given Spain under a 1928 agreement affecting Tangier, and met no resistance.

"With the object of guaranteeing the neutrality of the zone and city of Tangier, the Spanish Government has decided provisionally to take over the services of vigilance, police and security and forces have entered this morning with that object. All existing services are guaranteed and will continue functioning normally."

Spain Wasn't Satisfied.

Tangier was internationalized under a treaty signed before the world war and later made permanently neutrals by the convention of 1923, but Spain never was satisfied with the arrangement.

Spain reopened the question and in an accord signed in 1928 received police powers in the 225-square-mile zone.

It was explained semi-officially that today's action was taken under those police powers after consultation with the interested nations.

The troops met no resistance as they moved into the Tangier area.

The occupation had been approved by the international commission covering the zone. It was explained that the commission's position was rendered increasingly anomalous as a result of the war.

Italy's entry left Spain the only neutral represented on the commission and the commissioners, who represented the belligerents found the proper transaction of business difficult.

JUN 15 1940

British Won't Comment.

LONDON, June 14 (A. P.).—The Spanish occupation of the international zone at Tangier took place without incident, British spokesmen said today. They declined to comment further.

[A Reuters (British) news agency dispatch received in London said that the move was taken by an agreement with France.]

Dispatches from Ceuta, at the tip of Spanish Morocco and across the straits from Great Britain's huge naval and military base at Gibraltar, said that the Spanish major in command of the Tangier police forces, consulted members of the International Commission governing the zone and then asked Spain to send military forces to maintain order and guarantee the neutrality of the zone.

This was done promptly.

Belligerents on Commission.

Diplomatic representatives of the interested Powers in Madrid were notified of the action in a Foreign Ministry note.

With Spain the only neutral left on the Commission governing Tangier, it was said that the belligerent commissions found it difficult to transact business.

The war has disrupted the placid existence of the zone. Dispatches have several times reported a shortage of food as the result of an interruption of maritime traffic.

The Ministry's note on the occupation said:

vention to clarify the situation.

The three powers were on the verge of signing an agreement when the World War began and Spain refused to sign, apparently preferring to await results of the war before giving up hope of possessing Tangier some day.

It was not until 1923 that the Tangier question was taken up again. Then Britain, France and Spain agreed upon a charter of permanent neutral internationalization under the rule of the Sultan of Morocco, who retained his control of Moslem and Jewish Moroccan subjects.

Italy later participated in Tangier's international administration when she consented to recognize the convention of 1923.

The regime of the international zone is twenty-seven members. An administrator directs the zone.

JUN 15 1940

TANGIER OPPOSITE GIBRALTAR'S FORT

Spain Has Long Hoped for Sole Ownership.

Tangier, which Spanish troops took over today, was once the first port of Morocco. It is now a neutralized international area opposite the British stronghold of Gibraltar at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic.

JUN 15 1940

A special international regime for the Tangier zone was set up in a French-Spanish convention in 1912, but various disagreements among the European powers prevented progress of the port. Finally, in 1913, Great Britain, France and Spain decided to draw up a con-

Warships Route Italian Flyers

VALETTA, Malta, June 14 (AP).—A British warship was unsuccessfully attacked by Italian bombers six miles off Malta Thursday, it was disclosed tonight. Bombs fell all around the warship, which replied with fierce anti-aircraft fire and drove off the bombers.

A check-up meanwhile disclosed thirty civilians and seven soldiers killed and 120 civilians wounded in eighteen air raids on this British island fortress in the eastern Mediterranean up to 10 p. m. Thursday night. There was little military damage.

Twenty-five planes participated in the heaviest attacks. Military authorities say 11 per cent of all the raiders have been downed.

3 Italian Ships Set Afire

Cairo, Egypt, June 14 (AP)—The 9,000-ton Italian escort vessel San Giorgio and two Italian submarines were reported to have been set afire on Wednesday during an engagement between the Allied fleet and Libyan shore batteries.

No Allied ships were reported hit.

JUN 15 1940

Italian Cargo Ship Beached

Teneriffe, Canary Islands, June 14 (AP)—The Italian cargo ship Edda, 6,107 tons, was forced to beach here today after being attacked by a British warship.

Italian Envoy Leaving Cairo.

CAIRO, June 14 (A. P.).—The Italian Minister Count Mazzolini, and his staff prepared to leave Egypt immediately for Italy following the severance of diplomatic relations by the Cairo Government.

They will travel by way of Palestine, Syria and Rumania.

JUN 15 1940

U. S. Shares Lighthouse Cost

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—The international lighthouse which the United States helps maintain at Cape Spartal, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, may be darkened as a result of the Spanish occupation of Tangier.

Along with nine other nations, the United States agreed in 1865 to share jointly the cost of maintaining the light for the use of world-wide commerce. Each nation pays the Sultan of Morocco an equal share of the annual cost, which has varied from as low as $200 to more than $1,000. Last year the American share was $784.

In other areas of occupation since the European war began it has been the practice to darken lighthouses.

JUN 15 1940

SUBMARINES SEEK NEUTRAL HARBORS

3 Italian Craft Reported in Spanish Ports.

JUN 15 1940

MADRID, June 14 (A. P.).—Three Italian submarines, one visibly damaged, took refuge today in Spanish ports.

The damaged submarine put in at Ceuta, Spanish Morocco, just after heavy cannonading was heard from Gibraltar, across the strait.

Although several Allied warships were reported patrolling the entrance to Ceuta, officers of the submarine said that they would leave the harbor to resume operations as soon as their submersible was repaired.

Earlier, a pursued Italian submarine sought haven at Algeciras and a third was said to have entered another port.

30-24-2977

R.A.F. Bombs Italian Fort; Alarm In Egypt

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, June 14—The Royal Air Force bombed Italy's Fort Capruzza, near the Egyptian border, during flights over Libya yesterday, it was announced today. Extensive damage was reported.

The Red Sea port of Assab, in Italian Eritrea, was raided yesterday. One Italian biplane was reported destroyed there, three planes set afire and buildings, trucks and other material damaged. All the British raiders were said to have returned safely.

Italians retaliated yesterday by thrice raiding Aden, in the Aden Protectorate (British), but all the Italian planes were said to have been easily repulsed.

One Reported Shot Down

One tri-motor bomber was reported shot down at sea and two of the crew rescued and made prisoners. Another raider was badly damaged, the British said.

Two small towns in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan also were raided by the Italians, but without damage, it was reported.

A dispatch from Malta said damage in the city and residential quarters of the eastern Mediterranean British naval stronghold was caused in an air raid which sent residents to shelter today. Planes escorting Italian transports to Libya were said to have been responsible for some of yesterday's raids. Unexploded bombs are becoming "a nuisance," the British declared.

Malta also was reported to have been raided throughout yesterday, but the result was only damage to buildings and the death of two soldiers and the injury of a third. Only one plane appeared each time.

Alexandria had an air-raid alarm at 12.25 P. M. today. The all-clear was given thirty-five minutes later.

(A Reuters (British) News Agency dispatch from Berbera, British Somaliland, said there was a raid on that town this afternoon. Only slight damage was done.)

Italian Camp Hit

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, June 14 (AP)—Direct hits on Italian military camps in the Chisimaio (Kismayu) area of Italian Somaliland were scored by South African planes in a raid yesterday, a South African communique reported today. The communique said:

"Yesterday our aircraft conducted bombing operations in the Chisimaio area and scored direct hits on military camps. Anti-aircraft opposition was encountered. All our aircraft returned to their bases."

A South African mobile field force is serving with the British East African forces in East Africa, the *Official Gazette* disclosed today.

TURKISH PARTY LEADERS CHEER ALLIED CAUSE

Governing Group Members Give Ovation To British And French

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, June 14—The Grand Council of the Republican Peoples party—virtually the governing body of Turkey—cheered the Allied cause today, but the Government continued to make it clear it does not plan to enter the war now.

An ovation on behalf of the British and French came after debate in which Premier Refik Saydam and Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu told the Grand Council that Turkey was unswerving in her foreign policy.

During the meeting stress was laid on the section of Turkey's mutual assistance pact with the Allies which says Turkey is required to take no action which might lead her into conflict with Soviet Russia.

Gives Turkey An Out

This section gives Turkey a complete out from her engagement at word from Moscow that Russia would consider such aid to the Allies as hostile to her.

The British and French, with their hands full elsewhere and not desiring to stir up action in this part of the world, seem to be putting no great pressure on Turkey to enter the conflict.

President Ismet Inonu received the British, French and German ambassadors during the day.

German Ambassador Franz von Papen, Adolf Hitler's ace trouble-shooter, who had a hand in negotiating yesterday's German-Turkish commercial agreement, still is bending his efforts toward convincing Turkey that neutrality is best.

Boast Of Paris Visits

Official German quarters here boasted that Germany would organize workers' excursions to Paris within a month and would be operating pleasure trips to England "before the summer is over."

Turks generally were disappointed over the Allied military showing and tended to favor a cautious foreign policy, although continuing to display sympathy for the Allies.

SOVIET SEEKS TIGHTENING OF BALKAN TIES

Names Envoy to Post in Rumania Vacant Nearly Two Years.

LIGHT ON TURKISH COMPACT

Ankara Agreement Now Reported to Have Been Sealed With Approval of Allies.

BUCHAREST, June 14 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia was seen attempting to widen her sphere of influence in the Balkans today following appointment of Vasily Lavrentiev as Russian Minister to Rumania.

Lavrentiev, in taking over an office that has been vacant since February 4, 1938, will come here after a brief term as Minister to Bulgaria during which pro-Russian feeling in Bulgaria strengthened considerably.

This newest Russian move to match German, Italian and Allied efforts to gain influence in the Balkan States came almost simultaneously with the announcement in Ankara of a trade agreement between Turkey, non-belligerent ally of France and Britain, and Germany.

The pact, calling for exchange of $14,000,000 worth of Turkish tobacco for spare machinery parts, was said by Turkish officials to have the sanction of the Allies, and thus was taken as an indication that Turkey does not expect to become involved in the war within the next two weeks.

Officials expected the products covered in the treaty to be shipped within that time.

Meanwhile, Turkey, to the accompaniment of violent press attacks on Italy, reaffirmed her intention to carry out the terms of her alliance with Britain and France, which call for Turkish aid in case of war in the eastern Mediterranean.

While holding back from an active part in the war, the Government continued to call men to the colors, and halted coastal shipping in the area near Italy's Dodecanese Islands, considered the likely site of a major clash between Britain and Italy.

Allied Envoys See Molotov.

MOSCOW, June 14 (A. P.).—Sir Stafford Cripps and Erik Labonne, the British and French Ambassadors, visited Premier Vyacheslav Molotov separately in formal calls today.

The Soviet Trade Union newspaper, Trud, said today that both Italy and the Allies were likely to seek use of Greece's Aegean islands for naval bases.

Warning on Mines.

ISTANBUL, June 14 (A. P.).—Turkish maritime authorities announced tonight that navigation off the southwest coast of Turkey is extremely perilous because of mines laid by the Italians around the Italian-owned Dodecanese Islands.

Turkish ships were ordered to avoid these waters until the definite location of the mine field is known.

Greek Exiles Returning.

ATHENS, June 14 (A. P.).—Indications that Greece was moving toward closer national unity were seen today in the arrival at Piræus of an exiled former Vice-Premier, John Pheotokis, and the reported imminent return of former Premier George Cafandaris—the only man who ever balanced the Greek budget in modern times.

Mr. Cafandaris was exiled to Zante, a Greek island. Mr. Pheotokis has been on the Greek island of Corfu. It was believed that they might become advisers to the Government.

$5,000,000 Nazi Gold Buys Food in Rumania

Russian Oil Sent to Germany by Way of Black Sea

BUCHAREST, June 14 (AP).—A German deposit of $5,000,000 in gold bullion arrived here today to help hasten shipments to Germany of needed foods.

Meanwhile, the Russian steamer Sakalin, 9,500 tons, arrived at Constanza, Rumanian Black Sea port, with a full load of lubricating oil for transshipment to Germany. This was the first such shipment of Russian oil arriving in Rumania for Germany in nearly three months.

Hungary Clamps Down On All Travel Abroad

Men From 18 To 61, Women From 18 To 51, Forbidden To Leave Except On Special Pass

Budapest, June 14 (AP)—Hungary today forbade men of military age, ranging from 18 to 61 years, to leave the country without special permission.

Women of between 18 and 51 years also were forbidden to leave.

Budapest went through a mock "air raid."

The Government tightened control on outgoing news dispatches.

PRO-NAZI CHIEF OF YUGOSLAVIA IS LIBERATED

Action Seen As Evidence Belgrade Is Reconciled To Axis Victory

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, June 14 — The sudden liberation of former Premier Milan Stojadinovic of Yugoslavia, long known as "Germany's friend," from his enforced residence in a village in the Serbian mountains was disclosed today through a high authority.

Stojadinovic, who was detained in April on charges linking him with Nazi German activity in Yugoslavia, was said to have been freed at the beginning of the week. He came immediately to Belgrade, where there are strong reports that he is conferring with Slovene leaders in the hope of forming a Cabinet friendly to the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Viewed As Bid To Axis Powers

High diplomatic quarters viewed the liberation of the former Premier as a move to improve Yugoslav relations with Italy and Germany.

Stojadinovic was interned April 19 after Yugoslav authorities announced they had discovered a plot to overthrow the Government and turn the country over to the Nazis.

His release was seen as evidence that the government of Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic, like other governments of southeastern Europe, is reconciled to an Axis victory over the Allies and is taking quick steps to smooth over any previous differences with Italy and Germany.

General Amnesty Forecast

The release of Stojadinovic and a dozen others who had been held in an old hospital building in Zagreb was believed a part of a general amnesty preparatory to an important switch in foreign policy, probably involving Cabinet reorganization.

Informed quarters said some of the present leaders who have been friendly to the Allies are ready to get out of the Cabinet so Yugoslavia can "reorient her policy in line with the new Europe."

Italy's King Replies to Hitler

Cordial Message Expresses Certainty of Victory for Axis Powers

BERLIN, June 14 (AP).—King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy answered Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's telegram on the entrance of Italy into the war, it was disclosed today, with the following message:

"I am greatly obliged to you for your friendly remembrance and for your cordial words, which I return most heartily in the certainty that the glorious armies of Germany and Italy will assure ever-growing happiness to our united nations with a victory."

Premier Benito Mussolini also answered the telegram with a letter. Is contents were not disclosed.

Reports Dutch Envoy Asked To Quit Rome

Communique Says Italy Has Requested Minister's Withdrawal From Capital

London, June 14 (AP)—A communique issued by the Dutch Legation in France, heard tonight in a French broadcast, said that although Italy had not declared war on the Netherlands the Italian Government had requested the withdrawal of the Dutch Minister to Rome.

The communique added that the minister had left Rome yesterday.

The Dutch Government, meanwhile, had asked the Italian Minister accredited to the Court of Queen Wilhelmina, who now is in London, to leave and also had asked Italian consuls to leave the Dutch East Indies.

Dummies Dropped By R. A. F. Give Town Parachute Scare

London, June 14 (AP)—Eagle-eyed residents of Norden, Lancashire, spied parachute figures floating to earth from the skies today.

Danger signals flashed, troops blocked roads and an ambulance and a fire truck tore out down the road.

Troops crept over the grassy moors to engage the parachutists. They were dummies dropped from unseen Royal Air Force planes from a great height in an unexpected rehearsal.

British Stand Given On a French Peace

LONDON, June 14 (A. P.).—Authoritative British sources said today that Great Britain's attitude toward a separate French peace was expressed by Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons on June 4 and in the British Government's message to France last night.

"We shall go on to the end," Mr. Churchill told Commons June 4. "We shall fight in France. We shall fight on the seas and oceans. . . . We shall never surrender. . . ."

The Government message last night assured France of Britain's utmost support and pledged that Britain will "never turn from the conflict until France stands safe and erect in all all her grandeur. . . ."

3024-2979 30.84-2979

Britain's Navy Hunts Italian Ships in Vain

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—The Admiralty announced tonight that while the Allied fleet had been at sea since Italy's entrance into the war, "no enemy has been sighted so far."

The communique said: "Units of the Allied fleet have been to sea since the outbreak of war with Italy, carrying out sweeping operations in the Mediterranean with the object of protecting shipping and destroying enemy ships. No enemy has been sighted so far."

JUN 15 1940

Allies Fix Guilder Rate For Dutch East Indies

Pact Sets Ratio at 7.6 to Pound, Near Pre-Invasion Scale

LONDON, June 14 (AP).—A tripartite British-French-Dutch monetary agreement was announced today establishing the Dutch East Indies guilder at 7.6 guilders to the pound.

Close to Pre-Invasion Rate

New York foreign-money dealers said yesterday that the new rate was approximately the same as that prevailing prior to invasion of Holland by Germany. The change will not affect negotiations under way to liquidate contracts for rubber and tin bought in the Far East, since the classic method of financing such deals was in the Dutch guilder, they explained.

JUN 15 1940

MOBILIZES CANADA BONDS

Great Britain Takes Over the 4s of 1950 Held There

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—The Treasury announced today it was acquiring holdings of Dominion of Canada 4 per cent bonds of 1940-1950 in hands of residents of the United Kingdom.

Under sub-defense (finance) regulations the Treasury issued two orders: The first required United Kingdom residents to make returns of holdings of this loan to the Bank of England not later than June 29. Dealings were restricted in such holdings. The second order requires that such holdings must be vested in the Treasury at a price of £100 12 shillings 6 pence for each £100 of delivered bonds.

Payment will be made on July 1 to the agency through which securities are delivered, provided delivery is completed by June 21. Payment for securities delivered subsequently will follow in seven days from receipt of documents by the Bank of England.

Simon Says War Will End In Victory or Not at All

Allies Declared Ready to Fight Forever Against 'Vile Thing'

LONDON, June 14 (AP).—"The war will go on to victory or it will go on forever," Lord Chancellor Viscount Simon told a Yorkshire audience tonight.

"This vile and highly organized system of the Nazis which has shown what it can do in Holland, Norway, Poland and Czechoslovakia will not change its character if it succeeds in getting a footing here," he said.

"It is a vile and horrible thing, for it denies both in theory and in practice every single thing which is essential to the life of free men and women."

JUN 15 1940

Lord Beaverbrook Sees Delay in Training Men

Reynaud Appeal to Roosevelt Called Plea to Britain

LONDON, June 14 (AP).—"The Evening Standard," published by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, said today that French Premier Paul Reynaud's appeal to President Roosevelt for aid "may equally be directed to us."

Noting that Great Britain has sent soldiers, arms and flyers to France, "The Evening Standard" said:

"The nation's economic life has been galvanized into action. But in one chief department of our preparations there is delay. Strangely, it is the department concerned with training men to fight . . . The people of England . . . demand the right to be soldiers in this battle."

JUN 15 1940

Japan Handling Nazi Affairs in Far East

TOKIO, June 14 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita notified the British and French Ambassadors today that Japan had agreed to represent Germany in Singapore, Hongkong, Canada, Kenya Colony, South Africa and Colombo, Ceylon.

JUN 15 1940

OUSTER OF HAAKON PREDICTED IN OSLO

Nazi Occupied Capital Told Norway Faces Choice.

OSLO, June 14 (A. P.).—The possibility that King Haakon, now a refugee in England, may have to abdicate, was forecast today in this German-occupied capital of Norway.

The newspaper Dagbladet commented:

"King Haakon and his Government are no longer in Norway and are powerless to govern any part of the country.

"The consequences are so grave that the question about King Haakon's abdication may become one of the eventualities Norway shall have to choose."

King Haakon remained with the Norwegian forces resisting Germany until their surrender on June 9 and the withdrawal of French and British forces from northern Norway to other fronts. The King and his Government reached England on June 10.

JUN 15 1940

French Shell Rhine Forts, Fearing Baden Offensive

Rail Lines Heavily Pounded; Nazis Fail to Respond

BASEL, Switzerland, June 14 (AP).—Wary of German offensive preparations at Baden, the French shelled German Westwall positions across the Rhine sporadically through the morning and then laid down their regular bombardment this afternoon, firing every five minutes.

Main objectives, as usual, were German rail lines and the German fortress in Istein Rock on the opposite side of the Rhine rapids.

Apparently conserving ammunition, the Germans did not reply, except with occasional bursts of machine-gun and rifle fire against French observers.

JUN 15 1940

War Economy, No Doubt, Cuts Down the 'Heil'

BERLIN (A. P.).—Efficient Germans have cut the official greeting, "Heil Hitler," down to its barest essentials. Quite a few still say both words strongly. Others have trimmed it simply to "Hitler." But the bulk of casual greetings are simply: "'tler."

JUN 15 1940

Irish Party Chiefs Unite on Neutrality

DUBLIN, June 14 (A. P.).—The leaders of Ireland's three principal political parties—Prime Minister Eamon De Valera, William T. Cosgrave, leader of the Fine Gael Opposition, and William Norton, leader of the Labor Opposition—will speak from the same platform at College Green Sunday in a demonstration of united determination to defend the country's neutrality.

JUN 15 1940

Australia Places Aircraft Order

LONDON, June 14 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies of Australia has announced placement of an £8,000,000 order for additional Wirraway aircraft, Exchange Telegraph Agency reported today in a dispatch from Melbourne. The Government now has 811 Wirraways, general-purpose military monoplanes with Pratt & Whitney engines.

JUN 15 1940

Britain Shortens Army Coats.

LONDON, June 14 (A. P.).—Great Britain is shortening army great coats two inches in order to save material, War Minister Anthony Eden announced today.

JUN 15 1940

WRITERS ADDRESS WORLD CONSCIENCE

Pen Club in London Says Struggle Is Not Over.

LONDON, June 14 (A. P.).—The International Pen Club addressed an "appeal to the conscience of the world" today, saying:

"Support us as best you can in a struggle which is not ended yet."

The appeal, signed by the club's president, Storm Jameson, H. G. Wells, J. B. Priestley, Hugh Walpole, Rebecca West, W. Sackville-West, H. M. Tomlinson and others, and circulated by the Ministry of Information, said:

"The future, not of our nation alone but that of all nations, is being decided.

"Our country has been blamed in the past for actions most manifestly taken because we hoped by them to avert war. We failed.

"It is not only life which is threatened. It is freedom of conscience and, if it is lost, as it is lost wherever the Nazi power extends, life itself is not worth a breath.

"We ask you, with the confidence that you will judge us fairly, to support us as best you can in a struggle which is not ended yet. We do not expect defeat. We expect danger and we are able to face it. We expect your belief in us.

"And we pledge ourselves on our part to remember that a lasting peace can be based only on justice. We do not desire and we will set our faces against revenge."

JUN 15 1940

Britain Hopes To Send Children To The U. S.

Daily Mail Says Plan To Transfer 100,000 Is Now Under Consideration

London, June 14 (AP)—*The Daily Mail* says a plan to send 100,000 British school children to the United States for the duration of the war is under consideration by an unofficial committee of Parliament.

Committee members were named as Major A. N. Braithwaite, J. C. Wedgwood and J. R. Robinson. Braithwaite was quoted as saying Robinson had flown to the United States to discuss the proposal with such organizations as the American Red Cross and the American Refugee Fund.

JUN 15 1940

London Still Moves Children to West

LONDON, June 14 (A. P.).—The second great contingent of children being removed to the west for greater safety left London early today.

Upwards of 40,000 departed yesterday and today.

A total of 120,000 are to be taken from the capital by Tuesday.

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 14 (A. P.).—The Australian Ministry of the Interior announced today that the Government had assumed responsibility for the care of 5,000 British school children.

JUN 15 1940

Britain's Fascist Weekly Suspended

LONDON, June 14 (A. P.).—Action, the weekly publication of the Fascist British Union, did not appear today. Inquirers were told at its offices that "we have decided we can't bring the paper out," due to defense restrictions.

JUN 15 1940

JAPAN WILL PROTEST

Says Dutch Plane Machine-gunned Fishing Boat.

TOKIO, June 14 (A. P.).—Japan will protest to Dutch authorities against the alleged machine-gunning of a Japanese fishing boat by a Dutch naval plane off Gaspar Island, in the South Pacific, it was announced today.

Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman who made the announcement, said that consular authorities had checked and confirmed that the incident took place.

The machine-gunning first was reported yesterday when an Admiralty spokesman said similar incidents had occurred in the past but that in view of the present situation they are more important now.

JUN 15 1940

Italy's Ambassador Sails From Scotland

LONDON, June 14 (A. P.).—The Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, Giuseppe Bastianini, and his family were among 700 Italians with diplomatic passes who embarked today on a British liner at Glasgow.

The Italians, en route to Italy, will be taken on the liner to Lisbon. The ship will be floodlighted to inform the enemy of her identity.

JUN 15 1940

Churchill Stresses Unity in Election

LONDON, June 14 (A. P.).—In a message to national government candidate H. U. Willink in the North Croydon by-election, Prime Minister Churchill declared today that the British people are united "on the only thing that matters today—the victory of the Allies."

"I hope that, by giving you an overwhelming majority, the electors will record their united support of a government that truly expresses the indomitable will of the nation," Mr. Churchill said.

Mr. Willink is opposed by L. A. Lucas, an independent.

JUN 15 1940

Russia Denies Promising Aid in Defending Sweden

Contrary to Soviet Policy, Tass Statement Says

MOSCOW, June 14 (AP).—The Soviet government described today as "devoid of any foundation" reports that Russia had promised Sweden assistance in the event of attack by a third power.

A statement issued by Tass, the official news agency, said: "Responsible Soviet quarters point out that the Soviet Union generally does not engage in distributing 'promises' of assistance."

JUN 15 1940

PALESTINE APPEALS TO U.S.

Asks American Jewry to Aid the Allied Cause

JERUSALEM, June 14 (AP)—The Jewish Agency for Palestine appealed to American Jews today to "render all possible help" to the Allies in "the struggle in which the Zionist and Jewish future are at stake."

The statement pledged Jewish manpower and economic resources in the Holy Land to the Allied cause.

JUN 15 1940

8 DIE IN FINNISH PLANE

Unidentified American Is Among Victims in Airliner Crash

HELSINKI, Finland, June 14 (AP)—An unidentified American and all the eight others aboard were killed today when a Finnish passenger plane en route from Tallinn, Estonia, exploded and fell into the Gulf of Finland. Besides the American and two Finnish crewmen, those aboard were said to include two Frenchmen, two Germans, two Swedes and an Estonian.

The plane had 220 pounds of diplomatic mail aboard.

Bodies of the victims were recovered from wreckage floating on the surface.

JUN 15 1940

Russians Are Reported Nearing Alaska

Move to Big Diomede Island 5 Miles From Border

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—Delegate Anthony J. Dimond, of Alaska, told reporters today he had been informed Russia was settling thousands of persons on Big Diomede Island in Bering Strait, five miles from Little Diomede Island on the American side of the border between Siberia and Alaska.

The delegate said his information was that the island, formerly occupied by Eskimos, was being colonized in a "big way" and added that the Eskimos were becoming alarmed at the influx of Russians.

JUN 15 1940

"Mercy Ship" Sailings Every 10 Days Planned

McKeesport, Due To Leave For France Today With $1,000,000 Red Cross Cargo

Washington, June 14 (AP)—The American Red Cross announced tonight that it hoped to send a special "mercy ship," loaded with foodstuffs, medicines, clothing and ambulances, to the relief of war refugees every ten days.

This plan was revealed as Red Cross authorities worked tonight on last-minute details to enable the first ship to sail at noon tomorrow from New York.

This ship, the McKeesport, a 7,700-ton vessel chartered from the United States Lines, will carry a $1,000,000 cargo of food, clothing and hospital supplies. It will dock at Bordeaux, France.

JUN 15 1940

War Economy, No Doubt, Cuts Down the 'Heil'

BERLIN (A. P.).—Efficient Germans have cut the official greeting. "Heil Hitler," down to its barest essentials. Quite a few still say both words strongly. Others have trimmed it simply to "Hitler." But the bulk of casual greetings are simply: "'tler."

JUN 15 1940

ROME AMBASSADOR PROTESTS TO HULL

Colonna Said to Have Denied Fascist Drive in U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 14 (A. P.).—Ascanio Colonna, the Italian Ambassador, protested to Secretary Hull today against what one of his aids described as a campaign to arouse anti-Italian feeling in the United States.

Secretary Hull made no immediate comment on the protest which was understood to have been an informal one based chiefly on published reports from New York concerning alleged Fascist propaganda activities by Italian consular officials in this country.

Mr. Colonna was reported to have denied vigorously that Italian officials were engaged in any political or other activities for the promotion of Fascism and asserted that they confined work scrupulously to their respective duties. He was said also to have deplored publication of other reports which he regarded as designed to stir sentiment against his country.

The main subject of the protest, however, was said to have been the report that New York police had been directed to investigate alleged Fascist activities of Italian consular officials. This was said to be based on secret documents charging that Italian consuls were conducting a campaign to enroll members in Fascist and pro-Fascist organizations.

Later the Italian embassy issued a statement bearing upon the conduct of the consuls.

"The Italian consuls," the statement declared, "have always strictly limited their activities to their legal consular functions and the Italian nationals in the United States have always kept irreproachable conduct, keeping themselves apart not only from the so-called 'unAmerican activities,' but from any political activity whatsoever."

ANGLO-AMERICANS APPEAL FOR ALLIES

100 Residents of England Cable to McNary.

WASHINGTON, June 14 (A. P.).—Senator McNary, Republican, of Oregon, received an appeal today from more than 100 Americans living in Britain urging that the United States give the Allies "planes and more planes, guns and more guns, and, if necessary, what is harder still, our men."

The list of signers, which included the name of Mrs. Peter Arno, urged help for the Red Cross and similar relief organizations operating abroad and suggested that "we Americans should also throw open our shores to the old and young of all countries stricken by aggression for the duration of the war."

Denies Fall Of Paris Halts War Purchases

Anglo-French Board Says Contracts Placed During Day Total Of Finish Air Liner

New York, June 14 (AP)—The Anglo-French purchasing board said today that contracts amounting to "many millions of dollars" had been placed during the day, in a denial of rumors that French purchases of war materials had been halted by the fall of Paris.

A spokesman said that of contracts totaling $1,600,000,000 to date, approximately $600,000,000 had been placed in the last four weeks.

"More purchasing agents are being sent from France to this country right now," he added. "We are forging ahead in our purchases here. There is no immediate end of our resources in sight."

Italian Tanker Ordered Away From N. J. Pier

Hoboken Fire Chief Calls S. S. Brennero Distinct Hazard. Action Protested

Hoboken, N. J., June 14 (AP)—John J. Gilday, fire chief, today ordered the S. S. Brennero, Italian tanker loaded with fuel and lubricating oils, removed from Pier 2 on grounds it was a "distinct fire hazard."

The Italian consul general at New York and the ship's captain protested Gilday's order, but the chief maintained he was exercising discretionary powers.

The Brennero withdrew to an anchorage off the Statue of Liberty. The ship took on a cargo at Bayonne before Italy entered the war, then moved upstream to Yonkers. A naval cutter towed it back to the Italian Line pier at Hoboken yesterday, and fifteen marines were assigned as a guard.

PRESIDENT NAMES 2 NEW BATTLESHIPS

JUN 15 1940

45,000-Ton Craft Will Be Known As Missouri And Wisconsin

Other American War Vessels Are Given Titles Recommended By Navy

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 14—President Roosevelt gave the names Missouri and Wisconsin today to the two 45,000-ton battleships on which construction was ordered this week. Names were assigned at the same time to twenty-two other warships and auxiliaries whose keels are soon to be laid.

The Missouri, first battleship to bear the State's name, is to be built at the New York Navy Yard and the Wisconsin, second of the name, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The selections were recommended by the navy.

Light Cruisers Named

Two 10,000-ton light cruisers were named the Montpelier and Denver, and a new aircraft carrier the Essex, perpetuating the names of three historic warships.

The newest destroyers were designated the Fletcher, Radford, Jenkins, La Vallette, Nicholas, O'Bannon, Pringle and Percival, commemorating naval and marine officers.

Submarines were named the Gato, Greenling, Grouper, Growler, Grunion and Guardfish, after varieties of fish.

A submarine tender was named Sperry in honor of Elmer Ambrose Sperry, engineer and inventor, and three seaplane tenders were designated Currituck, Humboldt and Matagorda, after sounds and bays in North Carolina, California and Texas, respectively. A mine sweeper was named Auk, after the family of diving birds.

Navy's Acceptance Of Yachts For Possible War Use Is Seen

JUN 15 1940

Robert F. Herrick, Of Boston, Turns Over 100-Foot Motor Cruiser Gypsy To Government For $1

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, June 14—That private yachts were being accepted for possible war service was indicated today when the navy took over, for $1, the 100-foot motor cruiser Gypsy from Robert F. Herrick, Boston attorney.

Naval officers here said they knew of no similar transaction since the last World War.

Coincidentally, the Martime Commission disclosed that permission had been requested by F. C. Theobald, of New York, to sell the 340-foot Hirondelle, once the private yacht of the late Prince Andre Honore Charles, of Monaco, to Olney Clive Webster, of Kingston, B. W. I.

Within the past few months, ownership of several of the largest and costliest American yachts has been transferred to Canadians.

Although, ostensibly they were to be used for pleasure, shipping experts did not hestitate to point out they easily could be stripped down to fighting trim.

Under the recently organized Coast Guard reserve, the Government also has enrolled a number of yacht owners who have volunteered the use of their craft in time of emergency.

Spiegel's name figured in the Dies Committee hearings in Washington last Aug. 22 when John H. Sherman, president of Tampa University, said the German had attempted to give the school free German language books on Germany and questioned the status of the school's German professor, a Viennese refugee opposed to Nazi theories.

Spiegel said the books in question were "four or five fairy tales," offered as prizes for students, and denied any effort to institute Nazi propaganda in the university.

Spiegel disclaimed today any German territorial ambitions in the Western Hemisphere, saying specifically "Germany does not want Florida, Georgia or Louisiana, nor does it want the Western Hemisphere."

He said:

"I am confident that the German government will be satisfied with regaining her possessions in Africa—and possibly a little more."

"Nevertheless, my country will not forget that the United States did everything in its power to aid her enemies," he said, intimating a reduction in German-American trade. He said the United States "may beg for trade and commerce with the new empire, and get none."

Nazi Consul in U. S. Says Reich Won't Forget Aid Given to Foes

Baron Spiegel, of Dies Committee Mention, Tells Reporter U. S. May Beg in Vain for Trade, Then Says He Wasn't Talking for Publication

NEW ORLEANS, June 14 (AP)—A German Consul General, predicting early German victory over France, said today that "Germany will not forget that, when she was fighting bitterly for her very life, the United States gave every material aid to her enemies."

The statement was made by Baron Edgar von Spiegel, Counsel for eight Southern states and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, in an interview with a "New Orleans States" reporter. He said later he had not meant to talk for publication.

"The new Germany will be self-sufficient, with oil from Holland and wheat and wool from her friend Russia, and countless other supplies from other European countries."

Spiegel said Spain would soon join the conflict against France, which he predicted would capitulate "in a matter of days." He said Hitler would then turn on "England and all its far-flung empire."

Spiegel was a World War U-boat commander until his capture by the British in 1917.

The paper quoted Spiegel as follows:

When Gen. Weygand and M. Reynaud get together and realize that the United States isn't going to send any more men, they will capitulates as did Leopold of Belgium, who foresaw the might and power of the German army.

Germany has at her command some 28,000 fighting planes, in spite of losses of the current campaign. The German high command never issues a communique unless the figures are authentic, so we may be sure that the losses of the Allied planes—3,500—is a true and exact figure.

"Since the Allied armies of France and England only boasted a full fighting strength of 10,000 planes, the loss of one-third of this number is a definite detriment to any further campaign—if there are any future campaigns.

"For the past twenty years we have been preparing, while France and England have been sleeping, expecting that they were safe.

"Our tanks have proven their effectiveness in the Flanders campaigns and in the current battle for the French capital. No matter how brave the French troops are—and there is no doubt that they are marvelous troops—they cannot use bravery against the force and power of the deadly tanks and mechanized units of our lightning army.

"Germany does not want Florida, Georgia or Louisiana, nor to they want any portion of the Western Hemisphere. I am confident that the German government will be satisfied with regaining her possessions in Africa, and possibly a little more.

"Nevertheless, my country will not forget that when she was fighting bitterly for her very life, the United States gave every material aid to her enemies.

"Italy's entry into the war on our side just goes to show that we must be right.

"We just want to live here in peace, in spite of the failure of my friends to recognize my hospitality now that we are at war in far-off Europe.

"Germany will win the war because we are prepared, and it has been said throughout the history of the world that God is with him who has the most battalions."

PREMIER KING PLEDGES FULL AID TO FRANCE

Tells Reynaud Allies Can Count On Resources Of American Continent

Declares Canada Would Rejoice At Franco-British Union

Ottawa, June 14—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons today: "I believe I can say to Premier Reynaud of France that the resources of the whole American continent will be thrown in on the side of the Allies.

"Canada pledges to France as she has to Britain her unwavering support to the utmost limits of her power and resources," he said.

For Franco-British Union

He added that he believed this was true of the entire North American continent.

Commenting on suggestions that the war might bring a union of the French and British nations, he said Canada "would rejoice at such an outcome."

Every word of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's pledge to fight to the end "eloquently expresses the passion and faith of the Canadian people," he said.

JUN 15 1940

Message To French Premier

In a message to the French Premier, Mackenzie King said:

"The Canadian people have heard with deep emotion your brave words as you have spoken from day to day. We have watched with the pride of kinsmen the gallant deeds of your unconquerable soldiers.

"Every word in the tribute paid yesterday in the message by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Government of the French Republic eloquently expressed also the passion and faith in the heart of our people. Canada pledges to France, as she has to Britain, her unwavering support to the utmost limit of her power and resources.

Reassures Reynaud On U. S.

"I have read your appeal to the United States. You may be sure that the peoples of North America see with clear eyes the realistic needs of the hour. It is my faith that all the material and economic strength of this continent will be marshalled without any delay to help the French Republic in the great cause for which she fights.

"As never before, free men the world over are inspired by the sacrifice and the devotion of France."

Bill To Mobilize Resources

Virtually unlimited powers to mobilize Canadian trade and industry for war purposes would be conferred upon the Government in a bill given first reading in Commons today.

C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, said the measure would give to him "all the powers I could think of, to place Canadian industry at the maximum of efficiency and capacity."

WEALTHY ITALIAN SEIZED

Canadian Ship Building Head Is Among Aliens Interned

OTTAWA, June 14 (AP)—James Franceschini, millionaire president of a shipbuilding company which is constructing four mine-sweepers for the Canadian navy, was disclosed today to be among the Italians tasen into custody as a result of Italy's entrance into the war.

This, the first identification of any of the "several hundred" Italians detained, was made in the House of Commons by Munitions Minister C. D. Howe, who said that steps would be taken to insure completion of the mine-sweepers.

In addition to his presidency of the Dufferin Shipbuilding Company, Mr. Franceschini is a contractor who has built many miles of Ontario highways and is known internationally as an owner of show horses.

Communists and Nazis Active in Montreal

MONTREAL, June 14 (A. P.).—The police reported last night that a single copy of the communist newspaper La Clarete was found in the northeast of the city and that Nazi stickers had been placed on a number of posts in the downtown area.

A police radio broadcast drew attention of all squads and patrolmen to the situation, with the order to pay special attention to men sticking communist or Nazi posters on poles.

MEXICAN GENERAL ASKS U. S. ALLIANCE

Sanchez Tapia Would Have Hemisphere Join.

MEXICO CITY, June 14 (A. P.).—Gen. Rafael Sanchez Tapia, independent presidential candidate, proposed today that Mexico immediately negotiate a comprehensive political-economic-military defense treaty with the United States because of the grave danger that the European conflict shortly would involve the Western Hemisphere.

Senor Sanchez Tapia, one of the republic's two independent candidates for the presidency, also appealed to the rest of Latin America to sign smilar treaties.

Despite his opposition candidacy the General is a close associate and a friend of President Lazaro Cardenas and some quarters asserted his proposals might well have been approved beforehand by the Chief Executive.

It was reported in reliable quarters that a copy of Sanchez Tapia's proposals had been delivered to the United States embassy for the consideration of the American Government.

Jose Vasconcelos, noted Mexican intellectual and publisher of the Nazi-sponsored magazine Timon, announced last night that because of existing conditions the weekly had suspended publication.

The announcement followed by only a few hours the Government's official statement that Arthur Dietrich, chief of the German legation's press bureau and director of Nazi propaganda in Mexico, had been asked to leave the country because his activities were considered prejudicial to the nation.

Timon, an elaborately prepared magazine with articles extolling the Third Reich and attacking England and France, was financed by Herr Dietrich's office, would be closed and its publisher, Teodoro Schumacher, expelled.

Authoritative reports circulated that Diario Aleman, a daily newspaper in Spanish, also financed by

DUTCH PRINCESSES IN QUEBEC VILLAGE

Juliana and Her Babies Eat French-Canadian Mush.

MONTEBELLO, Que., June 14 (A. P.).—Princess Juliana of the Netherlands accepted today the refuge of this quiet Ottawa valley district while her baby daughters, too young to know of the war that drove them from their homeland, sampled the democratic fare of vegetable mush.

The Dutch Princess and her babies reached this little French Canadian village, forty-five miles from Ottawa, yesterday after a journey overseas by warship and a twenty-seven-hour trip by rail from Halifax, where they landed on Tuesday.

A Canadian nurse with the Princess and her party told of the mashed vegetable diet of the two-and-a-half-year-old Princess Beatrix and the nine-month-old Princess Irene.

The nurse commented that the simple diet is "just as good for royal children as for other kiddies."

"Their mother believes in sunshine," the nurse said. "The babies were allowed to play on the sunny deck of the warship. Princess Juliana herself showed that she had been in the sun. She appeared to be in very good health."

Passenger Tells Story Of Encounter With Sub

(The following account of the United States Liner Washington's encounter with a German submarine was written especially for the Associated Press by Donald Harper, former president of the American Club of Paris.)

By Donald Harper

Aboard S. S. Washington, Galway Harbor, June 14 (AP)—I have crossed the Atlantic a hundred times—fourteen times during the World War—and never had put on a lifebelt until last Tuesday morning.

Shortly after 5 A. M. on June 11 I was awakened by my wife.

"Don't you hear the alarm bell?" she said. "We had better dress quickly."

Couldn't Find Suspenders

I replied that I had been advised the day before we were to have a boat drill and that it was needless for us to be disturbed.

The room steward said we must go to the boats. Passengers were rushing by. My wife said, "Are you going with me or not?"

So I dressed, but couldn't find my suspenders. I had to hold up my trousers with both hands. In the lounge we were told how to reach our lifeboats.

Perfect order prevailed when we reached our boat. The women and children took their places first, and the men followed.

There was a big, black cloud over us. The sun was just faintly rising.

Impeccable Order

After some ten minutes an officer using a loudspeaker, announced that there was a submarine and for us to remain in our places until further orders. Some of us laughed and joked to keep up our spirits.

Some little time elapsed before the officer announced we could return to our staterooms. The officers, crew and passengers kept impeccable order. It was only when we reentered our stateroom that we learned of the grave danger that had been averted.

For twenty-four hours we could talk of nothing else and quite forgot the terrible war that is being waged on land.

Saratoga Man Drowns.

SARATOGA SPRING, N. Y., June 14 (A. P.).—Paul Phillips, 27 years old, purser's clerk on the United States liner Washington, who drowned [illegible]rday in Galway Bay, Ireland, was a native of Saratoga Springs.

Phillips was thrown into the water when a sea hit the launch on which he was returning to ship from shore. He had been clerk on the Washington about three years and for a short period prior to that was on the liner Manhattan.

Survivors include his mother, Mrs. Rose Phillips; three brothers and three sisters, all of Saratoga Springs.

Indigent Refugees Sign Notes

The Washington Will Sail From Galway With 150 Unable to Pay.

GALWAY, Ireland, June 14 (A. P.).—Hundreds of passengers today boarded the liner Washington, last American ship which will take United States citizens home from the European war zone. The ship is expected to sail at 2:30 A. M. tomorrow (9:30 P. M., New York time, Friday).

Among the hundreds transported to lower Galway Bay here forty or more who lacked the $200 passage money and at the last moment were allowed to sign promissory notes.

These unfortunate Americans, who lived in all parts of Ireland, were gathered together by Mrs. Sheila Carr, a native of Dallas, Texas, who has lived in Dublin for four years.

She published an appeal in the newspapers for names of Americans who did not have passage money. In reply, she received more than 150 names, and took the list to United States Minister David Gray. Gray interceded with the United States Lines, which permitted these persons to sign chits for their passage.

Capt. Harry Manning of the Washington today gave the following statement as to what he did when signalled to stop by a German submarine last Tuesday:

"I kept on blinking so as to keep his mind off the torpedo and occupied with our blinker. Apparently it worked.

"My only hope was to stall him along until he could see the ship in the daylight, with the women and children crowded in the boats, and thus make him realize what he was doing."

The Day's War Communiques

The official communiques issued today by the warring Powers are presented below:

PARIS.

The French High Command issued the following communique:

"The enemy push on two sides of Paris further was still accentuated. Because of this advance, the troops protecting Paris have withdrawn from the city, conforming to orders.

"The French High Command, in renouncing direct defense of the capital, which is now an open city, wished to save it from devastation that would result from such defense.

"It was considered that no worthwhile strategic result justified the sacrifice of Paris.

"On the Champagne front the enemy armies are progressing, fighting their way South. Their most advanced elements appear to be directed toward Romilly on one hand and Saint Dizier on the other.

"Our fighting and our movements continue in the greatest order."

ROME.

The Italian High Command issued the following communique, the third since Italy's entry into the war:

"Activity of small detachments on some sectors of the Alpine front. An enemy attempt to capture Galisia Hill was driven back.

"In the central Mediterranean enemy submarines attempted without result to oppose the movement of our fleet. Two enemy submarines were hit and one seriously damaged.

"Continuing its action the Air Force carried out effective bombardment of air bases in the Tunis area.

"An extensive offensive was carried out against the base of Hyeres with machine-gunning of planes of that airport from a low altitude and then bombing of military establishments, and against the base of Fayence in Provence and military installations of the Toulon base. One plane did not return to its base.

"Intensive reconnaissance activity has been carried out over enemy bases and territories.

"In Italian North Africa enemy attacks supported by tanks against our frontier posts on the Egyptian frontier were repulsed.

"Prompt intervention of the Air Force destroyed several tanks and damaged others.

"In Italian North Africa at dawn on June 11, enemy troops from Kenya (British colony), supported by artillery fire and aerial bombers, attacked from the Movale Zone. The attack was completely driven back with slight losses. Among the prisoners taken by us were English officers and one non-commissioned officer.

"Our air force bombed Port Sudan and the port and airfield of Aden and an emergency landing field at Moyale. Two planes have not returned.

"Enemy air attacks in Eritrea caused slight damage to war equipment. An enemy plane was shot down."

BERLIN.

In a special extra communique the German High Command announced:

"The complete collapse of the entire French front between the English Channel and the Maginot Line at Montmedy frustrated the original intention of the French Command to defend the capital of France.

"Thus Paris has been declared an open city.

"At present victorious German troops are marching into Paris."

The German High Command issued this regular communique:

"The second phase [illegible] tic campaign in the [illegible] ously completed.

"The power of resistance of the French northern front has collapsed. The Seine, southward from Paris, has been crossed on the broadest front, and Havre taken.

"The enemy is in full retreat along the entire front from Paris to the Maginot Line at Sedan. At several points our tank and motorized divisions pierced through and overtook the retreat movement.

"The enemy there fled, leaving behind entire equipment. Infantry divisions broke through the defense lines of Paris. Enemy forces were no longer sufficient for protection of the French capital.

"Since this forenoon our victorious troops have been marching into Paris.

"East of the Marne, Vitry-le-Francois was taken. The southern fringe of the Argonne Forest was reached. Ridge 304 (Deadman's Ridge) northwest of Verdun, was stormed yesterday evening.

"Montmedy, strong pillar of the Maginot Line, is conquered.

"The third phase of pursuit of the enemy until final destruction has now begun. This morning our troops on the Saar front also began a frontal attack on the Maginot Line.

"Although hampered by weather our fighting planes and dive-bombers destroyed units on June 13 and also supported armies in ground fighting at many points of the front.

"Troop concentrations and marching and transport columns in the rear of the opponents were successfully bombed and machine-gunned.

"Extensive destruction was carried out on airports, railroad stations and rail lines—especially in the region east of the Marne.

"In the coastal region of Havre we succeeded in sinking two transports and an additional three were damaged, among which was one ship of 10,000 tons.

"Anti-aircraft artillery north of Havre sank six enemy transports, considerably damaged an additional three, and forced one English destroyer to run away.

"The opponent's air losses yesterday amounted to nineteen planes. Three were bagged in an air fight, three were shot down by anti-aircraft (guns) and the rest were destroyed on the ground.

"Two of our planes are missing. One submarine on June 13 sank the British auxiliary cruiser Scotstown, of 17,000 registered tons. Another U-boat succeeded in hitting and sinking from the most strongly protected convoy, a 12,000-ton transport ship north of the Hebrides.

LONDON.

An Air Ministry communique said:

"Throughout yesterday, formations of medium bombers of the Royal Air Force continued operations in support of Allied troops by bombing bridgeheads on the Seine.

Troop concentrations and columns of armored fighting vehicles in the fighting zone east of Rouen were also attacked. Five of our aircraft are missing.

"During the night, large numbers of our heavy bombers attacked military objectives on the enemy's lines of communications over an area extending from Rouen eastward to the Maginot Line. Bridges, railways, road junctions, freight yards and oil stores were hit.

"Enemy convoys were also bombed, ammunition dumps exploded and forests occupied by the enemy were set on fire. One of our aircraft failed to return."

PRETORIA.

The South African authorities issued the following communique:

"Yesterday our aircraft conducted bombing operations in the Chisimaio (Kismayu) area and scored direct hits on military camps.

"Anti-aircraft opposition was encountered.

"All our aircraft returned to their bases."

French

Tours, France, June 14 (AP)—"From the sea to the Argonne the battle continues on the whole front, although at certain points with less violence. The retirements ordered, notably that of the army of Paris, as announced in this morning's communique, have been carried out conforming to plans.

"Our troops have counter-attacked several times.

"The enemy this morning delivered a violent attack against our positions west of the Saar, using tanks and airplanes. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

"During the night of June 13-14 a special formation of naval aviation commanded by Captain Dailleire bombed and set fire to reservoirs of liquid fuels in the region of Venice.

"Another formation dropped tracts on Rome.

"Our warships bombarded industrial establishments and the railway line along the Italian coast."

Gay Paris, Where Art And Beauty Vied

Hitler's armies marched into Paris today, captured the vital French port of Le Havre on the English Channel and in their hour of triumph—bitter defeat for France—launched a bold frontal attack on the great Maginot Line itself.

Paris, fifth largest city of the world with its normal population of 2,870,000, has been a symbol of Western art and culture for centuries.

Known for its dressmaking artistry and Bohemian life, as well, perhaps, as for its architectural beauty and its centers of fine arts, Paris long has enpoyed an equal reputation for gayety and intellectual pursuits.

Bombardment Spared

By withdrawing without defending the city from within, the French chose to spare their beloved capital the horrors of bombardment as the Nazi legions reached its gates in the ninth day of a *Blitzkrieg* offensive.

The eldest of Parisians knew the bitterness of a previous conquest. In 1871, after a bombardment that lasted three and a half months and laid waste large sections of Paris, the city surrendered to the invading Germans of the Iron Chancellor, Bismarck.

In 1914 the German armies of Kaiser Wilhelm II reached within twenty miles of the city gates, but Paris remained inviolate although German aircraft bombed the city many times during the World War and "Big Bertha"—a long-ranged gun—dropped its shells on the capital from a distance of seventy-five miles.

Seine Flows Through City

Paris lies on both banks and islands of the Seine river, about 110 miles from its mouth, and occupies an area of thirty square miles.

Originally a fortified town of the Gallic tribe of the Parisii, it first was called Lutetia, and by that name was mentioned as a Roman town in records of the first century A. D.

In the fourth century the name was changed.

During the Middle Ages, after Romans, Franks and Normans successively had occupied the city, Paris developed on both banks of the Seine into three principal districts—the Cite, on the islands; the Ville, or right bank, and the Latin Quarter, on the left bank.

Napoleonic Era Golden

In the fifteenth century the development was checked by the hundred years war. In the nineteenth century, under Napoleon I, Paris reached new glory and enjoyed a golden era of prosperity under Napoleon III.

After the German invasion of 1871, Paris emerged from the ruins as a newer and finer city.

Among its special attractions are the Eiffel Tower; the famous boulevards—notably the Champs Elysées, the many bridges and squares; its quiet parks, the Tuileries Gardens, the Bois de Boulogne; its fine churches, of which Notre Dame probably is best known; notable buildings, including the Louvre Museum, the Hotel des Invalides, the Pantheon, the Palais Royal, the Opera and the Palais de l'Elysée, and the Montmartre amusement district.

Place De La Concorde Famed

Most famous of the chief squares is the Place de la Concorde, where Marie Antoinette was executed, where stands the Arc de Triomphe—largest triumphal arch in the world, and where the grave of the Unknown Soldier is located.

Almost every branch of French industry is represented in Paris, from the fine arts handicrafts to manufacture of powerful machinery.

The city is the center of a great network of rivers, canals, roads and railroads, and thus far has been the nation's principal commercial center.

Hitler's Timetable

[By the Associated Press]

Adolf Hitler's Nazi legions poured through the gates of Paris today, ninth day of the *Blitzkrieg* drive toward the capital started by the Germans at dawn June 5.

In the Franco-Prussian war, the Germans bombarded Paris for three and one-half months before the city surrendered.

The Paris development in the Nazi timetable of invasion marked the thirty-fifth day after Germany opened her westward sweep through the Low Countries.

At the same time the Führer announced conclusion of the campaign in Norway, which began April 9.

Other notations in the record of Nazi conquest:

POLAND—Invaded September 1, 1939; fall of Warsaw announced September 27; capitulation of "last center of military resistance" October 1.

DENMARK—Invaded and occupied in a day, April 9, 1940.

NORWAY—Invaded April 9; virtually abandoned to Germans by May 3; King Haakon arrived in London June 10 after resistance in north ended.

LUXEMBOURG—Invaded and virtually wholly occupied in one day, May 10.

NETHERLANDS—Invaded May 10; commander in chief capitulated May 14.

BELGIUM—Invaded May 10; King Leopold ordered arms laid down May 28.

GERMAN AUTHORITIES SAID EXULTANTLY THAT THE FALL OF PARIS MEANT THE "BEGINNING OF THE GENERAL COLLAPSE OF FRANCE," AND THEY DESCRIBED AS "A CRY OF DESPAIR" THE

NIGHT LEAD

BERLIN, JUNE 14-AP-THE CONQUERING GERMAN ARMY MARCHED INTO PARIS TODAY, JUBILANTLY DECLARED THE FRENCH TO BE COLLAPSING ON THE WHOLE NORTHERN FRONT, AND LOOSED A FRONTAL ASSAULT ON FRANCE'S MAGINOT LINE FROM THE REGION OF THE X SAAR.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, OTHER GERMAN DIVISIONS MOVED FROM THE REAR AGAINST THAT MIGHTY CHAIN OF FORTRESSES--DEFENDED BY MORE THAN A MILLION FRENCHMEN--AND APPEARED TO BE SLOWLY TURNING IT.

MONTMEDY, THE LINE'S NORTHERM ANCHOR, FELL TO THEM AND THEY ALSO CLAIMED TO HAVE STORMED THROUGHT THE SOUTHERN FRINGE FO THE ARGONNE FOREST BEHIND THE DEFENSES IN THAT AREA.

THE GERMANS WERE ADVANCING ON VERDUN, A KEY NORTHERN FORTIFICATION IN THE MAGINOT SYSTEM.

IN THIS FIERCEST OF ALL OFFENSIVES, IN HISTORY, THE OLD FRENCH CAPITAL, UNDEFENDED, WAS TAKEN WITHOUT BOMBARDMENT, AND THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNGED:

"THE THIRD PHASE--PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY UNTIL FINAL DESTRUCTION --NOW HAS BEGUN."

HITLER DECLARED A THREE-DAY HOLIDAY.

FROM THE SEA TO SEDAN, ABOUT 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF MONTMEDY, FRENCH RESISTANCE WAS DECLARED TO BE EVERYWHERE CRUMBLING.

"WITH GERMAN TROOPS MARCHING IN PARIS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1871, GERMAN AUTHORITIES DENIED A REPORT THAT U.S. AMBASSADOR WILLIAM C. BULLITT, WHO REMAINED THERE UNTIL THE END, WAS IN THE PROTECTIVE CUSTODY OF THE INVADERS.

3024-2983

SECOND APPEAL FOR AMERICAN AID MADE BY PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD OF FRANCE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

"THE COMPLETE DEFEAT OF FRANCE IS NOW ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME," THE AUTHORITATIVE COMMENTARY SERVICE DEUTSCHE DIENST AND DEUTSCHLAND TRUMPETED.

"WITH THE LOSS THE CAPITAL, THE HEART OF FRANCE HAS BEEN STRUCK. FRANCE HAS BEEN STRIPPED OF THE MAIN PART OF ITS MODERN ARMAMENT INDUSTRIES.

"COMMUNICATIONS WITH ENGLAND AFTER THE FALL OF LE HAVRE [illegible] JUN 15 1940 — THE CAPTURE DECK OF THIS VITAL CHANNEL PORT WAS ANNOUNCED DURING THE DAY — CAN ONLY BE MAINTAINED

"AS URGENT AS WAS THE APPEAL OF REYNAUD TO THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT, THE FATE OF FRANCE CAN NEVERTHELESS BE REGARDED AS SEALED. "

THE [illegible] OCCUPATION OF PARIS, MILITARY SOURCES SAID, BROUGHT NOT SO MUCH AS A PAUSE IN THE WEDGE-LIKE ADVANCE OF GERMAN FORCES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CITY FROM ACROSS THE MARNE AND LOWER SEINE RIVERS.

"IT APPEARS DOUBTFUL," THEY ADDED, "WHETHER THE PLAN EVOLVED BY THE BRITISH-FRENCH LEADERSHIP TO ERECT A NEW LINE OF DEFENSE ON THE LOIRE RIVER CAN STILL BE EFFECTIVELY CARRIED OUT. "

(THAT FRENCH LINE WOULD STAND TO PROTECT CENTRAL FRANCE AND THE GREAT HIGHWAYS LEADING TO TOURS, [illegible] THE EMERGENCY [illegible]-FRENCH CAPITAL, WHICH ONLY TODAY WAS BEING EVACUATED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.)

NEWS OF THE DEVELOPMENTS ALONG THE MAGINOT LINE WAS SCARCE, THE [illegible] OF THE [illegible] BEGINNING OF THIS NEW ATTACK WAS [illegible] JUN 15 1940 CURT, BUT UNDOUBTEDLY THE NAZI AIRFORCE WILL PLAY A BIG PART, AS IT DID AGAINST THE BELGIAN [illegible] DEFENSES.

THE [illegible] SAAR FRONT, THEATER OF THE ACTION, IS THE ONLY PLACE BETWEEN THE MAGINOT LINE AND THE EX-GERMAN WEST WALL FORTIFICATIONS WHERE THE T'S ARMIES CAN GET AT ONE ANOTHER WITHOUT HAVING THE BROAD RHINE AS AN ADDITIONAL HINDRANCE.

ALL ALONG THE UPPER RHINE HEAVY ARTILLERY DUELLING WAS REPORTED.

LISBON, JUNE 14-AP-THE DUKE OF KENT, WHO IS TO REPRESENT KING GEORGE VI OF ENGLAND AT THE PORTUGUESE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS WILL ARRIVE HERE ON JUNE 26. ---

ALGECIRAS, SPAIN, JUNE 14-AP-A PURSUED ITALIAN SUBMARINE SOUGHT REFUGE IN THIS PORT TODAY. ---

ISTANBUL, JUNE 14-AP-THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXMOUTH, 4,979 TONS, ARRIVED HERE TODAY AFTER TRAVERSING THE MEDITERRANEAN, NOW A WAR AREA, WITH STOPS AT GENOA, ITALY, AND PIRAEUS, GREECE.

CAPT. I. WLNK SAID THE VOYAGE WAS NORMAL EXCEPT FOR A FOUR-HOUR WAIT FOR A PILOT AT THE STRAITS OF MESSINA.

THE VESSEL CONTINUED ON TO CONSTANZA, RUMANIAN PORT ON THE BLACK SEA, AND PLANNED TO RETURN HOME BY WAY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

OFFICIALS OF THE SOCONY OIL COMPANY, MEANTIME, SAID THEY HAD CONFIRMED DEFINITELY THAT A TANKER REPORTED SUNK BY THE ITALIANS WAS NOT ONE OF THEIR SHIPS.

ALL SEA SHIPMENTS OF RUMANIAN OIL WERE REPORTED HALTED BEYOND ISTANBUL. ---

NIGHT LEAD
BY DARRY ALLEN

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JUNE 14-AP-HOSPITAL ZONES WERE CREATED, AIR RAID PROTECTION SQUADS REINFORCED AND MILITARY POLICE AUGMENTED TODA AS THE SECOND AIR RAID ALARM IN 48 HOURS BROUGHT THE SOUND OF WAR CLOSER TO EGYPT.

SIRENS GAVE WARNING HERE AT 12;24 P.M., SENDING THOUSANDS OF BAREFOOT EGYPTIANS SCAMPERING. THE ALL CLEAR SIGNAL CAME 36 MINUTES LATER.

IT WAS BELIEVED POSSIBLE THAT AN ITALIAN AIR RAID IN THE DESERT TO THE WEST CAUSED THE ALARM HERE.

NO HOSTILE PLANES APPEARED BUT A SQUADRON OF BRITISH BOMBERS FLEW OVER LOW SHORTLY AFTERWARD.

ALEXANDRIA AUTHORITIES ISSUED MARTIAL LAW PROCLAMATIONS IN ARABIC, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, WARNING OF SEVERE FINES AND IMPRISONMENT FOR BLACKOUT LAXITY.

ITALIAN MINISTER SERAFINO MAZZOLINI, WHO HAS BEEN HANDED HIS PASSPORT, REFUSED AN EGYPTIAN MILITARY ESCORT.

EGYPT INFORMED MAZZOLINI THAT WAR BETWEEN EGYPT AND ITALY WAS SQUARELY UP TO PREMIER MUSSOLINI.

EGYPT WILL RESORT TO A DECLARATION OF WAR ONLY IF ITALIANS ATTACK HER MILITARY POSITIONS ON THE FRONTIERS OR BOMB CIVILIANS. THE GOVERNMENT IS WONDERING WHAT TO DO ABOUT 72,000 ITALIAN RESIDENTS. -----

ISTANBUL, JUNE 14-(AP)-TURKISH MARITIME AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT NAVIGATION OFF THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF TURKEY IS EXTREMELY PERILOUS BECAUSE OF MINES LAID BY THE ITALIANS AROUND THE ITALIAN-OWNED DODECANESE ISLANDS.

TURKISH SHIPS WERE ORDERED TO AVOID THESE WATERS UNTIL THE DEFINITE LOCATION OF THE MINE FIELD IS KNOWN.

ISTANBUL, JUNE 14-(AP)-AMERICAN OFFICIALS OF THE SOCONY VACUUM COMPANY SAID TODAY THEY HAD CONFIRMED DEFINITELY THAT A TANKER REPORTED SUNK BY AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE WAS NOT ONE OF THEIR SHIPS

THE REPORT, RECEIVED THURSDAY, WAS THAT THE VESSEL WAS FLYING A BRITISH FLAG WHEN ATTACKED.

FERROL, SPAIN, JUNE 14-(AP)-NINETEEN SURVIVORS OF THE 1,860-TON FINNISH SHIP MARGARETTA ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT. THEY SAID THEIR VESSEL WAS TORPEDOED JUNE 9 OFF CAPE FINISTERRE, WESTERNMOST POINT OF SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14-(AP)-WITHOUT A SINGLE DISSENTING VOTE, BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS PASSED LEGISLATION TODAY TO POSTPONE FINLAND'S WAR DEBT PAYMENT OF $159,398, DUE TOMORROW.

THE VOTES WERE A TRIBUTE TO THE LITTLE NATION, WHICH HAS ANNOUNCED ITS READINESS TO PAY THE $159,398 INSTALLMENT ON THE DOT DESPITE THE HAVOC CAUSED BY THE RUSSIAN INVASION.

THE LEGISLATION NOW GOES TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

OF THE OTHER 12 NATIONS WHOSE INSTALLMENTS ARE DUE TOMORROW THE ONLY ONE TO OFFER ANYTHING IS HUNGARY, WHICH IS PAYING $9.828.16 ON A TOTAL DUE OF $37,410.66.

3024,-2985 30.24-2985

WASHINGTON,JUNE 14.--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY OPENLY SCOFFED AT ANY HITLER PLEDGE TO REFRAIN FROM INVADING THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE WHILE HIS AIDES ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR TRAINING 10,600 MEN ANNUALLY FOR THE HUGE ARMY AIR FORCE OF THE FUTURE.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, MR.ROOSEVELT WAS INFORMED OF A NEWS DISPATCH (BY KARL VON WIEGAND, CHIEF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT OF THE HEARST NEWSPAPERS) STATING THAT HITLER HAD CALLED ANY IDEA OF A WESTERN HEMISPHERE INVASION "GROTESQUE."

GOING TO THE UNUSUAL LENGTH OF AUTHORIZING DIRECT QUOTATION, MR.ROOSEVELT SAID IN A TONE OF POINTED SARCASM THAT HITLER'S REMARKS "BRING UP RECOLLECTIONS." THOSE FEW WORDS HE THOUGHT SUFFICIENT TO THE SUBJECT, SAYING THEY COULD BE ENLARGED WITH DATES AND THE NAMES OF COUNTRIES GOING BACK OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS.

HE DID NOT ELABORATE ON THIS, BUT HIS OBVIOUS MEANING WAS THAT ON SPECIFIC DATES, HITLER HAD ASSURED PARTICULAR COUNTRIES THAT THEY WERE SAFE FROM GERMAN ATTACK AND LATER HAD SENT HIS NAZI LEGIONS CRASHING INTO THESE SAME NATIONS.

THE ARMY PLAN CALLED FOR THREE BIG TRAINING CENTERS, RANDOLPH FIELD, TEX., MAXWELL FIELD, ALA., AND MOFFETT FIELD, CALIF. BY DECEMBER, SECRETARY WOODRING SAID 1,292 POTENTIAL FLIERS WILL BE ENTERING UPON A COURSE OF TRAINING EVERY FIVE WEEKS. OF THE ANNUAL 10,600, HE SAID, 7,000 WILL BE PILOTS, AND THE REMAINDER BOMBARDIERS AND NAVIGATORS.

THE COURSE WILL RUN FOR 35 WEEKS, HE EXPLAINED, WITH THE FIRST TEN WEEKS DEVOTED TO PRIMARY TRAINING, THE NEXT TEN TO BASIC TRAINING THE THIRD TEN TO ADVANCED TRAINING AND THE FINAL FIVE TO SPECIALIZED COMBAT FLYING.

ON CAPITOL HILL, SENATOR PEPPER (D-FLA) PROPOSED THAT THE PRESIDENT BE GIVEN AUTHORITY TO DIRECT THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY, AS WELL AS THE AIRPLANE INDUSTRY TO DELIVER 50,000 WARPLANES BY A FIXED DATE.

PEPPER DRAFTED A RESOLUTION WHICH WOULD PUT INTO OPERATION A 1916 STATUTE DIRECTING INDUSTRY TO ACCEPT GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS INSTEAD OF OTHERS.

WASHINGTON,JUNE 14-(AP)-THE AREAS OF FRANCE WHICH HAVE FALLEN INTO GERMAN HANDS EMBRACED LARGE SECTIONS OF FRANCE'S VITAL INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING MANY FACTORIES NEEDED TO MANUFACTURE WAR MATERIALS.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT EXPERTS SAID TODAY THAT TWO-THIRDS OF THE FRENCH COAL OUTPUT BEFORE THE NAZI TROOPS MOVED IN WAS IN THE OCCUPIED DISTRICT. THIS WAS SAID TO BE TRUE ALSO OF 15 PER CENT OF ITS PIG IRON AND 12 PER CENT OF ITS CRUDE STEEL.

LOSSES TO FRANCE'S AGRICULTURE ALSO WERE HEAVY, BUT POSSIBLY NOT AS SERIOUS AS THE INDUSTRIAL ONES. THE GERMANS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE OCCUPIED ABOUT 90 PER CENT OF THE SUGAR BEET ACREAGE AND 12 PER CENT OF THE POTATO, 15 PER CENT OF THE FODDER, 30 PER CENT OF THE WHEAT, AND 10 PER CENT OF THE SMALL GRAIN ACREAGES.

ONE FRENCH INDUSTRY, NOT SO FAR SERIOUSLY INVADED WAS BELIEVED TO BE WINE PRODUCTION, EXCEPT FOR THE CHAMPAGNE AREA.

OFFICIALS SAID THAT FRANCE MAY HAVE TAKEN STEPS IN THE LAST YEAR OR TWO TO BUILD UP ADDITIONAL SECRET PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY IN OTHER AREAS, SO THAT THEY COULD NOT GUESS THE EFFECT OF THE OCCUPATION ON THE ABILITY OF THE FRENCH TO MEET CONTINUED WAR DEMANDS.

BOSTON, JUNE 14-(AP)-ASSERTING THAT THE GOVERNMENT CANNOT CONCEAL ITS LACK OF PREPAREDNESS "BY TALKING OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT ON ORDER," WENDELL WILLKIE SAID TONIGHT THE NEW DEAL BELONGED TO THE ERA OF THE BLUM GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE AND THE CHAMBERLAIN GOVERNMENT OF BRITAIN AND MUST BE REPLACED.

STANDING AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION, HE ASSAILED THE ADMINISTRATION FOR WHAT HE CALLED THE "INCOMPETENT" HANDLING MILITARY EXPENDITURES, BUT ADDED, "LET NO ONE--ESPECIALLY NO DICTATOR ABROAD--BE MISLED INTO THINKING THAT WE ARE NOT ABLE TO ROUSE FROM THIS LETHARGY AND BECOME STRONG."

"WE MUST PUT INTO OFFICE X X X A GOVERNMENT THAT WILL WAKEN AND LIBERATE THE CHAINED AND SLEEPING GIANT OF AMERICA," DECLARED WILLKIE IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR A MASS MEETING IN BIG MECHANICS HALL AND SPONSORED BY THREE STATEWIDE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS.

WILLKIE SAID THE ENTIRE NEW DEAL BELONGED TO AN "ERA WHEN THE FRENCH AND BRITISH MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS WERE WEAKENED, AND A SOFT AND INDULGENT PEOPLE ACCEPTED THE PRIVILEGES, BUT NOT THE RESPONSIBILITIES, OF DEMOCRACY." HE ADDED:

"IN THE PAST MONTH, IN A CRISIS FAR MORE SERRIUS THAN THAT WHICH THIS NATION FACES, BOTH GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE

"IN THE PAST MONTH, IN A CRISIS FAR MORE SERIOUS THAN THAT WHICH THIS NATION FACES, BOTH GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE CHANGED THE PRIME MINISTERS WHO WERE ASSOCIATED WITH THE WEAKNESSES OF THE PAST. AND IN THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MUST MAKE THE SAME DECISION."

EARLY IN HIS ADDRESS, HE ASSERTED THAT THE NATION COULD NOT AFFORD ANY CRITICISM "MADE MERELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF OPPOSITION." HE SAID THE NEW DEAL HAD EFFECTED "CERTAIN DESIRABLE REFORMS," BUT CONTENDED IT HAD SET REFORM AHEAD OF RECOVERY, THAT SOME OF THE REFORMS WERE TOO DRASTIC AND NEEDED MODIFICATION, AND THAT OTHERS SUBSTITUTED POLITICAL ABUSES FOR BUSINESS ABUSES.

NOTING THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TOOK OFFICE AT APPROXIMATELY THE SAME TIME THAT HITLER CAME TO POWER IN GERMANY, HE ASSERTED THE NEW DEAL HAD ENCOURAGED DISSENTION AND STRIFE, AND ATTEMPTED TO JUSTIFY ITSELF WITH "TRICK WORDS, PURPLE PASSAGES AND FINE INVECTIVE."

"IS IT ANY WONDER," HE ASKED, "THAT HITLER SCOFFS AT US? WITH A FRACTION OF OUR MANPOWER, AND AN IN NFINITESIMAL FRACTION OF OUR RESOURCES, HE HAS TERRORIZED THE WORLD. WE,

WITH A FRACTION OF OUR MANPOWER, AND AN INFINITESIMAL FRACTION OF OUR RESOURCES, HE HAS TERRORIZED THE WORLD. WE, THE STRONGEST PEOPLE ON EARTH, HAVE SHOWN OURSELVES INCAPABLE OF OPERATING, LET ALONE OF DEFENDING, OUR OWN DEMOCRACY."

BATAVIA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, JUNE 15-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-GOVERNOR-GENERAL TJARDA VAN STARCKENBORGH-STACHOUWER REITERATED HIS WARNING TO ALL NATIONS TO KEEP "HANDS OFF" THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES IN AN ADDRESS OPENING THE VOLKSRAAD (PARLIAMENT) TODAY.

30.24-2987

30.24-2987

GALWAY, IRELAND, JUNE 15-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES LINER WASHINGTON HEADED WESTWARD INTO STORMY SEAS FROM GALWAY AT 4:44 A.M. TODAY (10:44 P.M. FRIDAY, E.S.T.) BEARING MORE THAN 1,000 AMERICAN WAR REFUGEES TO NEW YORK.

GALWAY-FIRST ADD WASHINGTON X X NEW YORK.

MOST OF THE PASSENGERS WERE WOMEN AND CHILDREN --MANY OF THE LATTER UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE. JUST BEFORE THE VESSEL SAILED 1,500 GALLONS OF MILK WERE LOADED ABOARD.

MARITIME OFFICIALS SAID THE WASHINGTON CARRIED "MORE CHILDREN THAN ANY LINER WHICH HAS LEFT IRELAND IN YEARS."

AMONG THE REFUGEES WERE 40 OR MORE WHO LACKED THE $200 NECESSARY TO PAY THEIR PASSAGE. THEY WERE PERMITTED TO SIGN PROMISSORY NOTES.

IN ADDITION TO THE PASSENGERS THE SHIP CARRIED A CREW OF 572.

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-MAJOR JAMES HAMILTON DAVIDSON-HOUSTON, FORMER WAR AND FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL WHO WAS DETAINED LAST TUESDAY UNDER THE DEFENSE REGULATIONS, WAS RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY TODAY.

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE FRENCH RADIO BROADCAST AN APPEAL BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES TONIGHT TO FRENCH CIVILIANS IN INVADED TERRITORY TO REMAIN AT THEIR HOMES.

JUN 15 1940

"EVEN IF YOU LIVE IN DISTRICTS INVADED BY ENEMY TANKS IT IS IN THE INTEREST OF SAFETY TO STAY WHERE YOU ARE," SAID THE BROADCAST HEARD HERE. "IT IS LESS DANGEROUS THAN TO FLEE."

PRECEDE ALGECIRAS

CEUTA, SPANISH MOROCCO, JUNE 14-(AP)-AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE WITH SOME VISIBLE DAMAGE ENTERED THIS PORT TODAY AFTER INTENSE CANNONING WAS HEARD FROM THE DIRECTION OF GIBRALTAR.

CEUTA--FIRST ADD SUBMARINE X X X OF GIBRALTAR.

(A PURSUED ITALIAN SUBMARINE SOUGHT REFUGE EARLIER IN THE SPANISH HARBOR OF ALGECIRAS AND A SECOND ONE WAS REPORTED HERE TO HAVE SOUGHT HAVEN ALSO IN A SPANISH PORT.

OFFICERS OF THE DAMAGED SUBMARINE SAID THAT WHEN THEIR CRAFT WAS REPAIRED THEY INTENDED TO LEAVE HERE TO RESUME OPERATIONS.

SEVERAL ALLIED WARSHIPS WERE REPORTED PATROLLING THE CEUTA HARBOR ENTRANCE.

PARIS, FIFTH LARGEST CITY OF THE WORLD WITH ITS NORMAL POPULATION OF 2,870,000--BUT TODAY ABANDONED TO THE INVADING GERMANS, HAS BEEN A SYMBOL OF WESTERN ART AND CULTURE FOR CENTURIES.

FOR ITS DRESSMAKING ARTISTRY AND ITS BOHEMIAN LIFE AS WELL, PERHAPS, AS FOR ITS ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY AND ITS CENTERS OF FINE ARTS, PARIS LONG HAS ENJOYED AN EQUAL REPUTATION FOR GAIETY AND INTELLECTURAL PURSUITS.

JUN 15 1940

BY WITHDRAWING WITHOUT DEFENDING THE CITY FROM WITHIN, THE FRENCH CHOSE TO SPARE THEIR BELOVED CAPITAL THE HORRORS OF BOMBARDMENT AS THE NAZI LEGIONS REACHED ITS GATES IN THE NINTH DAY OF A BLITZ-KRIEG OFFENSIVE.

THE ELDEST OF PARISIANS KNEW THE BITTERNESS OF A PREVIOUS CONQUEST. FOR IN 1871, AFTER A BOMBARDMENT THAT LASTED THREE AND A HALF MONTHS AND LAID WASTE LARGE SECTIONS OF PARIS, THE CITY SURRENDERED TO THE INVADING GERMANS OF THE IRON CHANCELLOR, BISMARCK.

IN 1914 THE GERMAN ARMIES OF KAISER WILHELM II REACHED WITHIN 20 MILES OF THE CITY GATES, BUT PARIS REMAINED INVIOLATE ALTHOUGH GERMAN AIRCRAFT BOMBED THE CITY MANY TIMES DURING THE WORLD WAR AND

"BIG BERTHA"--A LONG-RANGE GUN--DROPPED ITS SHELLS ON THE CAPITAL FROM A DISTANCE OF 75 MILES.

PARIS LIES ON BOTH BANKS AND ISLANDS OF THE SEINE RIVER, ABOUT 110 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH, AND OCCUPIES AN AREA OF 30 SQUARE MILES.

ORIGINALLY A FORTIFIED TOWN OF THE GALLIC TRIBE OF THE PARISII, IT FIRST WAS CALLED LUTETIA, AND BY THAT NAME WAS MENTIONED AS A ROMAN TOWN IN RECORDS OF THE FIRST CENTURY A.D.

IN THE FOURTH CENTURY THE NAME WAS CHANGED.

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES, AFTER ROMANS, FRANKS AND NORMANS SUCCESSIVELY HAD OCCUPIED THE CITY, PARIS DEVELOPED ON BOTH BANKS OF THE SEINE INTO THREE PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS--THE CITE, ON THE ISLANDS THE VILLE, OR RIGHT BANK, AND THE LATIN QUARTER, ON THE LEFT BANK.

IN THE 15TH CENTURY THE DEVELOPMENT WAS CHECKED BY THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR. IN THE 19TH CENTURY, UNDER JAPOLEON I, PARIS REACHED NEW GLORY AND ENJOYED A GOLDEN ERA OF PROSPERITY UNDER NAPOLEON III.

AFTER THE GERMAN INVASION OF 1871, PARIS EMERGED FROM THE RUINS AS A NEWER AND FINER CITY.

AMONG ITS SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS ARE THE EIFFEL TOWER; THE FAMOUS BOULEVARDS--NOTABLY THE CHAMPS ELYSEES, THE MANY BRIDGES AND SQUARES; ITS QUIET PARKS, THE TUILERIES GARDENS, THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE; ITS FINE CHURCHES, OF WHICH NOTRE DAME PROBABLY IS BEST KNOWN; NOTABLE BUILDINGS, INCLUDING THE LOUVRE MUSEUM, THE HOTEL DES INVALIDES, THE PANTHEON, THE PALAIS ROYAL, THE OPERA AND THE PALAIS DE L'ELYSEE; AND THE MONTMARTRE AMUSEMENT DISTRICT.

MOST FAMOUS OF THE CHIEF SQUARES IS THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, WHERE MARIE ANTOINETTE WAS EXECUTED, WHERE STANDS THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE--LARGEST TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN THE WORLD, AND WHERE THE GRAVE OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER IS LOCATED.

ALMOST EVERY BRANCH OF FRENCH INDUSTRY IS REPRESENTED IN PARIS, FROM THE FINE-ARTS HANDICRAFTS TO MANUFACTURE OF POWERFUL MACHINERY.

THE CITY IS THE CENTER OF A GREAT NETWORK OF RIVERS, CANALS, ROADS AND RAILROADS, AND THUS HAS BEEN THE NATION'S PRINCIPAL COMMMMMMMMMEEEEEEE
COMMERCIAL CENTER.

BY DEWITT BY MACKENZIE

PARIS--ALREADY IN GERMAN HANDS--NO LONGER COUNTS.

AN ISSUE FAR TRANSCENDING THE SACRIFICE OF THIS BEAUTIFUL CAPITAL NOW IS BEFORE THE ALLIES--WHETHER THEIR DEFENDING FORCES CAN BE SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION.

THE POSITION IS JUST THAT BAD TODAY.

THE NAZIS, WITH THE BATTLE OF PARIS WON AND THE RED OF CONFLICT IN THEIR EYES, ARE FLINGING THEMSELVES WITH RENEWED FURY ON THE ALLIED WINGS IN AN EFFORT TO ENVELOP AND CRUSH THE DEFENDERS.

THESE THRUSTS WITH OVERWHELMING FORCES HAVE DRIVEN DEEP INTO THE ALLIED FRONT, BOTH ON THE LEFT FLANK ON THE SEINE AND ON THE RIGHT ALONG THE MARNE. EVEN THE NORTHERN END OF THE MAGINOT LINE IS IN PERIL.

GENERALISSIMO WEYGAND IS FALLING BACK AND IS REPORTED AS EFFECTING THE WITHDRAWAL OF HIS ARMY OF A MILLION MEN "IN THE GREATEST ORDER."

BUT THERE IS NO USE BLINKING AT THE FACT THAT HE IS IN GRAVE DANGER DESPITE HIS VAST SKILL.

WE CAN'T PASS ON FROM THIS SOMBER THOUGHT WITHOUT ASKING WHAT MAY LIE BEYOND. IT WOULD BE USELESS TO TRY TO DISPUTE FRENCH PREMIER *REYNAUD'S WORDS TO HIS PEOPLE LAST NIGHT:

30.24-2989

"TODAY THE LIFE OF FRANCE IS AT STAKE--AT LEAST FRANCE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE."

SHOULD THE GERMANS SUCCEED IN CRUSHING THE FRENCH ARMY--AND THAT POSSIBILITY CERTAINLY EXISTS--IT NATURALLY MEANS THE CAPITULATION OF THE NATION. BRITAIN WOULD CONTINUE THE WAR, BUT THAT CARRIES US SO FAR INTO THE REALM OF SPECULATION THAT IT ISN'T PROFITABLE.

ALL THIS IS BY WAY OF TAKING AN HONEST LOOK AT THE SITUATION AND ISN'T INTENDED TO RUN UP THE WHITE FLAG FOR THE GALLANT FRENCH.

SO LONG AS THE FRENCH ARMY EXISTS AND THE WILL TO FIGHT REMAINS, FRANCE ISN'T BEATEN. WEYGAND UNDOUBTEDLY WILL DO HIS UTMOST TO REACH NEW LINES OF DEFENSE AND CARRY ON. THE BRITISH ARE RUSHING INTO FRANCE EVERY OUNCE OF HELP THEY CAN SCRAPE UP, EVEN SENDING THEIR HOME-DEFENSE TROOPS.

IT MAY BE THAT WEYGAND WILL TRY TO REACH THE LINE OF THE LOIRE RIVER FOR A STAND, BUT EVERYTHING IS ON THE KNEES OF THE GODS. THIS MUCH WE CAN SAY:

IF THE GENERAL IS ABLE TO PULL HIS LONG LINE BACK SAFELY IN THE FACE OF THIS TERRIFIC GERMAN ONSLAUGHT HE WILL INDEED HAVE PERFORMED ONE OF THOSE MIRACLES WE HAVE BEEN HEARING SO MUCH ABOUT.

MEANTIME FASCIST SOURCES PREDICT THAT MUSSOLINI'S ARMIES SOON WILL BE IN ACTION, PRESUMABLY AGAINST CONTINENTAL FRANCE. THIS WOULD MEAN AN ASSAULT AGAINST THE FRANCO-ITALIAN BORDER.

THEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN MADRID THIS MORNING THAT SPANISH TROOPS HAD OCCUPIED THE INTERNATIONAL ZONE AT TANGIER, NORTH AFRICA. IF THIS PROVES TO BE TRUE IT MAY FORECAST THE ENTRANCE OF SPAIN INTO THE WAR AGAINST THE ALLIES.

SUCH A DEVELOPMENT WOULD, OF COURSE, GREATLY INCREASE THE PRESSURE AGAINST THE ANGLO-FRENCH, ESPECIALLY THE BRITISH CONTROL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. UNDOUBTEDLY ONE OF THE FIRST MOVES WOULD BE AN ITALO-SPANISH ASSAULT ON THE GREAT ROCK OF GIBRALTAR IN AN EFFORT TO WREST THIS WESTERN SENTINEL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FROM ENGLAND.

THIS ISN'T A PRETTY PICTURE AT WHICH WE HAVE TO LOOK TODAY, BUT THERE STILL IS ONE MORE POINT WE SHOULD CLEAR UP. SUPPOSING FRANCE HAS TO SURRENDER AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE THUS IS LEFT TO SHOULDER THE JOB ALONE? WHAT THEN?

IT WOULDN'T BE SURPRISING IF IN THAT EVENT HITLER STRUCK QUICKLY AT ENGLAND IN AN EFFORT TO ACHIEVE HIS AMBITION OF INVASION. HE IS IN HIS FULL STRENGTH AND BRITAIN IS STILL DISORGANIZED FROM THE DEFEAT IN FLANDERS.

JUN 15 1940

INDEED, HITLER HAS HINTED AT AN IMMINENT OFFENSIVE AGAINST ENGLAND IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY TO HIS ARMIES. ALSO, LOUIS LOCHNER, ASSOCIATED PRESS CHIEF OF BUREAU IN BERLIN, WHO IS NOW WITH THE GERMAN FORCES ENROUTE TO PARIS, IN A DISPATCH TODAY REPORTS THE MOVEMENT OF FRESH TROOPS TO THE FRONT AND ADDS SIGNIFICANTLY:

"WHILE QUESTIONS CONCERNING EXACTLY WHERE THE TROOPS WERE GOING WERE MET WITH AN ENIGMATIC SHRUG OF THE SHOULDERS, MEANING IT WAS A MILITARY SECRET, I HAVE THE DEFINITE IMPRESSION THAT HITLER, WHILE AT PRESENT CONCENTRATING ON PARIS, IS ALSO NOT LEAVING ENGLAND OUT OF HIS WATCHFUL EYE."

NAZI FORCES TAKE VERDUN CROSS RHINE INTO ALSACE

MAGINOT LINE IS BREACHED; FRENCH PEACE STEP DENIED

Weygand Withdraws Armies Under Heavy Pressure in Rearguard Actions—British Report Climax Near.

By the Associated Press.

Capture of Verdun and a breach in the Maginot Line on a broad front near Saarbruecken, were claimed by the Germans today as high Allied councils apparently were shaping momentous decisions.

At Bordeaux, new seat of a government twice-transferred, the French admitted that the Nazis had crossed the Rhine in Alsace on the Maginot front, and had penetrated central France as far as Chaumont, 140 miles southeast of Paris, but they said the French "point of resistance" remained unbroken.

The British reports of vital decisions indicated that the "next twenty-four hours" might prove the climax of the fight in France. There was no inkling of what impended, but authorized spokesmen in both Berlin and London denied that any peace moves were contemplated by the German or Allied governments. These statements came in response to repeated rumors that the French Government was ready to ask an armistice.

In London, an authoritative source declared that the Allies "continue as hitherto in close consultation and complete agreement."

Nazis Go Through The Maginot Line

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, June 15—The capture of Verdun—where the French in the World War shouted "They shall not pass"—and a breaking of the Maginot Line on a "broad front" south of Saarbrücken were announced this evening by the German high command.

The announcement said that both the town of Verdun and the famed fortress had fallen.

Verdun is about 135 miles east of Paris and about twenty-five miles south of Montmedy, northern anchor of the Maginot Line, which already has fallen to the Germans.

Fort Vaux was stormed and Fort Marre captured in the drive on Verdun, the high command said in its special communique.

Frontal Assault Near Middle Of Frontier

This represented a tremendous rear attack or a flank-turning movement against the powerful line of steel and concrete fortifications upon which the French had counted vainly in their "defensive war."

Despite the loss of thousands of men, the Germans never captured Verdun in the World War.

The attack south of Saarbrucken represented a frontal assault near the middle of the German-French land frontier.

"After heavy fighting our troops have broken through the Maginot Line on a broad front south of Saarbrücken," said the communique.

"Line Broken On Both Sides Of The Meuse"

The high command outlined the drive against Verdun in these words:

"After breaking through the line of forts on both sides of the Meuse, the city and citadel of Verdun, heavily fought for in the World War, were taken by us."

In Paris Nazi flags flew over the Palace of Versailles and German boots echoed in the streets.

A swastika banner also flew over the Paris City Hall.

The text of the first special communique issued by the German high command this evening:

"In an attack on the fortification of Verdun our troops this forenoon stormed Fort Vaux, known from the World War, and took Fort Marre, lying on the northwest front. They are continuing their advance on Verdun."

Text Of Succeeding Communiques

The second communique said:

"After heavy fighting, our troops have broken through the Maginot Line on a broad front south of Saarbrucken."

The text of the third special communique read:

"After breaking through the line on forts on both sides of the Meuse, the city and citadel of Verdun, heavily fought for in the World War, were taken by us."

As the drive on the Maginot Line thundered into its second day, German *stukas* dived down on the steel-and-concrete forts with showers of bombs, and artillery poured tons of shells hour after hour.

An earlier high command communique indicated that the French were falling back at many points and referred to them already as "the defeated enemy."

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Behind the unceasing German pressure was the double aim, apparently, of repeating the tactic of enveloping groups of Allied forces and of preventing them from digging in on a strong line south of Paris.

Capture of 200,000 Allied prisoners and seizure of inestimable quantities of war material in the last ten days were reported by the high command.

Nazi sources, declaring that what remains of France's armies is on the verge of collapse, said the French were hastily attempting to patch up new divisions from the remnants of those pushed back and defeated.

The evident satisfaction with which the high command mentioned the Reich's war flag on the Palace of Versailles led many to believe that some further dramatic step—some speculated on an appearance by Adolf Hitler—was in store for that historic spot.

Crews of technical experts are en route to Paris to take over whatever establishments may be important for the German war effort, informed sources said.

Military communications already have been established between the occupied French capital and Berlin, but apparently that is the only connection so far.

One source said some form of civil administration probably would have to be organized by the Germans in Paris just as in the five other capitals taken in the past three months—those of Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, Holland and Belgium.

What form it would take was uncertain, but the situation now is entirely in the hands of the army. Paris police, firemen and other municipal services, however, probably will continue to function.

Retreat Declared Blocked

All monuments in Compiegne escaped unscathed in the fighting, and the famed cathedral at Rouen was saved from harm by German troops when it was threatened by fire, authorized military informants said.

Informed circles said that the German communique in the next few days probably would not contain many details on operations on the Maginot Line and in the Paris region because of the important military strategy involved.

Progressing to what the German leaders predicted would be quick dissolution and destruction of the French army, Nazi forces have thrown the French back southeast of the Argonne Forest and blocked their lines of retreat, the communique said.

It indicated a heavy role for the German Air Force, reporting effective attacks on the Verdun sector and in the regions of Metz and Belfort, important zones along the Maginot Line.

French "Fleeing Fildly'

Troop concentrations and columns of marching troops were bombed, it said, and numerous railroad trains destroyed.

"Yesterday," the communique announced, "Paris was occupied without fighting and passed through."

Informed German circles said the final collapse of "what still remains" of the French armies was "imminent."

"The French are fleeing wildly," a spokesman declared, before the German war machine, which was described as rolling relentlessly southward from Paris, allowing the enemy no breathing spell.

There were unconfirmable reports that large French units already were capitulating in the region south of Sedan, where the Germans first smashed across the Meuse in their drive to the English Channel.

Desperate attempts of Gen. Maxime Weygand, Allied commander in chief, to establish another foothold for his army on a line somewhere south of Paris were regarded here as of no avail.

Text Of The Communique

The text of the German communique follows:

"The pursuit between the lower Seine and the Meuse everywhere is in full force. Dissolution of the defeated French armies is progressing. At several points the enemy troops and units have surrendered without fighting.

"During the past days the enemy hastily put up new divisions from remainders of defeated divisions and reserves.

"Since June 5 over 200,000 prisoners have been counted. The amount of material canot yet be estimated.

Paris was occupied yesterday without fighting and was passed through. The Reich's war flag is wavering over the Palace of Versailles, where in 1871 the German destiny was established and in 1919 German shame was sealed.

"South of Argonne forest the enemy was thrown southeastward and forced off the line of retreat.

"Line Bombed Entire Day"

"Flying units of all kinds on June 14, in a monster attack on the Saar front, raided the Maginot Line. Fortification works, bunkers, artillery and infantry positions, as well as columns, were bombed by all calibers the entire day.

"At the same time troops of the army, supported by strong artillery, broke into the fortified battlefield of the Maginot Line and wrested numerous defense positions from the enemy. A strong bunker group at Saar-Alben was taken.

"In the region of Verdun, Metz and Belfort, an effective air attack was directed against troop concentrations and movements, rail lines and roads. Numerous trains were destroyed and many rail lines interrupted. In other parts of France, also, good attack results were obtain by our fighting units against airports, important rail lines and retreating columns.

Allied Raids Called Aimless

"During the course of the night of June 14-15, the opponent undertook the usual flights in west and southwestern Germany, thereby again dropping bombs aimlessly without hitting military targets.

"The opponent's total air losses yesterday were forty-three planes, of which thirteen were shot down in air fights, nine by anti-aircraft fire and the rest destroyed on the ground. Five of our own planes are missing.

"The opponent's losses on June 13 were increased by ten airplanes totaling twenty, our own losses were raised by four planes to six.

Norse Cities Occupied

"In the Narvik region, Harstad and Tromsoe were occupied in recent days without fighting. One detachment of picked mountain troops which on June 2 started the northward march from the region of Fauske across roadless mountains, joined the Narvik group on June 13.

"The following distinguished themselves: Group Captain-Colonel Balthasar, who up till now shot down twenty enemy planes in air fights, destroyed eleven others on the ground; Lieutenant Weber, of a sharpshooters regiment, by a daredevil, personal last-minute effort cutting five fuses on an important bridge, thus having the crossing fall into our hands undamaged."

Ardent Nazis, joyously celebrating the fall of the French capital, envisaged the possibility that Hitler would make a triumphal entry into the city next Friday—the twenty-first anniversary of the date on which Germany agreed to sign the Versailles Treaty.

A victory parade on that date, with Nazi troops goose-stepping down the Champs Elysees under the eyes of the Führer, would write off twenty-one years of bitterness for the German people, Nazis pointed out.

Dispatches from the front indicated that the capture of Paris and the capital's important Channel port of Le Havre had brought no slackening in the German offensive which has accomplished in ten days what the troops of Kaiser Wilhelm failed to do in four years.

LOCHNER ENTERING PARIS WITH VANGUARD OF NAZIS FINDS GHOST OF OLD CITY

Hitler's Warning To Daladier, "You're Going To Get To Know My Austrians," Recalled As Swastika Is Unfurled Over Fallen Capital

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Place De L'Opera, Paris, *by Courier Plane to Berlin*, June 15—The swastika banners of Nazi Germany, unfurled by the Austrian vanguard which Adolf Hitler significantly sent as the first of his troops to occupy Paris, floated today from atop practically every prominent and historic structure in this German-captured capital of France.

It is recalled that last January 30, in a speech commemorating the seventh anniversary of the Nazi rise to power, the Führer twitted the Premier of France for having expressed "pity" for Hitler's native Austria, and warned:

"Oh, Monsieur Daladier, you're going to get to know my Austrians. You're going to make their acquaintance."

Arrives Ahead Of German Army

I, myself, an American correspondent, find myself in Paris as the guest of the German army even before the main force of that army have arrived.

Only the Austrian vanguard is here. Other divisions have passed through the city, hurrying on to battle without pause. The bulk of the army of occupation is not here yet, but is expected to start arriving before this cable is received in America. *(The cable was written at 9 A. M. Saturday.)*

That Hitler himself is due here soon is taken for granted.

[*Associated Press Editor's Note*—The *Tribune de Geneve*, of Geneva, Switzerland, carried a special Paris dispatch tonight saying that German troops were busy "preparing the Palace of Versailles for the arrival of Chancellor Hitler."]

Swastika Flies Over Unknown Soldier

We arrived last night in this city that seems dead. I just do not recognize Paris again. Seventy per cent. of its population has fled.

From the Hotel Crillon, where once President Wilson of the United States addressed French crowds, the swastika is flying.

The banner also is flying from atop the Quai d'Orsay (the French Foreign Office), from the Arc de Triomphe, under which lies buried France's Unknown Soldier of the World War; from the historic City Hall, and from the Eiffel Tower.

Like Arabian Nights Tale Come To Life

It all seems unreal, like an Arabian Nights tale come to life.

This dispatch is being sent from here at 9 A. M.

On first entering Paris last night we drove to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the twilight.

As a background to the Arc de Triomphe, the sky was disfigured by an enormous ugly cloud of smoke emanating from the region around St. Germain.

That suburb apparently was in flames from artillery fire.

It was about 9 P. M.—and the Arc was bathed in a mellow, reddish light.

Salute Symbol Of French Heroism

Before the tomb of *Un Soldat Inconnu* were standing old women, young women, bearded old men and boys in their teens. Many of the older women were sobbing softly.

Never could one forget that deeply touching scene.

As we approached the tomb in company of our guides from the army their looks hardened for a moment. They appeared to relax somewhat, however, when the German officers removed their caps, stood still, then saluted the symbol of the brave French soldiery buried there.

Paris Now A Ghost City

To countless American tourists who know Paris, it is probably as incomprehensible as it was to me that the old Paris was a ghost city when I entered.

We came by way of the Clichy Gate. No Germans were visible anywhere along our drive through this section.

Such few citizens as stood around at corners or gathered about radio loudspeakers gazed at us in curiosity.

They apparently had not seen any Germany officers before.

Triumphal Parade An Open Question

It is an open question whether Adolf Hitler will duplicate his Warsaw performance, when in October, 1939, only two days after capitulation of the Polish capital, he reviewed a gigantic parade of his forces.

Perhaps he has decided to, as he did at Brussels last week. He came and left there practically *incognito*.

In one way or another, however, he is bound to come soon to Paris for the first visit of his life.

For not since 1871 has Germany experienced a triumph similiar to that achieved with the occupation of the French capital. In 1871 at Versailles the German Empire was founded and Wilhelm I proclaimed emperor.

It is almost unthinkable that Hitler would not visit the city soon.

Press, Troops Arrive Same Day

Under arrangements made by Prof. Karl Bomer, chief of the foreign press department of the Ministry of Propaganda in Berlin—incidentally, a man who has traveled up and down the United States and Mexico and knows America well—we foreign newsmen reached the French capital on the same day the first German troops did.

Vanguards of the German army had reached the city on Friday at 7 A. M.

At their head was a former member of the Austrian Cabinet, General Glaise-Horstenau, who generally is credited with having made the Nazis' entry into Vienna possible.

Arrive Ahead Of Commandant

In fact, we correspondents arrived even ahead of the officer appointed commandant for the occupied capital.

That meant no regulations had yet been issued for the conduct of citizens, for the hour of their retirement in the evening, or for a division of powers between local authorities and the occupation forces.

These regulations invariably appeared on public bulletin boards in such Polish, Danish, Dutch, Belgian and northern French cities as I have visited since the outbreak of the war.

In Paris these posters are missing at present.

French Police Bewildered

So at street corners the French police stood about rather uncertain just where they fitted into the picture.

The familiar cries of Parisian newspaper vendors, which in normal times simply belong to Parisian life as an essential component, are missing.

Along the Champs Elysees only one cafe was open—all else was deadly silent.

Practically Nobody On Streets

Other avenues radiating from the Place de la Concorde, which normally are crowded with people sipping their *aperitifs*, were dead.

At the busy Place de l'Opera I counted exactly eleven persons, two of them policemen.

Many of the city's most popular hotels were closed.

The Scribe Hotel was requisitioned and we found clean rooms and beds there but almost no personnel to look after us.

The kitchen was closed, so we had to stroll over to the Ritz. Here the restaurant manager tried to beg off from serving our party of thirty—officials of the high command, Propaganda Ministry, Foreign Office, nine foreign correspondents of whom three were Americans, and seven chauffeurs.

No Damage Apparent

A preliminary tour of the main sights of beautiful Paris indicated that no damage has been done anywhere.

I visited the Louvre, Notre Dame Cathedral, the Invalides, the Quai d'Orsay, the Place de la Concord, the Museum, the Chamber of Deputies, Place Vendome, City Hall and the Sarah Bernhardt Theater—nowhere any damage.

From the American Embassy the Stars and Stripes were displayed. Nearby the swastika waved on the flagstaff on the Crillon Hotel.

Object of much feminine curiosity were airforce soldiers stationed before anti-aircraft guns at strategic points.

Now Quite Another City

Paris was quite another city when the fountains at the Place de la Concord were not playing, when taxi drivers were not honking, when book stalls were not doing business as usual along the Seine, when all business life was at a standstill.

We approached Paris from the coast via Amiens, Saint Just, Clermont, Creil and Le Bourget, then detouring to Saint Denis.

Le Bourget, the great Paris airport, was a shambles. It had been singled out especially for German bombers for destruction.

Creil, too, was badly shelled and little remained of this town.

We had to cross the Oise river near Oriel on a pontoon bridge hastily constructed by German army engineers, since the original bridge had been dynamited by the retreating French army.

Amiens Cathedral Untouched

Amiens afforded a strange spectacle in that the German bombers there had given one of their best exhibitions of marksmanship.

All around Amiens' priceless cathedral—the largest ecclesiastical edifice in France—everything had been blown to bits, including the bishop's residence.

The cathedral itself, however, was entirely untouched.

Block after block in the heart of the city was in ruins and clouds of smoke still hung over whole sections of the still-smoldering city, yet the cathedral, completed in 1288, escaped unscathed.

Throughout the eighty-mile drive from Amiens to Paris, I had plenty of occasion to note evidences of the vigor with which the retreating French had fought.

Tribute To Weygand's Plan

When the Germans started from Amiens against the so-called Weygand line June 5, they ran up against a system comparable in many respects to Germany's own Siegfried Line, which differs from the Maginot in that it is not linear and massed but is carried far to the rear on a stagger principle.

General Weygand's plan, which the Germans themselves admit was cleverly conceived, lacked time for realization. Hence, the Germans said, it did not constitute a real hindrance to their forward dash.

That every German accompanying us was overjoyed at news of the fall of Paris hardly needs emphasis. A first lieutenant in our car happened to tune in on the Berlin radio just as a fanfare of trumpets heralded the special announcement.

When it proved to be the fall of Paris, he and the other Germans hugged one another, cried and gesticulated.

RED ARMY UNITS ENTER LITHUANIA AFTER ULTIMATUM

Moscow Announces Dispute Over Quartering Troops Has Been Ended.

BERLIN, June 15 (A. P.).—Two hundred Russian tanks have passed Kaunas, capital of Lithuania, in a new expansion of Russian military power, while the main force of an armored division has arrived in the city itself. Armored cars of the Red Army were said to be stationed at all public buildings.

The account of the Russian occupation was carried by the German radio. The people of the capital were surprised by the announcement that Lithuania had accepted a Russian ultimatum calling for the establishment of necessary Red Army forces in the little country.

Food stores were stormed in a panic.

Russian Declaration.

The official Lithuanian telegraph agency published the Russian declaration to Lithuania, as contained in a telegram from Juozas Urbsys, the Kaunas Foreign Minister, who has been in Moscow negotiating with Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotov.

The message outlined Russia's intentions as follows:

1. That the Russian army would cross the Lithuanian frontier this afternoon at four points.
2. That the troops would occupy the towns of Kaunas, Vilna, Schauen, Ponjwjesch and Baseyny.
3. That other places of occupation would be fixed by Russian and Lithuanian commanders in a meeting tonight.

In order to avoid "unpleasant incidents," the agency said, the Lithuanian Government was ordered not to place any "obstacles" in the way of the marching troops.

Berlin Says Lithuania President Flees Reds

Smetona Reported in Reich

BERLIN, June 15 (A. P.).—Reports spread among Lithuanian correspondents here early today that the Lithuanian President, Antanas Smetona, fleeing before invading Russian troops, had crossed the border into Germany. He was said to have been accompanied by several high officials of the Lithuanian government, which was forced out yesterday by Russian pressure.

Official German quarters were unable to verify the reports. The presumption in informed quarters, however, was that Smetona would be given the privilege of asylum should he appear in German territory.

"The German view is that the developments in Lithuania are a Russian-Lithuanian matter in which the Reich has no direct interest," an authorized spokesman here said. There was no apparent uneasiness here over the circumstance that Russian troops had moved closer to the eastern border of Germany.

Two hundred Russian tanks already have passed Kaunas, the Lithuanian capital, while the main force of an armored division has arrived in the city itself, according to messages which reached Berlin yesterday. Armored cars of the Red Army were said to be stationed at all public buildings in Kaunas.

Food Stores Stormed

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That the Russian army would cross the Lithuanian frontier this afternoon at four points.

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That other places of occupation would be fixed by Russian and Lithuanian commanders at a meeting tonight.

In order to avoid "unpleasant incidents," the agency said, the Lithuanian government was ordered not to place any "obstacles" in the way of the marching troops.

Merkys Cabinet Quits.

BERLIN, June 15 (A. P.).—Premier Antanas Merkys and his Nationalist Union Lithuanian Cabinet resigned last night, DNB, the official German news agency, reported today in a dispatch from Kaunas, and Gen. Rastikis, former Lithuanian commander in chief, was intrusted with formation of a new Government with wider representation.

The dispatch said that the new Government probably would include former Memel Gov. Kusilius as Minister of the Interior, with Juozas Urbsys remaining as Foreign Minister and Gen. Vitkauskas, present Commander-in-Chief, as War Minister.

The Cabinet change was said to be due to the critical situation prevailing since the recent Soviet Russian note alleging that some Red Army troopers stationed in Lithuania had been kidnaped.

Flow Of Oil For War Machine

Berlin, June 15 (AP)—DNB said tonight that the Allies are approaching a critical shortage of oil, "whereas Germany's situation is improving as a result of Italy's entry in the war."

No figures were disclosed because these are regarded as important military information, but the news agency listed as reasons for the "improvement":

1. Increased deliveries from Russia.
2. Seizure of vast stores in the Netherlands and Belgium.
3. Italy's declaration of war, thus diverting to Germany deliveries of Rumanian oil previously sent to the Allies through the Mediterranean.

Italy's entry also cut off the Mediterranean route for oil deliveries to the Allies from the Near East, DNB said.

Germany was reported to have increased greatly her production of synthetic gasoline for warplanes and tanks.

Nazis Ready To Float First Public War Loan

Ten-Year Certificates To Bear 4 Per Cent.—Amount To Be Asked Not Stated

Berlin, June 15 (AP)—Germany is about to float her first public war loan, it was said tonight in financial circles. The amount to be asked for was not stated.

Heretofore the war armaments costs have been borne by direct taxation and the proceeds of privately negotiated short-term loans.

Bonds bearing four per cent. annual interest will be sold at 90.75 to mature in ten years. Units available vary from 500 to 500,000 marks.

U. S. Aid Is Futile, Berlin Opinion Holds

Berlin, *Sunday*, June 16 (AP)—The opinion of informed quarters in Berlin today was that President Roosevelt's promise of further aid for the French and British held out "little prospect of effective help to the Allies."

It was pointed out here that the continuance of material aid from America was conditioned by the President on continued resistance by the Allies against Germany.

Germans were confident that such resistance would be crushed soon and that at least in France there would be no one remaining in a position to use American materials even if available.

Roosevelt's warm expression of sympathy for France caused no surprise or resentment here—his attitude toward the warring powers being accepted as "a fact which cannot be altered."

DNB, official German news agency, carried the gist of the Roosevelt message without comment.

NAZIS BATTER ACROSS RHINE INTO ALSACE

French Deny Maginot Line Break Was At Point Of Resistance

Associated Press Editor's Note—The movement of the French Government and communications facilities to the Bordeaux region has cut the news from France to a mere trickle. In London it is stated authoritatively that little military news from France may be expected until this transit is effected. The following story, however, has been received by wireless from Associated Press men in Bordeaux.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Bordeaux, June 15—Germany's armies threw a battering ram across the Rhine and into Alsace tonight in the face of the guns of the Maginot Line.

Deep behind the Maginot other Nazi columns—more than one hundred miles due west of the crossing of the Rhine—plunged over the Seine and touched the heights of Chaumont some 135 miles southeast of German-engulfed Paris.

The French fought back with the fury of men in anguish.

Government Meets With Weygand

The Government met "somewhere in France." President Lebrun, Premier Reynaud, Generalissimo Weygand, Admiral Jean Darlan, the navy chief, and Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, the air chief, were there.

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In their grave position they dealt with the results of Reynaud's "final" pleas for American help, for "clouds of airplanes."

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The semi-official Havas agency said there would be no separate French peace with Hitler. Its dispatch was from London.

Official reports, the only one available, said "a few detachments" crossed the Rhine after the most violent of bombardments.

The Maginot Line, however, was not broken at "the point of resistance," tonight's communique insisted.

This was at Neuf Breisach, some forty miles south of Strasbourg.

The armies of Paris fell back "in the best of order."

The German armies of Champagne, seeking to engulf the French and to render the Maginot Line helpless from the rear, were forced to fight one great battle after another.

Tonight these German armies had crossed the Seine at Romilly, some sixty-five miles southeast of Paris; had increased their pressure between Troyes and St. Dizier, still farther east, and had sent advance guards to the region of Chaumont, which is the capital of the Haute-Marne department and lies between the Marne and the Suize.

Seem To Be Holding in West

This is in the heart of France.

In the west the high command said the situation was unchanged.

There was violent fighting west of Louviers, a city fifty miles southeast of the German-taken port of Le Havre.

But, it seemed, the French were holding this German push toward the rest of the Channel ports. South of Louviers another battle went on in the region of Evreux.

French Open Counter-attacks.

TOURS, June 15 (A. P.).—The armies of Generalissimo Maxime Weygand withdrew before the driving pressure of the German legions today, launching counter-attacks at several points and apparently fighting determined rear guard actions along the northern front from the Argonne to the sea.

There were indications that the hard-pressed, weary defenders, despite their surrender in Paris and the uncertainty of how long their commanders will call on them to resist, had still kept their lines intact and were even checking the Nazi push in some sectors.

Berlin, June 15 (AP)—The authoritative news commentary Dienst Aus Deutschland, discussing the prospects of French capitulation, said today:

"In view of the fact that victory already is within the closest reach, there is hardly any occasion on the German side to approach the question of French capitulation."

He said German military authorities had taken similar steps, with regard to American officials, in the occupation of the Hague and Brussels.

It was officially denied in Berlin dispatches yesterday that Bullitt was held in "protective custody."

BERLIN, JUNE 15--(AP)--ASKED ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF A FRENCH CAPITULATION, AN AUTHORIZED SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT "FRANCE AND ENGLAND WANTED THIS WAR AND AT PRESENT THERE IS NO OCCASION TO STOP IT."

JUN 16 1940

Stand Along the Loire Indicated.

In Tours, which became the temporary seat of the Government last Monday night, anti-aircraft fire, the roar of planes and bomb explosions were heard several times during the night as the Government prepared to move even further south, presumably to Bordeaux, on the Atlantic coast almost 200 miles to the southwest.

[A single German reconnaissance plane flew over Tours today at 6:40 A. M. (1:40 A. M., New York time), according to a Reuters (British) News Agency dispatch. The plane had to run a gantlet of heavy anti-aircraft fire.]

Laboring against heavy odds on land, with indications that they might fall back to the River Loire as their next natural line of defense, the French sent out units of their fleet to strike its first major blow against Italy.

VERDUN A SCENE OF MANY BATTLES

Fortified French City Was Not Taken in Last War.

By Associated Press.

Verdun, the ancient and battle-weary fortified French city claimed today by the Germans, has one of the world's bloodiest battle histories.

The site of a cathedral built in the eleventh century, it was besieged by the Germans for six weeks in the Franco-Prussian war before it capitulated.

In the world war it stood at the eastern extremity of the French line of France and as a vital key was defended with appalling losses on both sides from the heaviest assaults of the troops of the German Crown Prince. The French admitted 350,000 casualties and the Germans 330,000.

The invaders never took the city. It was, next to the Marne, the scene of the greatest battle of that war.

The attack began on February 21, 1916, and ended so far as effective German assault was concerned with the resumption on September 24 of that year of a smashing French counter-offensive which broke the Germans' last hope to turn the Allied line.

After the establishment of Gen. Pershing's army in 1918 and the smashing of the St. Mihiel salient, Franco-American forces prepared for a great offensive in the region of Verdun. But it was an offensive that never came off—forestalled by the armistice.

The city has a population of about 15,000 and, oddly contrasting with its spectacular experiences as a military objective, some of the most prosaic of all industries—hardware, leather, confectionery and the like.

French Shrine Guarded By Nazi

New York, June 15 (AP)—A German guard has been posted at the eternal light which marks the resting place of France's Unknown Soldier under the Arc de Triomphe, says a Berlin radio announcement picked up by NBC.

It was reported also that the French flag atop the Eiffel Tower has been replaced by the Swastika.

German Guard Is Placed Around Embassy In Paris

New York, June 15 (AP)—A German military guard has been placed around the American Embassy in Paris, and Ambassador William C. Bullitt "probably has been asked" to remain within bounds of the embassy buildings for several day, Edwin Hartrich, C. B. S. correspondent, said in a Berlin broadcast today.

New York, June 15 (AP)—"The surrender of Paris does not constitute a German victory," an announcer stated in a broadcast today purporting to come from Mondial, the French Government radio. The broadcast was picked up by NBC on the Paris wave length at 12.45 A. M., E. S. T. NBC accepted the broadcast as authentically Frenchc, stating it may have originated in Bordeaux.

"Victory will not be won in the Mediterranean, but on the Western front," the announcer said. "All the forces in men and material that the Allies can spare will be put to work in the battle of France.

"Every person understands that Paris was not defended because it was not vital to the French line of defense, and the surrender of Paris does not constitute a German victory."

Earl of Coventry Missing.

LONDON, June 15 (AP).—The Earl of Coventry, thirty-nine years old, a lieutenant in the Worcestershire Regiment, was listed today as missing. The tenth earl of the line, he was a well-known huntsman. His heir is Viscount Deerhurst, six, his only son.

Irish Set Air Invasion Defenses

DUBLIN, June 15 (AP)—Preparations for defense of Ireland were pushed rapidly today as a drive for defense volunteers was intensified. In Phoenix Park, around the residence of United States Minister David Gray, stakes were driven upright into the ground to prevent landing of planes, and barricades were erected on the roadways. Similar precautions against invasion from the air have been taken at airdromes and large open spaces throughout Ireland.

British Deny Ally Is Giving Up

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, June 15—An authoritative British source today attributed reports that France is capitulating, or making a separate peace, to German origin and said there is no truth in them.

A British statement was issued declaring that the "Allies continue as hitherto, in close consultation and complete agreement."

The statement said:

"The German and Italian propaganda machines have today been more than usually active in the circulation through their innumerable and devious channels of a variety of rumors designed to shake the mutual confidence of the Allied peoples. The main theme, of which there are many variations, is that disagreement exists between the British and French civil and military authorities.

"Stories to this effect have been reproduced in many languages from German and Italian wireless stations. In authoritative London quarters tonight attention was directed to origin of these rumors, which are completely devoid of foundation. It was stated that the Allies continue as hitherto in close consultation and agreement."

A French radio broadcast heard in London declared that Premier Reynaud was expected to make a statement this afternoon, at a meeting of French Ministers, on President Roosevelt's reply to the latest French appeal for aid.

Reuters (British news agency) said the broadcast came on the Paris radio wave length and was believed authentic. However, the transmitter presumably has been moved from the French capital, now held by the Germans.

Another Reuters dispatch said Reynaud conferred with Generalissimo Weygand before the Cabinet met.

A Reuters dispatch from Tours, France, said today that "during the next twenty-four to forty-eight hours the battle of France may reach its culminating point."

"Searching Atlantic Sky" For Aid

"Despite superhuman efforts already made by French troops, despite extreme fatigue and heavy losses, the French, it is stressed in authoritative circles here, have not given up," the dispatch said.

It added:

"They are still fighting with all strength left to them, but

o secret is made of the tragedy that lies ahead if positive help does not arrive from other democracies with the great-est promptitude.

"France, in this most tragic hour in her history, is searching the sky over the Atlantic for a 'cloud as big as a man's hand' which would herald bitterly needed American planes.

"But they will have to come quickly and they will have to come in thousands."

The French radio announced today that the Premiers of Australia and New Zealand had sent Premier Reynaud pledges of their determination to fight on against Germany to a victorious end in complete solidarity with France.

...the drive on the Maginot Line thundered into its ...ond day, German *stukas* dived down on the steel-and-cor... forts with showers of bombs, and artillery poured tons of ... hour after hour.

An earlier high command communique indicated that the French were falling back at many points and referred to them already as "the defeated enemy."

Behind the unceasing German pressure was the double aim, apparently, of repeating the tactic of enveloping groups of Allied forces and of preventing them from digging in on a strong line south of Paris.

Strategic Decision Made, British Hear

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 15—Allied armies were reported fighting the Nazi onrush in France today with undiminished vigor while a British news agency declared that the next twenty-four hours were expected to disclose "strategic decisions of great moment" taken by the British and French army commands.

There were no indications what the decisions were.

The French high command communique, as broadcast by the French radio and picked up here, said the fighting was violent in the area west of Louviers, a city fifty miles southeast of the German-occupied port of Le Havre.

Army Executing All Commands

Below Paris, the communique said, "the army has been carrying out all movements according to the order of the command.

The German armies have reached points twenty miles south of Paris both to the east and west of the Nazi-occupied capital, a Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Tours said.

In their advance west of Paris the dispatch reported, the Nazi forces were driving in the direction of Chartres, famous cathedral city forty-five miles southwest of the capital and only eighty miles northeast of Tours on one of the main highways between the two cities.

Bitter Fighting At St. Dizier

Following is the text of the French high command morning communique as received by radio here:

"In Normandy fighting continues in the region west of Louviers and Evreux.

"In the Paris region our armies have completed in greatest order the movement ordered by the high command.

"In Champagne the enemy has again accentuated his pressure in the direction ... of Troyes and St. Dizier. Violent fighting is taking place.

"In Lorraine and in Alsace violent bombardments on the front and on our lines of communications."

Reuters also reported that a single German reconnaissance plane flew over Tours early today, drawing heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Tours, to which th eFrench Government fled when the Germans approached Paris, had two air raids yesterday and last nigt.

Government Out Of Tours

The French Government has completed its removal from Tours, the British Broadcasting Corporation announced today.

(The whereabouts of the French Government was not definitely known today, but it was presumed to have moved to Bordeaux.

(With French communicationse disrupted by the German sweep, the outside world was forced to depend greatly on French radio broadcasts for news of that beleaguered country.)

A Reuters correspondent writing from "somewhere in France" reported that these decisions had been taken last night at a meeting between the commander of the British forces in France and high French generals.

May Drive To Atlantic

"As seen from a British military center southwest of Paris," the correspondent wrote, "the situation is the most tragic since the Prussians marched into Paris seventy years ago."

He added that, "nevertheless, there is a complete absence of panic or desperation."

The Reuters correspondent said:

"Some authorities here believe the Germans' greatest desire is to try and occupy all northern France in order to secure an outlet to the Atlantic.

"In this connection, the authorities say, the overwhelming sea power exercised by the Allies must prove influential."

Major Decisions Reported

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—Reuters, British news agency, reported today that "strategic decisions of great moment" had been made by Allied army leaders in France and that "the next twenty-four hours are likely to show what these are."

A Reuters correspondent, writing from "Somewhere in France," reported that these decisions had been made last night at a meeting between the commander of the British forces in France and high French generals.

"As seen from a British military center southwest of Paris," the correspondent wrote, "the situation is most tragic since the Prussians marched into Paris seventy years ago."

He added that "nevertheless there is a complete absence of panic or desperation."

The Reuters correspondent said:

"Some authorities here believe the Germans' greatest desire is to try to occupy all Northern France to secure an outlet to the Atlantic. This scarcely can be combined with a simultaneous drive to the south, hence great decisions must be taken by the enemy as well.

"In this connection, the authorities say, the overwhelming sea power exercised by the Allies must prove influential."

Britain today summoned a new class to the colors, called for volunteers for the Royal Air Force, and dipped into her home defense reserve to back exhausted armies in France.

Spokesmen at London declared that the British would fight to the last drop of blood. They denied reports that France was driven to the verge of separate peace.

"Stories to this effect have been reproduced in many languages from German and Italian wireless stations. In authoritative London quarters tonight attention was directed to the origin of these rumors, which are completely devoid of foundation. It was stated that the Allies continue, as hitherto, in close consultation and agreement."

The registration of Britain's next war class, 300,000 men of twenty-eight years, was started. That many more of twenty-nine years will be called on June 22 to bring to approximately 2,800,000 the number summoned to the colors.

Airmen Sought.

Volunteers were sought for the air force—men eighteen to twenty-eight for pilot training and from eighteen to thirty-two as radio operators and observers.

A Tours dispatch to Reuters, a British news agency, said today that "during the next twenty-four to forty-eight hours the battle of France may reach its culminating point."

"Despite superhuman efforts already made by French troops, despite extreme fatigue and heavy losses, the French, it is stressed in authoritative circles here, have not given up," the dispatch said. It added:

"They are still fighting with all strength left to them, but no secret is made of the tragedy that lies ahead if positive help does not arrive from other democracies with the greatest promptitude. France, in this most tragic hour in her history, is searching the sky over the Atlantic for a 'cloud as big as a man's hand' which would herald bitterly needed American planes but they will have to come quickly and they will have to come in thousands."

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"In this connection, the authorities say, the overwhelming sea power exercised by the Allies must prove influential."

Tells of Attack in Alsace.

Today's communique of the French High Command as broadcast by the French radio and picked up here, said that the fighting was violent in the area west of Louviers, a city fifty miles southeast of the German-occupied port of Le Havre; and that below Paris "the army has been carrying out all movements according to the order of the command."

In the Champagne region, east of Paris, the German pressure was increased and violent fighting is under way. The opposing armies have contested that sector bitterly while the Germans were taking Paris in the great battle of France.

In the Alsace sector, the communique added, the Nazis heavily bombarded the front as well as communication lines.

B. E. F. Off Again.

Late war editions of London morning newspapers carried stories and pictures of fresh contingents of the British Expeditionary Force bound for France The Government, pledging the "utmost aid in her power," has dipped into home defense units to strengthen the B. E. F.

The London Times, editorially lauding Allied forces in France, said:

"The worst consequence of the land fighting in France would be to bring us back to the position we once occupied a century ago, when Napoleon commanded all the European shores opposite to our own and laid his plans for invasion. We were not daunted then, and there is certainly no need to be more apprehensive now."

The Daily Mail declared:

"Complacency has nearly ruined us. Men who have proved their inefficiency must be sacked. New men are wanted with absolute powers, not men whose minds are still thinking of the Boer war, but men who can match with cunning the cunning of the Germans. We must face the fact that genius directs the German war machine."

The editor of the Laborite Daily Herald asserted "the responsibility for Britain's fantastic unpreparedness rests with the men who had the power, and presumably the information, to remedy it during the crucial months immediately before and after the outbreak of war. We may have now to postpone the inquest. But I, for one, have no doubt of the verdict."

London Voices Allied Unity

English and French Stand in Complete Agreement on Continuing War.

LONDON, June 15 (A. P.).—An authoritative London quarter declared tonight that the "Allies continue, as hitherto, in close consultation and complete agreement."

A British statement declared that "the German and Italian propaganda machines have today been more than usually active in the circulation, through innumerable and devious channels, of a variety of rumors designed to shake the mutual confidence of the Allied peoples. The main theme, of which here are many variations, is that disagreement exists between the British and French civil and military authorities.

"Stories to this effect have been reproduced in many languages from German and Italian wireless stations. In authoritative London quarters tonight attention was directed to origin of these rumors, which are completely devoid of foundation. It was stated that the Allies continue as hitherto in close consultation and agreement."

Official Britain, anticipating an early "peace offensive" by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler on the heels of Allied reverses in France, asserted that "whatever happens, Britain will fight on."

Reuters (British news agency) reported that "strategic decisions of great moment" had been taken by Allied army leaders in France and "the next twenty-four hours are likely to show what these are."

A Reuters correspondent writing from "somewhere in France" reported that these decisions had been taken last night at a meeting between the commander of the British forces in France and high French generals.

"As seen from a British military center southwest of Paris," the correspondent wrote, "the situation is the most tragic since the Prussians marched into Paris seventy years ago."

While London newspapers railed at former British leadership for "complacency" and "fantastic unpreparedness," an official British radio commentator said "the prospects of American intervention" more than counterbalanced the events of this "blackest week in history" for Britain and France.

British official circles described the withdrawal of the French from Paris as "a military, not a political decision," and predicted France would continue to fight.

New Decisions Taken.

Another Reuters correspondent, writing from "Somewhere in France," reported that the decisions had been taken at a meeting last night of the commander of the British forces in France and high French generals.

"As seen from a British military center southwest of Paris," he continued, "the situation is the most tragic since the Prussians marched into Paris seventy years ago."

Talk of Allied Split Is Called A German Lie

London Denies France Is Asking Separate Peace, Would Fight On Anyway

Looks to U. S. Help To Offset Disaster

Last Week 'Blackest in History,' but People Are Told Sea Power Will Win

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 15.—British sources reported today that the Allied commanders had reached a fateful decision and that the next twenty-four hours would tell the tale in the fight for France. There was no hint what the decision was.

An authoritative source here said there was no truth in reports that France was capitulating or making a separate peace with Germany, and attributed such reports to German propaganda. Spokesmen nere added that Great Britain would fight to the very last.

Asserting that last week's constant withdrawal before the terrific pressure of Germany's armed forces was the "blackest in history" for Britain and France, British sources insisted that "the fight is not over yet."

It was announced Prime Minister Winston Churchill would make a statement on the war situation to the House of Commons next Tuesday.

Authoritative sources said: "The Allies continue, as hitherto, in close consultation and complete agreement." Rumors of discord between Britain and France were laid to enemy propaganda.

A British statement said: "The German and Italian propaganda machines have been today more than usually active in the circulation through their innumerable and devious channels of a variety of rumors designed to shake the mutual confidence of the Allied peoples. The main theme, of which there are many variations, is that disagreement exists between the British and French civil and military authorities.

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British Tanks Battle Nazis on Wide Front

Light Moving Fortresses Doing Well Against 85-Ton 'Snarlers', Officer Says

By DREW MIDDLETON

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, June 14 (delayed), (AP).—British ironclad cavalry, outgunned, but not outfought, ranged along a front as wide as all France tonight, combatting Germans who were driving southward from Paris to the next natural line of defense, the River Loire.

Tanks and armored cars are moving out of quiet French towns to fight—as they have for months—against the Nazis' new technique.

This, simply put consists of a first wave of bombing and machine-gunning airplanes, then a wave of tanks, and finally motorized infantry equipped with new mortars of deadly accuracy and firing high explosives which are rushed to the flanks by infantry and support tanks.

A cavalry officer of one of Britain's armored divisions told me today how he and his men had fought this flood of iron and death for two weeks. The old flaming spirit of the cavalry still lives encased in armor plate.

"The men call the biggest German tanks Snarlers," said the captain. "Our tanks are light but we do damned well against their cruisers."

The best estimate of the Snarlers' weight is 85 tons.

The biggest attack yet launched by a British armored division was at a German bridgehead on the River Somme, in which two light tank regiments smashed and battered throughout an entire day against the glittering German columns.

They drew off, badly mauled, as the heavy tanks of the tanks corps proper sifted through and threw the Germans out.

BOMBS SPLATTER ON NAZI ADVANCE

Waves of British Planes Hit South of Seine Ahead of Allied Counter-Attacks

RAID IS MADE ON BADEN

German Ammunition Dump at Bergen Reported Blasted by R. A. F. Fliers

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced today that waves of British bombers, apparently working closely with the ground troops in France, had splattered German spearheads south of the Seine River, with explosives just ahead of Allied counter-attacks.

Other flights of Royal Air Force planes dumped heavy bombs on military targets in Germany's Ruhr Valley and the Rhineland, and on troops at Baden, it was reported. Ammunition stores of the Nazis at Bergen, Norway, also were bombed.

The Air Ministry acknowledged the loss of six British bombers.

"Bombers of the R. A. F. were actively engaged in support of the Allied forces over the fighting zones south of the Seine," the Air Ministry said, and added:

"Others attacked and severely damaged a concentration of enemy aircraft at Merville airdrome near Neuve Chapelle. Bombers renewed their attacks in Germany.

"In southwest Germany an attack was made on heavy concentrations of troops and materials in the State of Baden. Aircraft of the coastal command destroyed large supplies of ammunition on the quay at Bergen and returned safely."

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-AN AUTHORITIATIVE BRITISH SOURCE TODAY ATTRIBUTED REPORTS THAT FRANCE IS CAPITULATING OR MAKING A SEPARATE PEACE TO GERMAN ORIGIN AND SAID THERE IS NO TRUTH IN THEM.

FIRST LEAD FRENCH CABINET

BORDEAUX, JUNE 15-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO MAXIME WEYGAND, ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, FRENCH NAVY CHIEF; AND GENERAL JOSEPH VUILLEMIN, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE FRENCH AIR FORCE; ATTENDED A THREE AND ONE-HALF-HOUR MEETING OF THE FRENCH CABINET TONIGHT.

THE SESSION ENDED AT 7:45 P.M. (1:45 P.M., EST.)

PRIOR TO THE MEETINH, PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD CONFERRED WITH WEYGAND.

HAVAS. FRENCH. ETC. SECOND GRAPH.

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-HAROLD NICOLSON, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT ANY GERMAN INTEREST IN THE AMERICAS WOULD BE PREVENTED FROM BECOMING EFFECTIVE "FIRSTLY BY THE BRITISH NAVY AND SECONDLY BY THE AMERICAN NAVY."

IN A BROADCAST, HE CALLED ANY PEACE AIMS OF ADOLF HITLER "A PEACE OF DEATH" FOR THE ALLIES AND FOR THE COUNTRIES INVADED, AND ADDED:

"WE SHALL NOT PAY A SHAMEFUL PRICE FOR PEACE. THE HONOR AND SAFETY OF THE WORLD LIES IN OUR HANDS.

"WERE HITLER ABLE TO ROB US OF OUR NAVAL DEFENSES WE SHOULD BE AS POWERLESS AS WAS CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHEN SHE LOST HER LAND DEFENSES. HITLER WOULD BE IN LONDON TOWN..."

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-ATTACKS BY HEAVY BRITISH BOMBERS ON MILITARY TARGETS IN THE RUHR AND RHINELAND SECTORS OF GERMANY AND ON HEAVY CONCENTRATIONS OF TROOPS AND MATERIAL IN THE STATE OF BADEN, GERMANY, WERE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY THE AIR MINISTRY.

Reynaud and Weygand Confer...

LONDON, June 15 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch said today that French Premier Reynaud conferred with Gen. Weygand before the French Cabinet meeting this afternoon.

Smuts Pledges Aid to French

LONDON, June 15 (AP).—An Exchange Telegraph (British) news agency dispatch today said that Gen. Jan. Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, had sent messages to the French government that "South Africa has fervently pledged itself" to remain at the side of the French people, "doing all it can to lighten their burden."

Churchill to Report Tuesday

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill will deliver a war statement before the House of Commons on Tuesday, it was announced today.

To Ask Chamberlain to Quit

LONDON, June 15 (AP).—The resignation of members of the former Neville Chamberlain government "who are blamed for the present reverses" will be asked by Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, a Conservative member of Parliament, next Tuesday in the House of Commons.

ITALIAN CREW IS CAPTURED

50 Taken To Military Camp By British In South Africa

London, June 15 (AP)—The entire crew of fifty of the 7,549-ton Italian steamer Timavo was landed at Durban, seaport of Natal, South Africa, yesterday from a British naval vessel and taken to a military camp to await internment, it was announced today in London.

31 Italians Interned

London, June 15 (AP)—Thirty-one crewmen of the 5,106-ton Italian ship Marzocco landed at a British port today and it was presumed by their fisherman rescuers that they had scuttled their vessel off the east coast of Scotland. The Italians were put in military custody.

British Express Deep Gratitude For New Roosevelt Arms Pledge

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 15—British authorities expressed "sincere gratitude" tonight for President Roosevelt's promise of aid to the Allies as long as they "continue to resist," while reports were published in this capital that Sunday might decide the fight for France.

It was said that the Allied commanders in the field had made a fateful decision which might tell the tale across the Channel, but there was no hint as to what it was.

The French Cabinet, having met today without announcement, will meet again tomorrow. Then it can consider the Roosevelt message.

Roosevelt Action "Generous"

Mr. Roosevelt's response to French Premier Paul Reynaud's "final" appeal for help was called here a "generous" one.

His "assurance that the United States will redouble its efforts to send planes and munitions to the Allies as long as the Allied governments continue to resist," these sources added, "is especially welcome, and his explanation that this assurance carries with it no implications of military character and that only Congress can make such commitments is fully understood and appreciated."

Would Arm Population

Britain summoned a new class of 300,000 to the colors, called for volunteers for the air force, and reached into her home defense reserve to back the exhausted armies in France.

A group of members of Parliament was called to meet next Tuesday to consider "arming the population" against invasion—the spokesman for the move, M. P. Clement Davies, declaring that the people, even women and any boy "who can throw a ball," should be given "hand grenades, bombs, pistols, anything."

Spokesmen at London declared the British would fight to the last drop of blood. They denied reports that France was driven to the verge of separate peace.

B. E. F. Smashes Into Battle

Fresh armored divisions, the iron cavalry shock troops of the new B.E.F., smashed at surging German waves "on a front as wide as France" to give the Poilus rest.

They had the support from the air that British Tommies asked for when they returned from the battering at Dunkerque with the cry: "For God's sake, give us planes."

Waves of British bombers, apparently working closely with the ground troops, splattered German spearheads south of the Seine with explosives just ahead of the Allied counter-attacks.

At the same time other flights of British planes dumped heavy bombs on military targets in Germany's Ruhr Valley and Rhineland, and on troops at Baden. Ammunition at Bergen, Norway, also was bombed.

The Air Ministry acknowledged the loss of six bombers, and the Admiralty reported the sinking of the 4,180-ton anti-aircraft cruiser Calypso, third cruiser lost since the war began.

39 Men Missing

One officer and thirty-eight seamen from the Calypso are missing. The ship was torpedoed by an Italian submarine in the Mediterranean.

British sources said the week of constant withdrawal before terrific German pressure was the "blackest in history" for England and France. They added doggedly: "The fight isn't over yet."

Authoritative London sources said "the Allies continue as hitherto—in close consultation and complete agreement."

Rumors of discord between the Allies were laid to enemy propaganda.

A British statement said:

"The German and Italian propaganda machines have today been more than usually active in the circulation through their innumerable and devious channels of a variety of rumors designed to shake the mutual confidence of the Allied peoples.

Rumors Stanchly Denied

"The main thesis, of which there is much variation, is that disagreement exists between the British and French civil and military authorities.

"Stories to this effect have been reproduced in many languages from German and Italian wireless stations. In authoritative London quarters tonight attention was directed to the origin of the rumors which are completely devoid of foundation."

Heads of the Governments of New Zealand, Australia and the Union of South Africa sent to Premier Reynaud of France pledges to fight on "to the finish" to drive the foes from France.

A Reuters (British news agency) correspondent "somewhere in France" wrote "the situation is the most tragic since the Prussians marched into Paris seventy years ago," but commented that "there is complete absence of panic or desperation."

Reports from France indicated the French are falling back in good order to establish new defense lines. Where these are being formed was not disclosed. The River Loire is the next natural defense line to the south.

Heaviest fighting was reported in Normandy, west of Louviers; west of Paris in a thrust toward Chartres; and east of Paris toward Troyes and St. Dizier. There was heavy shelling along the Maginot Line.

The flow of troops and new supplies from England to France was undiminished.

Light British tanks were hurled against the heavy German "snarlers"—powerful tanks of approximately eighty-five tons.

Two British tank regiments massed recently in the heaviest of these counter-attacks, plowed into German troops for an entire day to stem a Nazi rush for a Somme river bridgehead.

British sources said the new expeditionary force is well equipped, though fitting the force for battle required dipping deeply into reserves intended for home defense.

Promised Aid Provided

These sources said aid was being given to France as it was promised—at once, and without stint.

England called a new class to the colors, 300,000 men of the age of 28. Another 300,000 men who are 29 will be called June 22. Volunteers were asked for Air Corps duty—men 18 to 28 for training as pilots, and men 18 to 32 as observers and radio operators.

An Air Ministry communique describing raids last night across the German border said important industrial and communications objectives were hit by bombs at Essen, Duren and Cologne.

A terrific explosion was reported after a hit squarely on a blast furnace near Essen. Incendiary and high-explosive bombs were dumped on yards and railway junctions at Cologne, Essen and Duren.

Britain Weighs Arming Population.

LONDON, June 15 (A. P.).—A group of Members of Parliament was called today to meet on Tuesday to consider "arming the population" of Britain against invasion. Clement Davis, a Liberal-National member, declared that the people, including women and any boy "who can throw a ball," should be given "hand grenades, bombs, pistols—anything." It was disclosed tonight that the King had turned over a number of his sporting guns to local defense volunteers.

will be called June 22, to bring to approximately 2,800,000 the number summoned to the colors.

Volunteers were sought for the air corps—men 18 to 28 for pilot training, and from 18 to 32 as radio operators and observers.

Spokesmen who said the week had been the "blackest in history for Britain and France" declared that neither country would quit—"whatever happens."

Hope For U. S. Intervention

While London newspapers railed at former British leadership for "complacency" and "fantastic unpreparedness," an official British radio commentator said "the prospects of American intervention" more than counterbalanced the events of this "blackest week in history."

Prime Minister Churchill will deliver a war statement before the House of Commons on Tuesday, it was announced today.

British official circles described the withdrawal of the French from Paris as "a military, not a political decision," and predicted that France would continue to fight. Regardless of the outcome, however, they declared Britain is in the war to a finish.

French Army "Unbroken"

Harold Nicolson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Information, told a Leicester political meeting that the "main mass of the French army is unbroken."

Nicolson asserted that "this war will be won" on the seas and in the air "so soon as unlimited resources of the British Empire and of the Americas can be mobilized to turn the scale."

He predicted that Hitler would be unable to compete with these resources and would "turn and twist in the hope of inducing this country and her Allies to make peace."

Compares Napoleonic Era

The London *Times*, editorially lauding Allied forces in France, said: "The worst consequence of the land fighting in France would be to bring us back to the position we once occupied a century ago, when Napoleon commanded all the European shores opposite to our own and laid his plans for invasion. We were not daunted then, and there is certainly no need to be more apprehensive now."

The London *News-Chronicle* said: "A declaration of war by America now would inject an impulse of bounding hope into every Frenchman's heart . . . America may have it in her power to tide civilization over its darkest hour by a strong dramatic act."

"No Use Unless U. S. Enters"

The newspaper's commentator, Vernon Bartlett, citing the odds against France, expressed the view "it is doubtful whether anything short of a declaration of war by the United States could effectively alter the situation."

The *Daily Mail* declared: "Complacency has nearly ruined us. New men are wanted who can match the cunning of the Germans."

The editor of the Laborite *Daily Herald* asserted "the responsibility for Britain's fantastic unpreparedness rests with the men who had the power, and presumably the information, to remedy it during the crucial months immediately before and after the outbreak of war. We may have now to postpone the inquest. But I, for one, have no doubt of the verdict."

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE FRENCH RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE PREMIERS OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND HAD MESSAGED PREMIER REYNAUD OF FRANCE, PLEDGING THEIR DETERMINATION TO CARRY ON THE STRUGGLE AGAINST GERMANY TO A VICTORIOUS END IN COMPLETE SOLIDARITY WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS COMPLETED ITS REMOVAL FROM TOURS, THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BRITISH ADMIT ITALIANS SUNK SMALL CRUISER

French Reported Beaten in Sea Action Off Genoa—Malta Is Bombarded.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHIP LOST

4180-ton Calypso Is Torpedoed With 39 Missing During Mediterranean Action.

LONDON, June 15 (A. P.).—The British Admiralty announced today that H. M. S. Calypso, an anti-aircraft cruiser, was sunk in Mediterranean waters by an Italian submarine.

One officer and thirty-eight men were missing.

The 4,180-ton Calypso had a norm' complement of 400 to 437 men. She was built in 1917.

Enemy mines sank two trawlers, the Myrtle and Ocean Sunlight, in home waters.

The Admiralty said it was feared that there were no survivors of the Myrtle and that eight men were missing from the Ocean Sunlight.

'Sunk by Italian U-boat.'

The Admiralty's communique follows:

"The secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. S. Calypso (Capt. H. A. Rowley) has been sunk by an Italian U-boat in Mediterranean waters. One officer and thirty-eight ratings are missing and it is feared that they have been lost.

"In home waters H. M. trawler Myrtle (Chief Skipper W. G. Cleveland) and Ocean Sunlight (R. J. Crane) have been sunk by enemy mines.

"It is feared that there are no survivors from H. M. trawler Myrtle. Eight ratings from H. M. trawler Ocean Sunlight are missing and are presumed to have lost their lives.

"All the next of kin have been informed."

Britain had previously lost two other cruisers, the 9,550-ton Effingham and the 4,290-ton Curlew, both in Norwegian waters.

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30.24-2997

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-A REUTERS BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM MADRID SAID TODAY THAT THE ITALIAN LINER FORTUNATA, 4,786 TONS, WAS REPORTED SUNK BY A FRENCH DESTROYER SOUTH OF TENERIFFE, CANARY ISLANDS.

BALTIC

THIS WOULD HAVE BEEN AT 1 A.M., E.S.T.

DEMANDS ON LITHUANIA WERE FIRST, THAT THE LITHUANIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, M.SKUCAS, BE PLACED IMMEDIATELY BEFORE A COURT OF JUSTICE AND THE CHIEF OF POLITICAL POLICE AND TRIED AS ONE OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVOCATIVE ACTS AGAINST T

FINNISH VESSEL ATTACKED

19 Survivors Of Submarine Victim Rescued By Spanish

London, June 15 (AP)—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Madrid today said a Finnish ship, identified as the Margaretta, was attacked by a submarine 430 miles off the northwest coast of Spain.

The dispatch said 19 survivors were picked up by a Spanish fishing boat.

War Brings Romance To U. S. Naval Ensign

LONDON, June 15 (A. P.).—The war brought a job and romance to William Somers Mayilliard of San Francisco, United States Naval Reserve ensign.

Mayilliard, who graduated from Yale a year ago, was traveling in Europe when the war started. He volunteered for duty with the naval attache of the United States embassy and later met Miss Anne Elizabeth Croysdale of Holyport, Berkshire.

It was announced today they will be married on July 13.

Wales to Send Coal to France

CARDIFF, Wales, June 15 (AP)—Welsh miners will work on Sundays for the duration of the war, in an effort to counterbalance the loss to France of her northern coal fields, it was decided at a meeting here today.

End Of Magna Charta Visioned If Nazis Win

Secretary For India Says U. S. Would Lose Freedom Along With Great Britain

London, June 15 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Leopold C. M. S. Amery, secretary for India, warned today that if Hitler's "merciless" onslaught on an "ill-prepared world" succeeds, it will be "an end to the Magna Charta and all it has stood for" on both sides of the Atlantic.

Speaking on the seven hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Magna Charta, Amery declared that the document is a "living bond" between Britain and the United States.

"Defeat of the Allies would mean not only loss of their own freedom," he said. "It would mean extinction of freedom even as an ideal among mankind.

"Everywhere men would turn to worship new gods of arbitrary power, of racial arrogance and of mechanized thought."

Such an outcome, he said, "is unthinkable. . . . At all hazards, at all costs, we must win."

Fewer Conscientious Objectors

London, June 15 (AP)—Of a total of 292,025 men—28 years old—registered today for military service, only 2,247 listed themselves as conscientious objectors—the lowest percentage to date.

LONDON, JUNE 15--(AP)--THE PARIS RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT THE FRENCH CABINET WILL MEET AT 3 P.M. (9 A.M.E.S.T.) TODAY WITH PRESIDENT LEBRUN PRESIDING.

LONDON, JUNE 15--(AP)--A FRENCH RADIO BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON TODAY SAID A COUNCIL OF FRENCH MINISTERS WOULD BE HELD LATE THIS AFTERNOON, AT WHICH Ppremier PAUL REYNAUD WAS EXPECTED TO MAKE A STATEMENT ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REPLY TO THE LATEST FRENCH APPEAL FOR AID.

THE BROADCAST WAS PICKED UP BY REUTERS, WHICH BELIEVED IT TO BE AUTHENTIC. REUTERS SAID THE BROADCAST CAME ON THE PARIS GOVERNMENT RADIO WAVELENGTH, BUT THAT THE TRANSMITTER PRESUMABLY HAD BEEN MOVED FROM THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRENCH CAPITAL.

LONDON, JUNE 15--(AP)--A SINGLE GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE PLANE, WHICH DREW HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, FLEW OVER TOURS AT 5:40 A.M. TODAY (12:40 A.M., E.S.T.) REUTERS REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM THE FRENCH CITY.

TOURS HAD TWO AIR RAIDS YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT AS THE GOVERNMENT PREPARED TO MOVE ELSEWHERE, PRESUMABLY TO BORDEAUX.

LONDON, JUNE 15--(AP)--THE GERMAN ARMIES HAVE REACHED POINTS 20 MILES SOUTH OF PARIS BOTH TO THE EAST AND WEST OF THE NAZI-OCCUPIED CAPITAL, A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM TOURS SAID TODAY.

IN THEIR ADVANCE WEST OF PARIS, THE DISPATCH REPORTED, THE NAZI FORCES WERE DRIVE IN THE DIRECTION OF CHARTRES, FAMOUS CATHEDRAL CITY 45 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE CAPITAL AND ONLY 80 MILES NORTHEAST OF TOURS ON ONE OF THE MAIN HIGHWAYS BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES.

A SECOND DEMAND WAS THAT A NEW GOVERNMENT BE FORMED WITHOUT DELAY WHICH WOULD BE ABLE AND WILLING TO INSURE HONEST FULFILLMENT OF THE SOVIET-LITHUANIAN TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND STOP THE ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF THE SOVIET UNION.

THE THIRD DEMAND CALLED UPON THE LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT TO AGREE IMMEDIATELY TO THE PASSAGE ON LITHUANIAN TERRITORY AND DISTRIBUTION TO VITAL CENTERS OF SOVIET TROOPS IN SUFFICIENT STRENGTH TO SAFEGUARD THE FULFILLMENT OF THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATY AND TO PREVENT FRESH PROVOCATION AGAINST THE SOVIET GARRISON IN LITHUANIA.

LITHUANIA IS ALONE THE BORDER OF EAST PRUSSIA.

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT LITHUANIA HAD ACCEPTED A SOVIET ULTIMATUM IN WHICH THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT CLAIMED THE RIGHT TO OCCUPY LITHUANIAN TERRITORY "WITH SUFFICIENT FORCES."

THE ULTIMATUM WAS TO EXPIRE AT 10 A.M. TODAY, THE ANNOUNCER SAID.

THE LITHUANIAN DECISION WAS COMMUNICATED TO SOVIET PREMIER-FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF BY THE LITHUANIAN MINISTER IN MOSCOW AT 9 A.M.

THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE SHORTLY AFTER A REPORT WAS RECEIVED OF THE RESIGNATION LAST NIGHT OF PREMIER ANTANAS MERKYS AND HIS NATIONALIST UNION LITHUANIAN CABINET, WHICH ADDED THAT GENERAL STASYS RASTIKIS, FORMER LITHUANIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, HAD BEEN ENTRUSTED WITH FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT WITH WIDER REPRESENTATION.

IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY CLEAR WHETHER THE MERKYS GOVERNMENT HAD FALLEN ON THE RUSSIAN ISSUE.

RUSSIA AND LITHUANIA SIGNED A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT IN OCTOBER, 1939, UNDER WHICH LITHUANIA REGAINED VILNA, ITS FORMER CAPITAL, WHICH HAD GONE TO RUSSIA IN THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN DIVISION OF POLAND. IN EXCHANGE, RUSSIA WAS GRANTED THE RIGHT TO PLACE AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF TROOPS IN LITHUANIA.

THIS WAS ONE OF A SERIES OF AGREEMENTS RUSSIA MADE AT THE TIME. ESTHONIA AND LATVIA ACCEPTED THE SOVIET TERMS, BUT FINLAND REFUSED AND PROMPTLY WAS INVADED.

THE SOVIET NOTE SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT "REGARDS THE EXECUTION OF THESE MEASURES AS ELEMENTARY CONDITIONS FOR THE WORKING OF THE SOVIET-LITHUANIAN TREATY."

REASONS GIVEN FOR THE DEMANDS WERE ALLEGED TOLERATION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOSTILE ACTS AGAINST THE SOVIET GARRISON, SUCH AS KIDNAPING AND MURDER OF SOVIET SOLDIERS; THE "SECRET ADHESION" OF LITHUANIA TO A MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH LATVIA AND ESTONIA (CORRECT) AFTER CONCLUSION OF THE SOVIET-LITHUANIAN TREATY, AND THE PUBLICATION OF A "MILITARY NEWSPAPER" IN LITHUANIA IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, DESCRIBED AS THE "ORGAN OF THE NEW MILITARY ENTENTE."

A THICK, PEA-SOUP FOG HUNG OVER THIS PORT AS THE VESSEL--LAST AMERICAN SHIP ASSIGNED TO THE RESCUE OF STRANDED UNITED STATES CITIZENS--RAISED HER ANCHORS AT 4:44 A.M. (10:44 P.M. FRIDAY E.S.T.) AND POINTED HER BOW TOWARD THE STORMY SEA.

MOST OF THOSE ABOARD THE LINER WERE WOMEN AND CHILDREN, MANY OF THE LATTER UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE. OLD SALTS WHO SAW THE SHIP SAIL SAID THEY NEVER BEFORE HAD SEEN SO MANY CHILDREN ABOARD ONE VESSEL.

TO MEET THE UNUSUAL SITUATION, UNITED STATES LINES OFFICIALS LOADED INTO THE WASHINGTON'S REFRIGERATORS 1,500 GALLONS OF MILK, HURRIEDLY OBTAINED FROM ALL PARTS OF IRELAND.

THE WASHINGTON ARRIVED HERE WEDNESDAY AFTER STOPS AT BORDEAUX, FRANCE, AND LISBON, PORTUGAL, WHERE SHE PICKED UP SEVERAL HUNDRED AMERICAN REFUGEES.

ABOUT 500 PASSENGERS BOARDED THE SHIP HERE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND APPROXIMATELY 200 LAST NIGHT. AMONG THOSE ABOARD WAS ALEXANDER VINCENT DYE, COMMERCIAL ATTACHE OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON, WHO IS RETIRING.

THE SHIP CARRIED A CREW OF ~~572~~ 570.

EN ROUTE HERE FROM LISBON THE WASHINGTON WAS HALTED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE, WHICH ORDERED THOSE ABOARD TO ABANDON SHIP AND THEN, AFTER AN EXCHANGE OF SIGNALS, DURING WHICH THE LINER EXPLAINED IT WAS AN AMERICAN VESSEL, ALLOWED IT TO PROCEED.

FIRST LEAD WASHINGTON

GALWAY, IRELAND, JUNE 15-(AP)-WITH THE U.S.LINER WASHINGTON ALREADY ON HER WAY TO NEW YORK WITH ~~MORE THAN 1,000~~ 1,768 AMERICAN REFUGEES ON BOARD, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HERE TODAY THAT THE MANHATTAN WILL ARRIVE IN EUROPE WITHIN THE NEXT TWELVE DAYS TO TAKE HOME 4,000 AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO FLED FROM PARIS.

30.24-2999.

30.24-2999

THE MANHATTAN NOW IS IN NEW YORK.

THE WASHINGTON SAILED FOR NEW YORK THIS MORNING

NEW YORK, JUNE 15--(AP)--THE BRITISH RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE TODAY BY NBC REPORTED THE REMOVAL OF 60,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN FROM LONDON, ADDING THAT ALL CHILDREN WILL HAVE BEEN SENT OUT OF THE CITY BY TUESDAY.

Haystack Defense

New York, June 15 (AP)—British farmers are being instructed by the Government to stagger their haystacks in a way that will leave no smooth landing spaces for invading planes, the Columbia Broadcasting System reported today through a London correspondent.

Farmers also have been advised to cut thirty-foot alleys through wheat fields as a fire precaution against incendiary bombs. The farmers were told to have improvised fire-fighting equipment ready.

Pushing Into France Over Alps, Italy Says

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 15—The Italian high command announced today that Italian troops had occupied points of French territory along the Alpine frontier.

It also said that one French destroyer had been sunk and that another was damaged by torpedoes in an Allied naval attack on the Italian port of Genoa Thursday.

The Italian radio reported that three persons were killed and twelve wounded in Genoa in the bombardment by an enemy cruiser. The radio also said six were killed and twenty-five wounded in an air raid on Savona, Italian coastal city near Genoa. The date of the raid was not given.

Imperia Reported Attacked

One civilian was reported killed in a naval bombardment of the Italian port of Imperia, near the French border.

Eight civilians were reported wounded in an air raid on Venice. An elderly woman was slightly injured by anti-aircraft fire in Rome.

The army reported today that "successful attacks" had been made on the British bases of Malta and Aden.

Attacks Repulsed, Report

Attacks by the enemy on Italian outposts on the Egyptian frontier were repulsed, the army reported. Numerous mechanized troops aided in the assault, it was said.

The Italian air force struck at Aden in waves on Thursday night, "scoring direct hits on objectives and shooting down enemy pursuit planes." One Italian plane failed to return from that attack.

Italian aerial machine gunners riddled a shipment of brand-new planes from the United States in an attack on an airport on the Provence coast of France, the Milan newspaper *Corriere Della Sera* reported today. It was indicated the attack was made Thursday.

The newspaper said the planes, which were lined up on the field with their gasoline tanks still empty after being unloaded from a ship from America, were reduced to wreckage.

The Italian flyers were said to have raked the field from a height of seventy-five feet.

The text of today's communique:

"On the Alpine front a previously arranged plan has been perfected with the occupation of some localities beyond the border. Enemy attempts to hinder our action failed and some prisoners were captured.

Fleet Units In Action

"At dawn on June 13 units of our fleet came into contact with an enemy naval formation composed of cruisers and destroyers.

"An engagement resulted, during which coastal defenses of the fleet also went into action.

"The torpedo boat Calatifimi attacked with torpedoes two big destroyers, one of which sank.

"Localities on the Liguirian Riviera were attacked by fire from enemy ships. Several civilians were killed and wounded.

"Italian aircraft, in spite of bad atmospheric conditions, carried out a fresh and effective bombing of military objectives in Malta and made a number of reconnaissances on enemy bases.

"An enemy submarine was sunk by our flying boats.

"In Italian North Africa, the enemy renewed its attacks with numerous armored elements against our border posts on the Egyptian frontier. The attacks were checked, and effective action by our aviation with machine guns and the dropping of small bombs from low altitudes obtained considerable results.

"There has been intense air reconnaissance activity over Tunisian territory.

"In Italian East Africa, our aviation, besides numerous reconnaissance flights beyond the border, made incursions in waves on the air and naval base of Aden on the night of June 13, scoring direct hits on objectives and shooting down enemy pursuit planes. One of our planes failed to return.

Report Air Bombardment

"In the afternoon our aviation bombarded the air base of Wajir, destroying three planes on the field and seriously damaging buildings. All our planes returned.

"On the afternoon of June 12 and on the night of June 13, six English planes bombarded the village of Gobuein and the air field of Assab without causing much damage. Enemy aviation carried out several night raids on certain cities of central and northern Italy. Particulars are being given in another communique."

SECOND LEAD ITALIAN

ROME, JUNE 15--(AP)--A LONE ITALIAN TORPEDO BOAT AND THE COAST BATTERIES OF GENOA REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE DRIVEN OFF A FRENCH NAVAL SQUADRON WHICH BOMBARDED THE LIGURIAN RIVIERA AT DAWN LAST THURSDAY.

ONE FRENCH DESTROYER WAS REPORTED TORPEDOED AND SUNK AND ANOTHER DAMAGED.

THE ROME RADIO SAID TODAY THREE PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 12 WOUNDED IN THE GENOA ENGAGEMENT AND THAT SIX PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 25 WOUNDED IN AN AIR RAID ON SAVONA AT AN UNDISCLOSED TIME. SAVONA IS NEAR GENOA ON THE COAST.

ROME AUTHORITIES SAID ALSO AIRPLANES FLEW OVER ROME EARLY YESTERDAY AND DROPPED LEAFLETS INDICATING THE PLANES WERE FRENCH. THE LEAFLETS CALLED ON THE ITALIANS TO QUIT THE WAR. ONE WOMAN WAS KILLED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE DIRECTED AT THE PLANE.

A BELATED ACCOUNT OF THE GENOA FIGHT WAS GIVEN TODAY BY STEFANI, OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY.

AT THE SAME TIME, ETC. X X X SECOND GRAF FIRST LEAD ITALIAN.

French Reported Losers

ROME, June 15 (A. P.).—An Italian torpedo boat and the coastal batteries of Genoa were reported today to have driven off a French naval squadron which bombarded the Ligurian Riviera at dawn last Thursday. One French destroyer was reported torpedoed and sunk and another damaged.

The Rome radio said today that three persons were killed and twelve wounded in the Genoa bombardment and that six persons were killed and twenty-five wounded in an air raid on Savona at an undisclosed time. Savona is on the coast, near Genoa.

One civilian was reported killed in a naval bombardment off the Italian port of Imperia, near the French border.

Eight civilians were reported wounded in an air raid on Venice.

Rome authorities also said that airplanes flew over Rome early yesterday and dropped leaflets indicating that the planes were French. The leaflets called on the Italians to quit the war.

A belated account of the Genoa fight was given today by Stefani, the official Italian news agency.

Say Malta Was Bombed.

At the same time, the Italian High Command reported the occupation of "some localities" in France along the Alpine frontier, by Italian troops who overcame "enemy attempts to hinder our action." Some prisoners were reported captured.

In the air, the High Command said, bombers attacking in waves scored direct hits on the British air and naval base at Aden, near Italian East Africa, while other Italian bombers successfully assaulted the military works of Malta, British Mediterranean base.

The command also said an enemy submarine was sunk by Italian seaplanes.

Planes Reported Smashed.

Meanwhile today the Milan Corriere della Sera reported that Italian aerial machine-gunners riddled a shipment of brand new planes from the United States in an attack on an airport on the Provence coast of France. It was indicated that this attack was made on Thursday.

The newspaper said that the planes, which were lined up on the field with their gasoline tanks still empty after being unloaded from a ship from America, were reduced to wreckage.

The Italian flyers were said to have raked the field from a height of only seventy-five feet.

Battle Off Genoa.

In reporting the bombardment of the Genoa coast sector, Stefani said that the French naval group turned around and steamed out to sea when the coast batteries opened fire in support of the one torpedo boat.

The agency declared that the torpedo boat, described as the seventeen-year-old Calatafimi, 967 tons, attacked four French destroyers of the Tartu type, which were followed by five cruisers.

When the destroyers, creeping toward the Genoa coast in the drizzly semi-darkness, opened fire on the Calatafimi, the latter returned the fire and launched two torpedoes at a distance of a mile and three-quarters.

The agency said that one salvo struck a destroyer, which was seen to be covered with smoke. The remainder of the enemy ships then fled under the fire of the coast batteries.

The torpedoed ship sank, it was reported. Stefani described it as a 2,441-ton vessel with a crew of ten officers and 210 men.

The High Command's report of the naval action said that the Calatafimi attacked with torpedoes two big destroyers, "one of which sank."

The High Command also said that several civilians were killed and wounded when localities on the Ligurian Riviera (the Genoa sector) were attacked by fire from the enemy ships.

Vatican Called Likely to Protest.

The Government released the news of the leaflet raid over Rome.

"The Duce wanted war. Here it is!" the leaflets said in Italian. "France has nothing against you. Quit and France will quit."

Inhabitants of the Vatican City said that some leaflets fell within the flyers dropped flares on parachutes, leading to the conclusion that they were taking pictures.

the papal precincts, and added that

Since the Vatican City is not to be flown over by an airplane under the Lateran treaty with Italy, which is recognized by all Powers, an informed spokesman said that the Vatican authorities may make a diplomatic protest.

All lights in the Vatican City were cut off during the raid except those in the Pope's palace. Many of those in the Vatican City took refuge in basements because air raid shelters there are not yet ready. The French and British diplomats in the Vatican remained in their apartments.

Meanwhile the Egyptian Minister to Rome notified the Italian Government that Egypt had severed diplomatic relations with Italy in accordance with her alliance with Great Britain.

Egypt notified Italy that she would give Great Britain all aid requested by the British, but would stay out of the war unless Italy invaded Egypt, bombed and destroyed Egyptian cities or made air raids against Egyptian military objectives.

The United States embassy here took over Egyptian affairs.

Text of Communique.

The High Command said:

"At dawn on June 13 units of our fleet came into contact with an enemy naval formation composed of cruisers and destroyers.

"An engagement resulted, during which coastal defenses of the fleet also went into action.

"The torpedo boat Calatifimi attacked with torpedoes two big destroyers, one of which sank.

"Localities on the Ligurian Riviera were attacked by fire from enemy ships. Several civilians were killed and wounded.

"Italian aircraft, in spite of bad atmospheric conditions, carried out a fresh and effective bombing of military objectives in Malta, and made a number of reconnaissances on enemy bases.

"An enemy submarine was sunk by our flying-boats."

French Destroyer Sunk By Torpedo During Dawn Naval Attack On Genoa

ROME FORCES REPORTED ON ENEMY'S SOIL

High Command Claims Seizure Of Territory On Alpine Frontier

Italian Campaign Said To Be Moving In Accord With Axis Plan

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 15—A dawn naval attack on Genoa in which the French lost a destroyer and the occupation of French territory on the Alpine frontier were reported today by the Italian high command.

The Italian advance across the frontier, experts indicated, was part of the plan for German and Italian soldiers to break the last French resistance after the fall of Paris. The high command said that "some localities beyond the border" were occupied.

With France crushed, Italian sources explained, both Axis powers could attack the British—Germans striking at England while the Italians asaulted British bases in the Mediterranean.

Hailed As Heroic Feat

The Fascist press hailed as a heroic naval feat the sinking by an old torpedo boat, the 967-ton Calatafimi, of a French destroyer which sailed with eight other French warships to bombard Genoa and the Ligurian Riviera.

Italians said the attack of the torpedo boat and heavy fire from coastal batteries drove off the French warships, but not until three persons were killed and twelve wounded.

Another destroyer was reported damaged by a torpedo from the Calatafima.

The Genoa naval raid casualties were among ten civilian killed and fifty-three wounded during the la few days in naval and air raids c Turin and the port cities of Geno Savona, Imperia and Venice.

Rome "Bombed" With Leaflets

An aged woman was slightly hur authorities announced, by the explo sion of an anti-aircraft shell again a building in Rome when planes b lieved to have been French flew ov the capital yesterday and scattered leaflets.

Mussolini, sure of his people, al- lowed the leaflets to be published.

"The Duce wanted war. Here it is!" the leaflets said in Italian. "France has nothing against you. Quit and France will quit."

Italian bombers continued their attacks upon the British naval base on the island of Malta in the eastern Mediterranean and upon the British air and naval base at Aden, just east of Italian Somaliland.

Fighting On Libyan Frontier

Spirited fighting on the Egyptian-Libyan frontier was reported, the Italians declaring British troops attacked the Libyan frontier garrisons from Egypt.

Egypt's position was put before Italy today by the Egyptian minister to Rome. Egypt has severed diplomatic relations with Italy.

The French ambassador, Andrew Francois-Poncet, still had not left Italy four days after his special train left Rome with 284 French citizens aboard. A dispute between the French and Italians over exchange of their nationals is delaying his crossing into France.

THE ITALIAN AIRFORCE STRUCK AT ADEN IN WAVES ON THURSDAY NIGHT, "SCORING DIRECT HITS ON OBJECTIVES AND SHOOTING DOWN ENEMY PURSUIT PLANES."

ONE ITALIAN PLANE FAILED TO RETURN FROM THAT ATTACK.

ROME, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY RELEASED NEWS OF AN AIR RAID OVER ROME EARLY YESTERDAY IN WHICH PLANES DROPPED LEAFLETS, INDICATING THE RAIDERS WERE FRENCH.

"THE DUCE WANTED WAR. HERE IT IS!" THE LEAFLETS SAID IN ITALIAN. "FRANCE HAS NOTHING AGAINST YOU. QUIT AND FRANCE WILL QUIT."

ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES WENT INTO ACTION AGAINST THE PLANES, ONE OF THE SHELLS HITTING A HOUSE WHERE THE EXPLOSION FATALLY WOUNDED A WOMAN.

VATICAN CITY INHABITANTS SAID SOME LEAFLETS FELL WITHIN THE PAPAL PRECINCTS, AND ADDED THAT THE FLYERS DROPPED FLARES ON PARACHUTES LEADING TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THEY WERE TAKING PICTURES.

SINCE THE VATICAN CITY IS NOT TO BE FLOWN OVER BY AN AIRPLANE WHEN THE LATERAN TREATY WITH ITALY, WHICH IS RECOGNIZED BY ALL POWERS, AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID, THAT THE VATICAN AUTHORITIES MADE A DIPLOMATIC PROTEST.

ALL LIGHTS IN THE VATICAN CITY WERE CUT OFF DURING THE RAID EXCEPT THOSE IN THE POPE'S PALACE. MANY OF THESE IN VATICAN CITY TOOK REFUGE IN BASEMENTS BECAUSE AIR RAID SHELTERS ARE NOT YET READY.

FRENCH AND BRITISH DIPLOMATS IN ROME REMAINED IN THEIR APARTMENTS.

ROME, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE ITALIAN ARMY REPORTED TODAY THAT "SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS" HAD BEEN MADE ON THE BRITISH BASES OF MALTA AND ADEN.

ATTACKS BY THE ENEMY ON ITALIAN OUTPOSTS ON THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER WERE REPULSED, THE ARMY REPORTED. NUMEROUS MECHANIZED TROOPS AIDED IN THE ASSAULT, IT WAS SAID.

ROME, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE ITALIAN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT THREE PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 12 WOUNDED IN GENOA IN BOMBARDMENT BY AN ENEMY CRUISER LAST THURSDAY.

30,24 - 3001.

30.24-3001

THE RADIO ALSO SAID SIX WERE KILLED AND 25 WOUNDED IN AN AIR RAID ON SAVONA, ITALIAN COASTAL CITY NEAR GENOA. THE DATE OF THE RAID WAS NOT GIVEN.

ROME, JUNE 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROMISE OF CONTINUED AID FOR FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN BECAME KNOWN TOO LATE TONIGHT FOR OFFICIAL ITALIAN REACTION. ITALIANS HAVE INSISTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT BRING EFFECTIVE HELP TO THE ALLIES IN TIME TO STAVE OFF THEIR DEFEAT.

JUN 16 1940

U. S. Planes for France Wrecked, Italy Reports

New Shipment Was Destroyed in Provence, Paper Says

ROME, June 15 (AP).—Italian aerial machine-gunners riddled a shipment of brand-new planes from the United States in an attack on an airport on the Provence coast of France, the Milan newspaper "Il Corriere della Sera" reported today. It was indicated that the attack was made Thursday.

The newspaper said that the planes, which were lined up on the field with their gasoline tanks still empty after having been unloaded from a ship from America, were reduced to wreckage.

The Italian flyers were said to have raked the field from a height of seventy-five feet.

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

German

BERLIN, June 15 (AP)—The texts of three special communiqués issued by the German High Command this evening follow:

(1) In an attack on the fortification of Verdun, our troops this forenoon stormed Fort Vaux, known from the World War, and took Fort Marre, lying on the northwest front. They are continuing their advance on Verdun.

(2) After heavy fighting our troops have broken through the Maginot Line on a broad front south of Saarbruecken.

(3) After breaking through the line of forts on both sides of the Meuse, the city and citadel of Verdun, heavily fought for in the World War, were taken by us.

The text of an earlier communiqué follows:

The pursuit between the lower Seine and the Meuse everywhere is in full force. Dissolution of the defeated French armies is progressing. At several points the enemy troops and units have surrendered without fighting.

During the past days the enemy hastily put up new divisions from remainders of defeated divisions and reserves.

Since June 5 more than 200,000 prisoners have been counted. The amount of material cannot yet be estimated.

Paris was occupied yesterday without fighting and was passed through. The Reich's war flag is waving over the Palace of Versailles, where in 1871 the German destiny was established and in 1919 German shame was sealed.

South of the Argonne Forest the enemy was thrown southeastward and forced off the line of retreat.

Flying units of all kinds on June 14, in a monster attack on the Saar front, raided the Maginot Line. Fortification works, bunkers, artillery and infantry positions, as well as columns, were bombed by all calibers the entire day.

At the same time troops of the army, supported by strong artillery, broke into the fortified battlefield of the Maginot Line and wrested numerous defense positions from the enemy. A strong bunker group at Saar-Alben was taken.

In the region of Verdun, Metz and Belport an effective air attack was directed against troop concentrations and movements, rail lines and roads. Numerous trains were destroyed and many rail lines interrupted. In other parts of France also good attack results were obtained by our fighting units against airports, important rail lines and retreating columns.

During the course of the night of June 14-15 the opponent undertook the usual flights in West and Southwestern Germany, thereby again dropping bombs aimlessly without hitting military targets.

The opponent's total air losses yesterday were forty-three planes, of which thirteen were shot down in air fights, nine by anti-aircraft and the rest destroyed on the ground. Five of our own planes are missing.

The opponent's losses on June 13 were increased by ten airplanes, totaling twenty. Our own losses were raised by four planes, to six.

In the Narvik region, Harstad and Tromsoe were occupied in recent days without fighting. One detachment of picked mountain troops, which on June 2 started the northward march from the region of Fauske across roadless mountains, joined the Narvik group on June 13.

The following distinguished themselves: Group Captain Colonel Balthasar, who up to now shot down twenty enemy planes in air fights, destroyed eleven others on the ground; Lieutenant Weber of a sharpshooters' regiment, by a daredevil personal last-minute effort cutting five fuses on an important bridge, thus having the crossing fall into our hands undamaged.

French

BORDEAUX, France, June 15 (AP)—The French communiqué tonight said:

In Normandy as well as to the south of Paris the situation is without change. More to the east enemy elements crossed the Seine [River] in the Romilly region. The enemy increased his pressure in the region of Troyes and St. Dizier and pushed advance guards to the region of Chaumont.

In Alsace the enemy attacked in the region of Neuf-Brisach. A few detachments managed to cross the Rhine without breaking our positions of resistence.

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—The following French High Command morning communiqué was received here by radio today:

In Normandy fighting continues in the region west of Louviers and Evreux.

In the Paris region our armies have completed in greatest order the movement ordered by the High Command.

In Champagne the enemy has again accenuated his pressure in the direction of Troyes and St. Didier. Violent fighting is taking place.

In Lorraine and in Alsace violent bombardments on the front and on our lines of communications.

Italian

ROME, June 15 (AP)—The Italian High Command said in a communiqué today:

On the Alpine Front a previously arranged plan has been perfected with the occupation of some localities beyond the border. Enemy attempts to hinder our action failed and some prisoners were captured.

At dawn on June 13 units of our fleet came into contact with an enemy naval formation composed of cruisers and destroyers. An engagement resulted during which coastal defenses of the fleet also went into action. The torpedo-boat Calatifimi attacked with torpedoes two big destroyers, one of which sank.

Localities on the Ligurian Riviera were attacked by fire from enemy ships. Several civilians were killed and wounded.

Italian aircraft, in spite of bad atmospheric conditions, carried out a fresh and effective bombing of military objectives in Malta and made a number of reconnaissances on enemy bases. An enemy submarine was sunk by our flying boats.

In Italian North Africa the enemy renewed its attacks with numerous armored elements against our border posts on the Egyptian frontier. The attacks were checked and effective action by our aviation with machine guns, and the dropping of small bombs from low altitudes obtained considerable results.

There has been intense air reconnaissance activity over Tunisian territory.

In Italian East Africa our aviation, besides numerous reconnaissance flights beyond the border, made incursions in waves on the air and naval base of Aden on the night of June 13, scoring direct hits on objectives and shooting down enemy pursuit planes. One of our planes failed to return.

In the afternoon our aviation bombarded the air base of Wajir, destroying three planes on the field and seriously damaging buildings. All of our planes returned.

On the afternoon of June 12 and on the night of June 13 six English planes bombarded the village of Gobuein and the airfield of Assab without causing much damage. Enemy aviation carried out several night raids on certain cities of Central and Northern Italy. Particulars are being given in another communiqué.

British

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué issued today follows:

Bombers of the Royal Air Force were actively engaged in support of the Allied forces over the fighting zones south of the Seine yesterday. Others attacked and severely damaged a concentration of enemy aircraft at Merville airdrome near Neuve Chapelle. Four of our bombers have not returned.

During the night our bombers renewed their attacks in Germany. Military targets were hit in the Ruhr and the Rhineland. In Southwest Germany an attack was made on heavy concentrations of troops and material in the State of Baden. Two of our aircraft are missing.

Early this morning aircraft of the coastal command destroyed large supplies of ammunition on the quay at Bergen [Norway] and returned safely.

An Admiralty communiqué follows:

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. S. Calypso [Captain H. A. Rowley] has been sunk by an Italian U-boat in Mediterranean waters. One officer and thirty-eight ratings are missing and it is feared that they have been lost.

In home waters H. M. trawlers Myrtle [Chief Skipper W. G. Cleveland] and Ocean Sunlight [R. J. Crane] have been sunk by enemy mines.

It is feared that there are no survivors from H. M. trawler Myrtle. Eight ratings from H. M. trawler Ocean Sunlight are missing and are presumed to have lost their lives. All the next of kin have been informed.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 15 (UP)—A Royal Air Force communiqué today said:

Enemy planes attacked the Wajir airdrome at dawn with slight damage. One officer was slightly wounded, four African soldiers were killed and eleven were wounded.

Blenheim bombers during the night attacked Assab. A direct hit was scored on one of four trimotored grounded monoplanes and the others were believed damaged. Very small damage was done in raids on Malta.

R. A. F. bombers, operated in close cooperation with the army, again attacked Fort Capuzzo. An ammunition store was blown up with extensive damage to the fort, which subsequently our land forces occupied.

Planes also successfully attacked Fort Maddalena at Sidi Azeiz and military objectives near Giarabub. During these operations one tri-motored Italian monoplane was destroyed, one single-seat fighter was shot down and another was believed seriously damaged. An Italian plane of the Ghibli type was disabled.

PRETORIA, South Africa, June 15 (AP)—A South African Air Force communiqué follows:

Further details are now available of operations by units of the South African Air Force in Southern Abyssinia on Thursday.

Our aircraft carried out raids on two separate places. At one place direct hits were obtained on barracks. Anti-aircraft fire opposition was encountered here.

Our aircraft secured a direct hit on a large building adjoining the airdrome. Immediately after the direct hit anti-aircraft firing ceased. It is presumed the bomb put the gun out of action. The attack was made at low altitude.

At the other center one salvo scored a hit on large buildings. Our aircraft returned to their bases.

Nazis and Soviet Sign Another Pact

MOSCOW, June 15 (A. P.).—Signing five days ago of a covenant between Russia and Germany on procedure for settlement of any "conflicts or incidents" occurring on their common frontier in Poland was announced today.

Tass, official Russian news agency, said, in part:

"Negotiations proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and were successfully concluded within one month."

Rhine Activity Revives Swiss Fear of Invasion

Posters Tell People How to Cope With Parachutists; Sunday Army Leaves Cut

BASEL, Switzerland, June 15 (AP).—Posters advising the public, in large black type, of the steps to be taken to meet a possible parachute invasion appeared throughout Switzerland today as the Rhine front north of Basel showed signs of increasing tension.

Sudden tightening of military preparations indicated to neutral observers that the Swiss intelligence service, long famed as well informed concerning activities within the belligerent countries, had uncovered some disturbing information.

Orders were issued canceling the usual Sunday leaves for soldiers and forbidding them to receive the customary week-end visits from their families. All leaves will be "staggered" through each week until further notice.

French heavy artillery in the Maginot line continued pounding German objectives intermittently during the night, and early this morning Swiss watchers saw a huge pillar of flame shoot skyward behind the Nazi "Rhineland Gibraltar" at Istein.

Although it could not be confirmed, it was believed at Basel that the flames came from a big German storage tank of high-test gasoline whose protection of reinforced concrete had finally been pierced by the constant pounding of French long-range guns.

The French bombardment drew little reply from the Nazis and German sources hinted that the Germans were saving their ammunition for an offensive.

The view down the Rhine from Basel last night presented a colorful sight. Under the rich green foliage of trees overhanging the river the tracer bullets from machine guns streaked like rockets across the water. Flashes of flame spurted at intervals from the casements of the Maginot and Siegfried lines, and occasional small fires, started in deserted villages of Alsace and Baden, flared up and died out.

High above the river, balls of light from the French side looped in parabolas, not unlike Roman candles. The French frequently shot parachute flares over Basel that drifted slowly earthward,

RHINE FLOOD FAILS FRENCH

Basel, Switzerland, June 15 (AP). — French efforts to flood the Germans out of the foothold they had secured on the French side of the Rhine, 40 miles north of Basel, were reported tonight to have failed.

The French dynamited a great dam a few miles from Basel, apparently hoping the flood waters would frustrate the German attack across the river, but the Nazis retained their position.

Details were lacking here on the means used by the Germans to span the river, but even the French confirmed a German report that the Nazi troops had accomplished what military experts heretofore called a "suicidal action."

The place they chose for the crossing was between the German village of Breisach and the French village of Neubreisach on opposite shores of the Rhine at one of its narrowest points.

Tonight, French and German artillery fired sporadically at forts north of Basel.

French Embassy Staff Still Detained in Italy

Rome Checks on Safety of Representatives in France

GENEVA, June 15 (AP).—Many of the Italian diplomats accredited to France were reported today to have waited in the Italian Embassy at Paris as the German invaders marched into the city.

Pending news of whereabouts of all Italian representatives in France, the French Embassy and consular staffs in Italy were reported still delayed at Stresa, Italy.

Lithuanian Move Held Peril To Other States

Stockholm, June 15 (AP)—The march of the Red army into Lithuania today under a forced grant of "free passage" may be the forerunner of a Russian move to establish a half-million troops near the German border, a foreign informant said today.

This informant, for several years resident in Latvia, said the Russians intended to garrison the strength of the Red army in Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, three Baltic neighbors from whom Moscow wrung military concessions last fall.

There has been much unofficial speculation in Scandinavia that Russia, allied with Germany in an accord of "practical cooperation," might now regret or consider divergences from this accord because of concern over Nazi expansion in Scandinavia.

Little Resistance Likely

There is little likelihood of resistance from Estonia and Latvia, the foreign observer said, since Russian troops in the three Baltic states already equal or surpass their combined forces.

The prospect that Russia would expand her demands to include Estonia and Latvia was believed likely here, particularly in view of the Soviet ultimatum today accusing the three countries of entering into a military alliance hostile to the Soviet Union.

The little Baltic neighbors bowed in turn last autumn to Soviet demands for the right to establish military and naval bases within their borders. Then came Finland's turn at the Kremlin conference table. The Finns balked and were battered into submission by the Red army.

Lithuania Capitulates.

MOSCOW, June 15 (A. P.).—Sweeping ultimatums from Russia, including the ouster of the existing Lithuanian Government and "free passage" into that country of Soviet troops, were accepted today by Lithuania, it was officially announced here.

Lithuania was declared to have given in one hour ahead of the deadline set by Moscow.

An official communique distributed by Tass, the Russian news agency, accused the Lithuanian Government of having prepared to attack the Soviet garrison stationed in that country, of having "rudely violated" its mutual assistance pact with Russia and of having entered with Latvia and Estonia into a "military alliance directed against the Soviet Union."

Three Demands by Soviet

The communique said the Juozas Urbays, Lithuanian Foreign Minister, who has been in Moscow for several days, gave the consent of the Lithuanian Government to three Soviet demands:

1. That the Lithuanian Minister of Internal Affairs and the head of the political police department be tried as those directly guilty of provocative actions against Soviet garrisons in Lithuania.

2. That Lithuania form immediately a new government which would be capable and ready to realize honestly the Soviet-Lithuanian mutual aid pact agreed upon last fall and to hold in leash the enemies of this pact.

3. That Lithuania guarantee fully the free passage to Lithuanian territory of Soviet troops in numbers sufficient to realize the pact.

The Lithuanians had until 10 A. M. to reply, and her decision was communicated to Premier-Foreign Commissar Wyacheslaff Molotov at 9 A. M.

Various Points Listed.

Lithuania's consent to the Soviet demands was given after Molotov had presented the Lithuania Government the following facts, which the Russian Government said it considered had been established:

1. That Lithuanian authorities kidnaped a number of Red Army men garrisoned in Lithuania and tortured them in order to obtain military secrets.

2. That one army man who was kidnaped was "murdered."

3. That these actions were aimed at making impossible the presence of Soviet troops in Lithuanian territory and that Lithuanian citizens who were hired to help build barracks for the Russian troops were sent to concentration camps.

Entered In

Russia also [illegible] after signing [illegible] with the Soviets [illegible] into military alli[illegible] and Estonia, which was directed against Russia.

The Russian charges said that the general staffs of the three small Baltic countries contacted each other secretly and had published a magazine in English, French and German.

The Tass communique said these facts were stated to prove that Lithuania had not adhered to the pact, despite the favorable pro-Lithuanian Soviet policy.

Cripps Sees Red Official

MOSCOW, June 15 (AP).—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Russia, paid courtesy calls today upon Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs Losovski and the Commissar for Foreign Trade, Anastasi I. Mikoyan.

MOSCOW, JUNE 15--(AP)--IZVESTIA, GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, SAID TODAY 40,000 FAMILIES HAVE BEEN MOVED FROM WESTERN RUSSIA IN A PLAN TO COLONIZE THE FAR EAST.

MANY OF THE SETTLERS, THE ARTICLE SAID, WERE FROM RECENTLY ACQUIRED REGIONS IN UKRAINE AND WHITE RUSSIA.

British, Italians Clash On Egypt's Border

Alexandria, Egypt, June 15 (AP) — Sharp fighting between Italian and British troops on the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, after repeated Royal Air Force bombings of enemy positions, accentuated today the danger that Egypt itself would be drawn into the war.

Operations of the last twenty-four hours were reported to have brought the capture of the Italian forts of Capruzzo and Maddalena by British troops.

The British also continued air attacks in Eritrea. A communique stated that enemy planes had attacked the Egyptian outposts of Sollum, Shegga and Weshka but had done little damage.

(In London, the British War Office said four Italian officers and one hundred soldiers were taken prisoner at Fort Capruzzo. The War Office said Fort Maddalena surrendered. It did not mention prisoners there.)

Fighting in Africa.

ALEXANDRIA, June 15 (A. P.).—Sharp fighting between Italian and British troops on the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, after repeated Royal Air Force bombings of enemy positions, accentuated today the danger that Egypt itself would be drawn into the war.

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A communique stated that enemy planes had attacked the Egyptian outposts of Sollum, Shegga and Weshka but had caused little damage.

There was no immediate official reaction to Italian attacks on Egyptian territory—which, the Premier had warned, would bring a declaration of war against Italy.

[In London, the British War Office said that four Italian officers and 100 soldiers were taken prisoner at Fort Capruzzo. The War Office said that Fort Maddalena surrendered. It did not mention prisoners there.]

Fishing Boats Seized.

A dozen Italian fishing boats which attempted to dash from Alexandria were seized today and their crews arrested.

The Government prepared to confiscate vast Italian commercial and educational institutions valued at several million dollars, appointing officials custodians.

The Italian Ala Litoria School, one of the biggest in Egypt, was converted into a concentration camp.

Serafino Mazzolini, the Italian Minister, requested of the British and French authorities safe conduct for a staff of sixty diplomatic and consular officials and a group of wealthy Italians. They planned to go to Rome via Palestine, Syria, Turkey and Rumania.

The minister will probably not leave before next week.

Malta Air Raid Results.

VALETTA, Malta, June 15 (A. P.).—It was announced officially today that yesterday's Italian raid on this fortified British base in the Mediterranean had resulted in damage to two civilian planes and injury to one civilian. One attacker was believed shot down into the sea.

South Africans Score.

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, June 15 (A. P.).—Direct hits by the South African Air Force on Italian barracks and buildings at two undisclosed places in southern Ethiopia were reported today by the Union of South Africa.

'Last' U. S. Ship to Call At Egypt Leaves Syria

Excalibur to Embark Refugees at Alexandria and Genoa

ALEXANDRIA, June 15 (AP).—The American Export liner Excalibur, probably the last American ship that will sail from Egypt, left Palestine and Syria today to pick up American refugees here.

The ship will embark 120 Americans at Alexandria on June 19, and additional passengers at Genoa, Italy, before leaving the Mediterranean.

American ships hereafter are expected to make Lisbon their eastern terminus, since the Mediterranean and the Red Sea are now officially regarded as combat zones.

5,000 Swabians Join Nazi Army

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 15 (AP).—Nearly 5,000 Swabians of Transylvania were reported in diplomatic circles today to have renounced Rumanian citizenship and to have enlisted in the German army in answer to a Nazi appeal for volunteers.

(This dispatch, transmitted via Budapest, was delayed by the Hungarian censor for 19 hours.)

CALLS ON TURKEY TO STAY OUT OF WAR

King Carol Reported Urging Views on Ankara.

BUCHAREST, June 15 (A. P.).—King Carol of Rumania has dispatched a note to President Ismet Inonu of Turkey asking that Turkey maintain neutrality in order to prevent the war from spreading to the Balkans, it was reported today in diplomatic circles.

A Rumanian Government spokesman denied dispatch of the note.

The same reports said the monarch simultaneously had sent a note to Prince Paul, regent of Yugoslavia, making a similar plea.

Turkey to Stay Out; Moscow's Influence Seen

Balkan Extension of War 'Undesirable' to Reds, Russia Informs Ankara

ANKARA, June 15 (AP).—The Turkish government informed tonight all foreign envoys here that Turkey's foreign policy remained unchanged, and that for the present she would continue her non-belligerent status.

The notice was given after Russia, informed sources said, had made known to Ankara that Moscow would prefer that Turkey not enter the war, on the ground that extension of the war to the Balkans was "undesirable."

The Russian expression was accepted here as evidence of a definite understanding among Germany Italy and Russia regarding the Balkans.

Turkey has a pact with Great Britain and France to go to war at their side in the event of an act of aggression in the Mediterranean area, but the pact includes a provision excusing her from fighting Russia.

Though continuing her pact with the Allies, Turkey is expected now to turn toward Russia for political support in the present situation.

Premier Refik Saydam will make a public statement in Parliament, possibly next week, on Turkey's attitude.

Her communication lines to Great Britain and France several by Italy's entrance into the war, Turkey is about to conclude additional trade agreements with Germany. Under them the Reich will obtain a number of products, including chromium, used in the manufacture of munitions, which hitherto had gone to the Allies.

30.24 - 3003

30.24-3003

BUDAPEST, JUNE 15--A FRESH DRIVE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE BEGAN TODAY AS THE DANUBIAN STATES WEIGHED THE LIKELY CONSEQUENCES OF TURKISH ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

INFORMED QUARTERS HERE ARE CONVINCED THAT, SHOULD TURKEY DECIDE ON ACTIVE PARTICIPATION BESIDE BRITAIN AND FRANCE, HER WESTERN TREATY PARTNERS, THIS ACT WOULD SPREAD THE CONFLICT THROUGHOUT THE BALKANS IN SPITE OF THE BALKAN NATIONS' PREVAILING RELUCTANCE TO ASSUME BELLIGERENT STATUS.

LEADER OF THE PEACE MOVE APPEARS TO BE KING CAROL OF RUMANIA, WHO REALIZES THAT IF ANYBODY LIGHTS THE MATCH OF WAR HIS COUNTRY IS THE ONE MOST LIKELY TO BECOME THE TORCH.

JUN 16 1940

REPORTS FROM BUCHAREST INDICATE THE KING IS URGING TURKY TO HOLD FAST TO THE STATUS QUO. THE RUMANIAN MONARCH ALSO IS REPRESENTED AS INVOKING YUGOSLAV SUPPORT TO THIS END.

AT YUGOSLAVIA -- A TRADITIONAL FRIEND OF FRANCE-- IS

ENTING HER NATIONAL POLICY BETTER TO HARMONIZE WITH GERMANY'S

ENT SUCCESS WAS INDICATED BY THE RELEASE FROM PRISON OF A

LOZEN OR MORE LEADERS OF FACTIONS FAVORING THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

MOST PROMINENT OF THESE WAS FORMER PREMIER MILAN STOJADINOVIC, WHO WAS INTERNED APRIL 19 AFTER BELGRADE AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED DISCOVERY OF A PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT AND TURN THE COUNTRY OVER TO THE NAZIS. NOW, ACCORDING TO RELIABLE REPORTS, HE IS IN BELGRADE SEEKING TO FORM A PRO-AXIS CABINET.

HIS RELEASE, TAKEN AS AN INDICATION THAT PREMIER DRAGISA CVETKOVIC'S GOVERNMENT IS SEEKING TO DRAW CLOSER TO GERMANY AND ITALY, COINCIDED WITH REPORTS THAT PRO-ALLIED CABINET MEMBERS WERE PREPARING TO WITHDRAW IN ORDER TO PERMIT SUCH REORIENTATION OF YUGOSLAV POLICY.

IN ANKARA, TURKISH AUTHORITIES OBVIOUSLY ARE DECLINING TO PRECIPITATE ENTRY INTO THE WAR WHILE RUSSIA'S WILL REMAINS OBSCURE IN A MEETING OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLICAN PEOPLES PARTY YESTERDAY, EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON THE CLAUSE IN TURKEY'S PACT WITH THE ALLIES WHICH SAYS SHE DOES NOT NEED TO TAKE ANY ACTION WHICH MIGHT BRING HER INTO CONFLICT WITH RUSSIA.

EVEN THE ALLIES, APPARENTLY, DO NOT WANT TURKEY TO PLUNGE INTO THE WAR AT PRESENT.

JUN 16 1940

HUNGARY, MEANWHILE, IS ADAPTING HERSELF TO A RIGID ROUTINE OF AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS. BUDAPEST WENT THROUGH PRACTICE ALARMS AND A BLACKOUT YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT, WITH ELABORATE ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY'S POPULATION. OTHER CITIES ALSO ARE DRILLING THE PEOPLE IN THESE PROTECTIVE MEASURES, EMPHASIZING THE POSSIBLE IMMINENCE OF TRAGEDY.

'Arrow From A Bow'

Madrid, June 15 (AP)—The morning press was jubilant today over the occupation of the international neutralized zone of Tangier, Morocco and the Falangist newspaper "*Arriba*" declared it "signifies the presence of Spain in the world."

JUN 16 1940

While all papers joined in praising leader Francisco Franco, the influential "A. B. C." emphasized that the occupation yesterday was "provisional." The paper called Franco "the vortex of a nation traveling toward historic destinies like an arrow from a bow."

"courier service" but had no authority to say whether he was acting as a courier carrying any special documents from Berlin. His identity was not made public until today.

Search For Sabotage

The Governments of Finland and Estonia began an investigation to determine whether sabotage was involved in the loss of the plane, bound from Tallinn, Estonia, to Helsinki.

Gunnar Stahl, director of the Finnish Aero-Transport, said the plane was carrying 250 pounds of "diplomatic matter."

Two French diplomats whose names could not be learned were said to have been aboard.

Crew of Italian Liner Saved

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, June 15 (AP).—The crew of the 4,786-ton Italian liner Fortunata, shelled and sank by a French destroyer off the Canary Islands, reached land today in lifeboats.

[The Fortunata left New York on May 28 for Italian ports. The 396-foot freighter was built in Tacoma, Wash., in 1920 and was sold to its present owners in 1938.]

U. S. Diplomat Dies In Plane Explosion

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, June 15—Henry W. Anthiel, Jr., of Trenton, N. J., attached to the American Legation in Helsinki, was killed in the mysterious explosion of a Finnish airliner yesterday in which nine other persons lost their lives.

Spokesmen said Anthiel was o

Fell Into Gulf

A private source expressed belief the diplomatic matter included important material from Berlin intended for shipment to America through the Finnish port of Petsamo.

Witnesses on the mainland said the

plane exploded with terrific force and then plunged into the Gulf of Finland. Airline officials said there was no indication of trouble in the plane's regular radio contacts with Finland and that it disappeared so quickly there had been no time to send an SOS.

In addition to the two Frenchmen and the American, the other passengers were said to include two Germans, two Swedes and an Estonian. Their bodies, in addition to those of the two Finnish crewmen, were recovered from amidst wreckage floating on the water.

In Service Since 1934

Trenton, N. J., June 15 (AP)—Henry W. Anthiel, Jr., 27, had been in the diplomatic service since 1934, when he was one of twenty-four persons selected to accompany William C. Bullitt, the United States' first Ambassador to the Soviet Union, to Moscow.

When the Russo-Finnish war broke out, Anthiel was transferred from his clerical post in Moscow to the American Legation at Helsinki.

Son of a Trenton shoe merchant, Anthiel was a graduate of Trenton High School and attended Rutgers University. He was a younger brother of George Anthiel, pianist and modernist composer.

BATAVIA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, JUNE 15-(AP)-GOVERNOR-GENERAL TJARDA VAN STARCKENBORCH-STACHOUWER AGAIN WARNED ALL NATIONS TO KEEP "HANDS OFF" THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AS HE OPENED THE VOLKSRAAD (PARLIAMENT) TODAY.

HE SAID A 25 PER CENT GAP IN INDIES IMPORTS, CAUSED BY GERMAN CAPTURE OF NETHERLAND SOURCES OF SUPPLY, WILL BE FILLED FROM ALLIED, JAPANESE AND UNITED STATES SOURCES, AND ANNOUNCED AN INCREASE IN TAXES EQUIVALENT TO $20,000,000 A YEAR.

THE JAPANESE CONSUL LISTENED INTENTLY BUT THE ITALIAN CONSUL, STILL TECHNICALLY FULFILLING HIS DUTIES, DID NOT ATTEND.

FORT ERIE, ONT., JUNE 15--(AP)--ROBERT ANDERSON, 48, BUFFALO REAL ESTATE BROKER, WAS ACQUITTED YESTERDAY OF TWO CHARGES UNDER THE DEFENSE OF CANADA REGULATIONS.

MAGISTRATE J.B.HOPKINS SAID ANDERSON HAD BEEN "MISUNDERSTOOD."

HE WAS ARRESTED JUNE 6 AND CHARGED WITH MAKING STATEMENTS LIKELY TO CAUSE DISAFFECTION TO KING GEORGE AND LIKELY TO PREJUDICE RECRUITING OF BRITISH FORCES AND WITH SPREADING LITERATURE HAVING THE SAME EFFECT.

ANDERSON TOLD THE COURT THAT HE HAD DISPLAYED LITERATURE ISSUED BY THE NEW YORK STATE COMMUNIST PARTY, HANDED TO HIM IN BUFFALO, AND THAT HE HAD BEEN SO ANGERED AT ITS CONTENTS THAT HE INTENDED TO PLACE IT PERSONALLY BEFORE MAYOR THOMAS L.HOLLING OF BUFFALO.

Italian Liner Attached On Suit In Canal Zone

U. S. Marshal Moves In Action Of Oil Company Which Claims Non-Payment For Deliveries

Balboa, Canal Zone, June 15 (AP)—The liner Conte Biancamano, in refuge here since Italy entered the war, has been attached by the United States marshal in an admiralty libel suit against the Italian Line by the Asiatic Petroleum Corporation.

The corporation alleged non-payment for fuel oil deliveries amounting to $91,843. The Canal Zone agent for the oil company is Clifford Payne, a Briton.

The 25,000-ton liner now is unable to leave the waters of the Zone. All precautions were taken to prevent unauthorized departure.

Another Ship Attached

Wilmington, N. C., June 15 (AP)—The 3,621-ton Italian freighter Villaperosa, which was loading a cargo of scrap iron here when Italy declared war against the Allies, was attached by a United States marshal today in a libel suit by the Asiatic Petroleum Corporation.

2 Netherlands Mothers Claim 'Air-Raid' Baby

One Contends The Other Took Child After Her Own Was Killed In Bombing

The Hague, June 15 (AP)—Two tearful mothers, each claiming a baby boy whose parentage was obscured in the confusion of a bomb explosion in a maternity home during the conquest of the Netherlands, asked a local court to make a "judgment of Solomon" today.

One mother said that on May 10, when a bomb struck the home, she handed her 10-day-old baby out a window to a pedestrian who took it to an air-raid shelter. She accused the other woman of taking possession of it there.

Two unidentified babies were killed by the bomb, and the possibility was raised that one of these belonged to one of the mothers.

San Salvador, El Salvador, June 15 (AP)—Students paraded through the streets of this Central American capital today bearing placards expressing sympathy for France.

The demonstrators gathered in front of the French legation where Maurice Obre, charge d'affaires, made a brief speech of appreciation.

Pro-U. S. Rally Favors Allies, Brazil Halts It

Demonstration Stopped as Tone Changes; [illegible] Is Rushed by Argentina

By The Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 15.—A demonstration on the steps of the municipal theater, which started as an expression of good will toward the United States, was halted by police today when it turned into a pro-Allied manifestation.

A statement issued later by the Brazilian Department of Press and Propaganda said police had been forced to intervene because the "promoters of the meeting, or elements which united with them, unhappily did not carry out its noble aims and gave to it a sense contrary to the neutrality laws the government and people have maintained toward the European war."

The department said the demonstration had been promoted by the press to pay public tribute "to the United States and President Roosevelt," but added that necessary permission for the gathering, "which would merit the greatest sympathy," had not been requested.

Brazil has remained neutral in the war and, as a neutral, has prohibited public manifestations for one side or the other.

[Two previous dispatches, heavily censored, said that a group carrying American flags arrived in front of the United States Embassy to deliver a message to Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, but that the contents of the message were not disclosed immediately.

[The first dispatch also told of shooting in dispersing a group of demonstrators, but this and the reference to the reported embassy demonstration were not mentioned in the last dispatch.

[At Washington, the Brazilian Ambassador, Carlos Martins, said he had received no report of any demonstration in front of the United States Embassy at Rio de Janeiro.]

Argentina Launches Big Defense Program

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, June 15—Argentina has taken the first step toward carrying out a large-scale rearmament program designed to place the country on a strong defensive footing.

Plans for strengthening defenses, with emphasis on aircraft, were discussed last night by President Roberto M. Ortiz with Minister of War Gen. Carlos Marquez and all departmental heads of the War Ministry.

No information was given out officially, but a reliable source said today that all present agreed to ask congressional authorization for purchase of 236,000,000 pesos ($70,800,000) worth of aircraft and anti-aircraft armament.

Of this amount, 161,000,000 pesos ($50,000,000) would go for about 400 warplanes and other machines, and the remainder for anti-aircraft batteries.

These sources said the purchases most likely would be made in the United States, inasmuch as other sources of supply were said to be unavailable at present.

Culminating Point In 48 Hours Seen

Washington, June 15 (AP)—The British and French Ambassadors announced after a seventy-minute conference with President Roosevelt today that certain points had been "cleared up," but no decisions arrived at concerning further aid to the Allies by the United States.

Lord Lothian, the British envoy, told reporters on the front portico of the White House:

"The conference cleared up something in our minds, but no decisions were arrived at."

Further than that, he said, nothing could be announced. Both Lothian and Count de St. Quentin, the French Ambassador, emphasized to the newsmen that "no formal communications" were presented to the President.

"It was only an informal meeting," the British representative said.

The French diplomat, in response to a question, said he believed the Allied War Council was scheduled to meet at Bordeaux, France, at 1 P. M. (E.S.T.) today to discuss future plans. He added that the White House conferees were not in communication with Bordeaux during their meeting on the second floor of the Executive Mansion.

30.24 - 3005

30.24-3005

FIRST LEAD DAY CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE SENATE PASSED TODAY A $1,224,782,216 RELIEF BILL CONTAINING MANY NATIONAL DEFENSE PROVISIONS.

WASHINGTON--1ST ADD FIRST LEAD DAY CONGRESS X X PROVISIONS.

THE BIG APPROPRIATION GOES BACK TO THE HOUSE FOR ACTION ON NUMEROUS SENATE AMENDMENTS INCLUDING ONE TO PROVIDE A $50,000,000 WAR RELIEF FUND REQUESTED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AND ANOTHER FOR AN UNBUDGETED $100,000,000 ITEM FOR REMOVAL OF FARM SURPLUSES.

JUN 16 1940

AMONG NUMEROUS NATIONAL DEFENSE PROVISIONS WAS ONE AUTHORIZING NONCOMBATANT TRAINING OF THE 300,000 YOUTHS IN THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS. THIS COULD INCLUDE COOKING, MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHY, RADIO, AND OTHER SPECIALIZED FIELDS VALUABLE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.

BIGGEST ITEM IN THE BILL, WHICH WAS APPROVED ON A VOICE VOTE, WAS $979,630,000 FOR WPA, WHICH COULD BE SPENT IN EIGHT MONTHS STARTING JULY 1, IF THE PRESIDENT DIRECTED.

DEMOCRATIC LEADER, ETC., 2ND GRAF EARLY CONGRESS.

President Promises U. S. Aid As Long as Allies Resist Foe

JUN 16 1940

In Reply to Appeal, He Cautions Reynaud That There Are No Implications of Military Commitments in Pledge.

WASHINGTON, June 15 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt declared in a message to Premier Reynaud of France today that "so long as the Allied governments continue to resist" this Government will redouble its efforts to send them airplanes, artillery and munitions.

He cautioned M. Reynaud, however, to realize that his promises of help "carry with them no implications of military commitment."

French and their leader this specific assurance:

"So long as the French people continue in defense of their liberty which constitutes the cause of popular institutions throughout the world, so long will they rest assured that materiel and supplies will be sent to them from the United States in ever increasing quantities and kinds."

The message was made public at the White House.

Mr. Roosevelt also told Premier Reynaud that the United States would not recognize the "results of conquest of territory acquired through military aggression" and would not "consider as valid any attempts to infringe by force the independence and territorial integrity of France."

The President's cable was in response to an appeal for aid from M. Reynaud in which the French Premier asked for "clouds of planes" from across the Atlantic.

The message was sent shortly before Mr. Roosevelt conferred for seventy minutes with Lord Lothian and Count De St. Quentin, the British and French ambassadors. The White House said the contents of the President's cablegram was conveyed to the ambassadors.

Text of President's Cable.

The text of the President's cable follows:

"I am sending you this reply to [illegible] I am sure you will realize has received the most earnest, as well as the most friendly, study on our part.

"First of all, let me reiterate the ever-increasing admiration with which the American people and their Government are viewing the resplendent courage with which the French armies are resisting the invaders on French soil.

"I wish also to reiterate in the most emphatic terms that, making every possible effort under present conditions, the Government of the United States has made it possible for the Allied armies to obtain during the weeks that have just passed airplanes, artillery and munitions of many kinds and that this Government, so long as the Allied governments continue to resist, will redouble its efforts in this direction.

"I believe it is possible to say that every week that goes by will see additional material on its way to the Allied nations.

"In accordance with its policy not to recognize the results of conquest of territory acquired through military aggression, the Government of the United States will not consider as valid any attempts to infringe by force the independence and territorial integrity of France.

"In these hours which are so heart-rending for the French people and yourself, I send you the assurances of my utmost sympathy, and I can further assure you that so long as the French people continue in defense of their liberty which constitutes the cause of popular institutions throughout the world, so long will they rest assured that material and supplies will be sent to them from the United States in ever increasing quantities and kinds.

"I know that you will understand that these statements carry with them no implication of military commitments. Only the Congress can make such commitments."

Envoys Visit White House.

The British and French Ambassadors announced after the conference with President Roosevelt that certain points had been "cleared up," but no decisions arrived at concerning further aid to the Allies by the United States.

Lord Lothian, the British envoy, told reporters on the front portico of the White House:

"The conference cleared up something in our minds, but no decisions were arrived at."

Further than that, he said nothing could be announced. Both Lord Lothian and Count de St. Quentin, the French Ambassador, emphasized to the reporters that "no formal communications" were presented to the President.

"It was only an informal meeting," the British representative said.

The French diplomat, in response to a question, said he believed the Allied War Council was scheduled to meet at Bordeaux, France, at 2 P. M., New York time, today, to discuss future plans.

He added that the White House conferees were not in communication with Bordeaux during their meeting on the second floor of the Executive Mansion.

Neutral Act And Aid

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 15—Proposals to modify the Neutrality Act to expedite shipments to the Allies were brought to Congressional attention anew today as Great Britain put $7,000,000,000 in assets on the counter for all war supplies the United States could furnish.

Several New York shipping officials were reported to have conferred with authorities here on the question of amending the act to let United States vessels resume trade with French and British ports, now in the prohibited combat zone.

JUN 16 1940

Ships Key To All Else

While all energies were bent on making good President Roosevelt's pledge of speedy material aid to the Allies, shipping circles observed that the efforts would be pointless unless vessels were available to transport the goods.

In reporting that England would give the United States, in effect, a blank check for munitions, British sources yesterday emphasized that the Allies urgently needed ready-made supplies and not future deliveries.

Senators Claude Pepper (Dem., Fla.) and Josh Lee (Dem., Okla.), who have been imploring the Senate almost daily for more and more aid to the Allies, introduced a resolution this week to suspend the Neutrality Act, while Senator Warren R. Austin (Rep., Vt.), the assistant minority leader, advocated removal of the shipping ban. Senator Alva B. Adams (Dem., Colo.) also has urged an end to both the shipping and credit restrictions.

Brazil's Chief Denies Backing Dictators

Washington, June 15—President Getulio Vargas of Brazil assured President Roosevelt today that a speech which he delivered early this week "can in no sense be regarded as contradictory" to that delivered by Mr. Roosevelt at Charlottesville, Va.

Vargas' address, delivered from a warship, had been interpreted in various quarters as a defense of totalitarian ideas.

JUN 16 1940

Vargas' Cablegram.

President Roosevelt declared in his Charlottesville speech that the United States would help the Allies with the suppies it could spare. He added that Italy's plunge into the war was a "stab in the back" to its neighbor, France.

The text of Vargas' cablegram, received by Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles through the Brazilian Ambassador here yesterday, follows:

"Speech delivered June 11 can in no sense be regarded as contradictory to that of President Roosevelt, whose speech I had not read at that time.

LANDON CRITICIZES ROOSEVELT SPEECH

JUN 16 1940

Says President Used Loose Language About War

TOPEKA, Kan., June 15 (A. P.).—Alf M. Landon charged today that President Roosevelt had taken a course "in the direction of a war for which the nation is utterly unprepared and to which the vast majority of the people are opposed."

Mr. Landon, Republican presidential nominee in 1936, said in a statement that although he had supported the administration's foreign policies in the past he was "profoundly disturbed" by the President's attitude as disclosed in his Charlottesville speech.

The President offered to the Allies 'the material resources of the nation' as if the material resources of the nation were his to dispose of. This is not the way of democracy. It is the way of dictatorships—the way just taken by Mussolini."

Mr. Landon said the President's speech had been interpreted by the British press as indicating that America is about to enter the war.

"He knows, if the British do not, that only Congress has the authority to declare war and that Congress has not the slightest notion of declaring war.

"Nevertheless his language was so emotional and so loose that it lent itself to this British interpretation. It would be cruel indeed to arouse false hopes in the nations that are fighting for their existence."

WASHINGTON, JUNE 15---CONGRESS WAS ASKED TODAY TO EMPOWER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO TURN THE NATION'S ENTIRE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY INTO A GIGANTIC AIRCRAFT FACTORY AT ONCE TO PRODUCE 50,000 WARPLANES FOR THE HARD-PRESSED ALLIES.

JUN 16 1940

THE RESOLUTION, DRAFTED BY SENATOR PEPPER (D-FLA), DREW FIRE, HOWEVER, EVEN BEFORE ITS FORMAL INTRODUCTION, PARTICULARLY FROM SENATOR HOLT (D-WVA), WHO SCORED IT AS "DICTATORIAL".

PEPPER'S PROPOSAL REFLECTED THE GRAVE CONCERN MANIFEST IN MANY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERS OVER THE DESPERATE PLIGHT OF THE ALLIES. TALK TURNED TO THE FATE OF THE FRENCH FLEET IN THE EVENT FRANCE WAS FORCED TO CAPITULATE.

SENATOR NORRIS (IND-NEB) SAID HE BELIEVED GERMANY MIGHT DEMAND THE FRENCH FLEET AS ONE OF THE TERMS OF SURRENDER. NAVY EXPERTS, WEIGHING THE SAME POSSIBILITY, SAID THIS WOULD GIVE THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS A COMBINED FLEET SUPERIOR IN SEVERAL CATEGORIES BOTH TO THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER POTENTIAL ASPECT OF THE WAR'S EFFECT ON SEA POWER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN EXAMINED AT A CLOSED SESSION OF THE SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE YESTERDAY. IT WAS SAID THAT MAJOR GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT, A MILITARY WRITER, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT THIS COUNTRY MAY HAVE TO DECIDE WHETHER TO OPEN ITS NAVAL BASES TO THE BRITISH FLEET, IF BASES ABROAD BECOME UNTENABLE.

WITH THE COURSE OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT FIGURING SO IMPORTANTLY IN CALCULATIONS, MULTIPLE EFFORTS CONTINUED TOWARD THE DOUBLE GOAL OF NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS AND ASSISTANCE FOR THE ALLIES.

FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT CAME AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS WOULD OFFER SPECIAL TRAINING THIS SUMMER TO 3,000 BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN, UNDER A PLAN REMINISCENT OF THE PLATTSBURGH TRAINING CAMP OF PRE-WORLD WAR DAYS.

THE DEPARTMENT ALSO DISCLOSED THAT IT WAS REINFORCING ITS STAFF OF MILITARY OBSERVERS IN SOUTH AMERICA, AND MADE KNOWN A PROGRAM FOR TRAINING 10,600 AIRMEN ANNUALLY.

A NEW DESTROYER UNIT WAS CREATED IN THE NAVY'S ATLANTIC SQUADRON, WITH REAR ADMIRAL F.K.REICHMUTH IN COMMAND OF SOME 100 SHIPS OF BOTH NEW AND WORLD WAR CONSTRUCTION. PREPARATIONS ALSO WERE UNDERWAY FOR RETURNING 71 DECOMMISSIONED DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES TO ACTIVE SERVICE.

JUN 16 1940

IN THE FIELD OF HELP FOR THE ALLIES, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REITERATED AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS DOING EVERYTHING IT POSSIBLY COULD. WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS BACKED UP THIS STATEMENT, BUT EMPHASIZED "WE ARE NOT DE-ARMING THE ARMY."

THE RED CROSS, WHOSE FIRST "MERCY SHIP" OF RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR REFUGEES SAILS FOR EUROPE TODAY, ANNOUNCED THAT IT HOPED TO SEND SIMILAR SHIPS TO EUROPE EVERY 10 DAYS.

SENATOR PEPPER, DISCUSSING HIS PLANS FOR THE BILL TO DIVERT AUTO PLANTS EXCLUSIVELY TO PLANE PRODUCTION, EXPLAINED IT WOULD BE BASED ON A 1916 STATUTE EMPOWERING THE GOVERNMENT IN WARTIME OR "WHEN WAR IS IMMINENT" TO ORDER INDUSTRY TO SUPPLY FEDERAL DEMANDS FOR ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT.

30.24--3007

30.24-3007

THE MEASURE WOULD AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO ORDER 50,000 PLANES FOR DELIVERY BY A CERTAIN DATE, THE PLANES TO BE RELEASED SUBSEQUENTLY TO THE ALLIES.

"THE TIME HAS PASSED FOR THIS BUSINESS OF PUTTERING ALONG AND GETTING A FEW HUNDRED PLANES A MONTH," PEPPER TOLD REPORTERS. "WE OUGHT TO PUT THE PRODUCTIVE FACILITIES OF THIS NATION BEHIND THE ALLIES. IF THEY KNEW WE WERE GOING TO TURN OVER OUR AUTO PLANTS TO MAKING AIRPLANES, IT WOULD HEARTEN THEM TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT.

"THEN THERE WOULD BE SOME REAL PROSPECT OF THAT THE SKIES OVER EUROPE WOULD BE FILLED WITH FIGHTING AMERICAN AIRCRAFT."

JUN 16 1940

A31WX

LOUIS JOHNSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, SPEAKING AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS., LAST NIGHT, EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT INDUSTRY COULD BE GEARED TO A 50,000-PLANE CAPACITY ANNUALLY. HE ADDED THAT "IF WE CANNOT DO IT, THE SAFETY OF THIS COUNTRY IS INDEED IN JEOPARDY."

ON THE OTHER HAND, COL.FRANCIS H.MILES, COMMANDANT OF THE ARMY INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, SAID AT PITTSBURGH THAT A 50,000-PLANE PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE WAS "ROMANTIC STUFF."

WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD DEFENSE X X "ROMANTIC STUFF."

HOLT BASED HIS OPPOSITION TO PEPPER'S PLANE PRODUCTION PROPOSAL ON THE CONTENTION THAT IT WOULD RESTON A "DICTATORIAL" CONTROL OF INDUSTRY ON THE PRESIDENT. HE ACCUSED PEPPER OF INCONSISTENCY IN "TRYING TO SAVE DEMOCRACY BY SETTING UP A DICTATORSHIP HERE."

AN URGENT APPEAL, MEANWHILE, REACHED SENATOR MCNARY (R-ORE)

FROM MORE THAN 100 AMERICAN RESIDENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN WHO BESOUGHT THE UNITED STATES TO FURNISH "PLANES AND MORE PLANES, GUNS AND MORE GUNS, AND IF NECESSARY--WHAT IS STILL HARDER--OUR MEN."

ANOTHER STEP TO ACCELERATE AMERICAN PLANE PRODUCTION WAS TAKEN YESTERDAY WITH THE DEDICATION OF A NEW UNIT AT THE WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL CORPORATION PLANT AT PATERSON, N.J. BUILT IN ONLY 57 DAYS, IT WILL BE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING 1,000 PLANE ENGINES A MONTH.

TO MAN THE MILITARY EQUIPMENT WHICH HE SAID THE COUNTRY WAS DETERMINED TO PRODUCE, DR.HAROLD W.DODDS, PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, PROPOSED LAST NIGHT THAT ALL MEN FROM 21 TO 45 BE GIVEN TRAINING FOR "RELATIVELY BRIEF PERIODS."

JUN 16 1940

THE POSSIBILITY OF A WARTIME SHORTAGE OF RUBBER, ONE OF THE MATERIALS VITAL TO ARMS MANUFACTURE, WAS PRESENTED YESTERDAY BY SENATOR DOWNEY (D-CALIF). HE SAID A SECRET MILITARY HEARING DISCLOSED THAT THE COUNTRY'S SUPPLY WOULD LAST ONLY 10 MONTHS, EVEN WITH RATIONING, IF CRUDE RUBBER SOURCES WERE CUT OFF AND THAT PROSPECTS FOR SYNTHETIC PRODUCTION AS PRESENTED BY THREE INDUSTRIALISTS WERE NOME TOO BRIGHT. DOWNEY HAS PROPOSED A $1,000,000,000 APPROPRIATION FOR STRATEGIC WAR MATERIALS, INCLUDING RUBBER.

MANUFACTURE OF NITRATES FOR EXPLOSIVES CAN BE BEGUN BY THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY "WHEN WE GET THE SIGNAL," SAID DAVID LILIENTHAL, TVA DIRECTOR, AFTER CONFERRING WITH THE PRESIDENT YESTERDAY ON USE OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER FOR DEFENSE WORK.

JUN 16 1940

PRESIDENT ACTS TO PROTECT U.S. POWER SUPPLY

He Asks FPC to Check on All the Nation's Sources of Electricity.

JUN 16 1940

PART OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Letter to Chairman Olds Requests Co-operation With Agencies Directing Preparedness.

WASHINGTON, June 15 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today instructed the Federal Power Commission to "keep check on the adequacy" of the electric power supply to meet national defense needs. He asked the FPC also to confer with utilities regarding needed interconnections between private industrial generating plants and the utility systems, and to work out plans to protect the power supply against hostile acts.

In a letter to Leland Olds, chairman of the commission, the President requested the commission to plan, in co-operating with the utility industry, for the "most economical use" of existing steam and hydro capacity, and for expansion of distribution systems. Where utilities are unable or unwilling to undertake necessary construction, Mr. Roosevelt asked for a report on "the need of special arrangements to finance or otherwise further such construction."

Text of President's Letter.

The text of President Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Olds, chairman of the Federal Power Commission:

"My Dear Mr. Olds:

"In order that we may have an adequate supply of electric power in the areas in which it is most needed, I would like the Federal Power Commission, utilizing its existing facilities, in co-operation with the National Power Policy Committee, and the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, to undertake the following:

"1. To maintain contacts with the War and Navy departments, the Maritime Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Coast Guard, the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and the other Government agencies concerned with national defense orders, to translate their orders and requests into demands for power and to keep check on the adequacy of the power supply to meet such demands;

"2. To maintain contacts with vital national defense industries, to keep currently informed as to their present and prospective needs, to confer with the utilities with respect to supplying such needs in the most dependable and economical manner and with respect to providing needed interconnections between private industrial generating plants and the utility systems;

"3. To maintain contacts with the electrical equipment industry, to keep monthly records of all orders placed for generating equipment, to keep check on existing stocks of transmission and distribution equipment and supplies with a view to maintaining them at an adequate level, and to recommend to the President priorities between orders;

"4. To obtain monthly information from the utility industry as to loads so that increased requirements in any area can be anticipated and steps taken to meet them promptly, and to plan, in co-operation with the industry, for the most economical use of existing steam and hydro capacity, curtailment of less essential loads, emergency interconnections between systems, expansion of distribution systems to meet war industry requirements, additional generating capacity and where utilities are unable or unwilling to undertake necessary construction, to report to the President the need of special arrangements to finance or otherwise further such construction;

"5. To work out plans for the protection of power supply against hostile acts, and to this end to cooperate with the utilities and other Government agencies, including the Department of Justice, in protecting generating stations, interconnecting transmission lines, important sub-stations and distribution facilities required to assure power supply to key industrial plants.

"All information obtained and plans worked out by the Federal Power Commission, in acting as I have requested, should be recorded in triplicate and copies sent forthwith to the National Power Policy Committee and the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

"I am sending a copy of this letter to the agencies enumerated above, requesting that they give you the fullest co-operation in this very necessary work."

Urges 50,000 Planes for Allies.

Congress was asked today to empower President Roosevelt to turn the nation's entire automotive industry into a gigantic aircraft factory at once to produce 50,000 war planes for the hard-pressed Allies.

The resolution, drafted by Senator Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, drew fire, however, even before its formal introduction, particularly from Senator Holt, Democrat, of West Virginia, who scored it as dictatorial.

Senator Pepper's proposal reflected the grave concern manifest in many congressional quarters over the desperate plight of the Allies. Talk turned to the fate of the French fleet in the event France was forced to capitulate.

Senator Norris, Independent, of Nebraska, said that he believed Germany might demand the French fleet as one of the terms of surrender. Navy experts, weighing the same possibility, said that this would give the Rome-Berlin axis a combined fleet superior in several categories both to that of Great Britain and that of the United States.

Another potential aspect of the war's effect on sea power was reported to have been examined at a closed session of the Senate Naval Committee yesterday. It was said that Major George Fielding Eliot, a military writer, told the committee that this country may have to decide whether to open its naval bases to the British fleet, if bases abroad become untenable.

With the course of the European conflict figuring so importantly in calculations, multiple efforts continued toward the double goal of national preparedeness and assistance for the Allies.

New Destroyer Unit.

A new destroyer unit was created in the navy's Atlantic squadron, with Rear Admiral F. K. Reichmuth in command of some 100 ships of both new and world war construction. Preparations also were under way for returning seventy-one decommissioned destroyers and submarines to active service.

In the field of help for the Allies, President Roosevelt reiterated at his press conference that the United States was doing everything it possibly could. War Department officials backed up this statement, but emphasized "we are not disarming the army."

Senator Holt based his opposition to Senator Pepper's plane production proposal on the contention that it would bestow a "dictatorial" control of industry on the President. He accused Mr. Pepper of inconsistency in "trying to save democracy by setting up a dictatorship here."

NO ENTRY PLANNED PITTMAN DECLARES

Holds President Against Part In War—Nye Reads Other Meaning Into Message

CALLS CONGRESS ONLY BAR

JUN 16 1940

O'Mahoney, Bloom and Others Assert Military Intervention Is Not in Prospect

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Two members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee put diametrically opposite interpretations today on President Roosevelt's statement to Premier Reynaud of France regarding military commitments.

The President, after promising France redoubled American efforts to furnish military supplies, concluded his message with this statement:

"I know that you will understand that these statements carry with them no implication of military commitments. Only Congress can make such commitments."

Chairman Pittman said that this assertion should remove any thought that the President has any intention of attempting to lead the United States into the European war.

Senator Nye, however, said he thought the President's statement carried the implication that if the President had the power to order troops sent to Europe more than material resources might be made available to the Allies.

"Why this language?" Mr. Nye asked. "The French must know where the power to declare war lies in the United States. Why did he use this language? It couldn't be for any other reason than to convey to France the idea that if the power to declare war rested with the President rather than Congress, that there would be more than material aid going to the Allies.

"I hope that paragraph doesn't mean: 'After all, Congress is still in session.'"

Representative Bloom, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, took the same view as did Mr. Pittman, asserting that the President's statement should prove conclusively to "the people who have thought the President was trying to get us into war that there was no such thought in his mind."

Other comment was as follows:

Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat, Wyoming—"It is obviously and clearly a disavowal of any military intentions in the European war."

Senator Lee, Democrat, Oklahoma—"The President is saying that we will redouble our efforts to provide materials, but that he does not indicate any military intervention. I approve of the statement, because, by helping the Allies, we are putting our industry on a military basis and giving ourselves more time to prepare."

Senator Holt, Democrat, West Virginia—"The President only modified his commitments by one word—'military.' It would be interesting to know all the commitments that have been made."

Representative Jenkins, Republican, Ohio—"While all of us sympathize sincerely with the Allies, we must not become involved in their war."

Representative White, Democrat, Idaho—"My feeling is that we can best serve the Allies by maintaining an impartial attitude, remaining neutral and helping to restore order when the conflict is over."

SAYS DEFENSE NEED NOT JUMP PRICES

JUN 16 1940

Arnold Declares Anti-Trust Laws Can Prevent Domination Of Market

Speaks Before Institute Of Public Affairs At University Of Virginia

(By the Associated Press)

Charlottesville, Va., June 15—Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General, said at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs tonight that mobilization of this nation's industry for defense should not cause the consumer to pay heavily for the necessities of life.

"Anti-trust laws, if vigorously enforced," he said, "can prevent any group from using the cloak of national defense to establish themselves in strategic positions from which they can dominate the market."

Flexibility Urged

William L. Ranson, New York attorney and former president of the American Bar Association, urged employers and workers to work out procedure to give flexibility to any present collective bargaining restrictions on maximum production in industries which are essential to national defense.

The two attorney's addresses came at the end of a day devoted to consideration of the practical problems of defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Capt. Charles M. Cooke, representing the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy, said the United States must defend the "outer ramparts" to the "inner citadel" of the continental United States.

Security Of U. S. Possessions

The national interest of this country, Captain Cooke said, include not only the security of the continental United States but also the security of outlying possessions such as the Panama Canal, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands and Guam, and the maintenance of our overseas trade and trade routes.

"In general," he said, "we recognize that the United States considers that the support of its national interests does not call for aggressive policies. Rather do our policies support the maintenance of the *status* quo and oppose changes in the status quo brought about by violent measures on the parts of others. Politically, you might say, the United States is on the defensive and and not on the offensive."

Cites Possible Result

But, he pointed out, "offensive military (including naval) operations are, of course, in support of a defensive policy. On this point there appears to be considerable confusion. There are many who feel and assert that we must arm for defense only. This does not mean, however, and never can mean, that we arm for defensive operations only."

This morning Pan-American problems were considered largely as related to hemisphere defense.

Arnold, who has given much of his attention to enforcement of anti-trust laws since he left a professorship in the Yale Law School to become Assistant Attorney General, said that the present war has intensified the problem of the American consumer who depends on private enterprise to give him goods at competitive prices, because the ordinary American faces competition from a gigantic new consumer with mass buying power and artificial credit.

American economy may be dislocated for twenty-five years, and this new purchasing power may hinder, not help, the American farmer and consumer, if preparation is not made to meet the situation, he said.

30.24-3009

Lindbergh Bids U. S. Get Bases In All Americas

Backs Hemisphere Defense but Assails Those Who Would Fight in Europe

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh asserted tonight that the defense of the United States should be constructed with the "co-operation of all American countries," but that "we must insist upon military bases being placed wherever they are needed for our own safety, regardless of who owns the territory involved."

He advocated this idea of Western Hemisphere defense in a radio address over the National Broadcasting Company hookup in which he also asserted that "we must stop this trend" toward involvement in the European war and cease "these gestures with an empty gun."

Tonight's address by Col. Lindbergh was his second of the same nature within a month. On the last occasion he condemned "meddling with affairs abroad" and denounced "hysterical chatter of calamity and invasion"—a speech which brought criticism from various members of Congress and praise from some others.

Tonight he reiterated this viewpoint in these words:

"This dabbling we have been doing in European affairs can lead only to failure in the future as it has in the past. . . . We demand that foreign nations refrain from interfering in our hemisphere, yet we constantly interfere in theirs. . . . We have been doing to England and France what they did to Abyssinia, to Czecho-Slovakia, to Poland, to Finland and to Norway—we have encouraged them to hope for help we cannot send."

Too Late, Even Now

He contended that it was "useless to talk of sending American troops to Euorpe now, for we would need months of preparation before we could train and equip even a small army."

If Germany wins, he argued, Europe would be dominated by "the strongest military nation the world has even known" and if we entered the war we "must be prepared to attack that nation."

He charged that an "organized minority in this country is flooding our Congress and our press with propaganda for war," spending large sums, "pushing us closer and closer to the edge."

This nation, he said, "stands today where the road divides, at the signpost of war and peace."

Should it choose war, he added, it would mortgage "the lives of our children and grandchildren," and "every family in the land would have its wounded and its dead."

"Now that we have become one of the world's greatest nations, shall we throw away the independent American destiny which our forefathers gave their lives to win?" he asked. "Shall we submerge our future in the endless wars of the Old World? Or shall we build our own defenses and leave European war to European countries?"

Text of Address

The text of Col. Lindbergh's address on "Our Drift Toward War" follows:

JUN 16 1940

"I have asked to speak to you again tonight because I believe that we, in America, are drifting toward a position of far greater seriousness to our future than even this present war. There is an attempt to becloud the issue that confronts us. It is not alone an issue of building an adequate defense for our country. That must and can be done. Our people are solidly behind an adequate military preparedness, and no one believes in it more than I. But we must not confuse the question of national defense with the question of entering a European war. And it is just as important not to confuse this present war with the type of war we would have to wage if we fought against Germany. Arming for the defense of America is compatible with normal life, commerce and culture. It is an integral part of the destiny of our nation. But arming to attack the continent of Europe would necessitate that the lives and thoughts of every man, woman and child in this country be directed toward war for the next generation, probably for the next several generations.

"We cannot continue for long to follow the course our government has taken without becoming involved in war with Germany. There are some who already advocate our entry into such a war. There are many perfectly sincere men and women who believe that we can send weapons to kill people in Europe without becoming involved in war with these people. Still others believe that by gestures and applause we can assist France and England to win without danger to our own country. In addition to these, however, there are men among us of less honesty who advocate stepping closer and closer to war, knowing well that a point exists beyond which there can be no turning back. They have baited the trap of war with requests for modest assistance. This latter group is meeting with success at the moment.

"Red-Blooded Wisdom Gone"

"There is a saying that grew in the old West to the effect that a man who enjoys life should never touch his gun unless he means business; that he should never draw unless he is ready to shoot, and that he should never shoot unless he is ready to kill. Those old pioneers of ours knew from long experience that there can be no successful dabbling with death. But the red-blooded wisdom of the old West is gone from American politics today. Our present danger results from making gestures with an empty gun after we have already lost the draw. Fortunately, the wide wall of the Atlantic stands between us and the shooting that is going on.

"This dabbling we have been doing in European affairs can lead only to failure in the future as it has in the past. It is not a policy that we can continue to follow and remain a great nation. Let us look at our position today. Our leaders have lost the influence we could have expected as the world's greatest neutral nation. The driblets of munitions we have sold to England and France have had a negligible effect on the trend of the war, and we have not sufficient military strength available to change that trend. We demand that foreign nations refrain from interfering in our hemisphere, yet we constantly interfere in theirs. And while we have been taking an ineffective part in the war abroad, we have inexcusably neglected our defenses at home. In fact, we have let our own affairs drift along until we have not even a plan of defense for the continent of North America. We have been doing to England and France what they did to Abyssinia, to Czecho-Slovakia, to Poland, to Finland and to Norway—We have encouraged them to hope for help we cannot send. Yet with these examples before us, we still continue in this course—the same course that led England to failure abroad and weakness at home, a course that will lead us, also, to a disastrous and unsuccessful war if we persist in following it.

Different Kind of War

"When the subject of our participation in war is discussed, most peaple visualize the war that is now going on in Europe. They think of sending more arms, and possibly some soldiers.

There is still very little understanding of what our entrance into European war would mean. When we talk of such a war, we must realize that we are considering the greatest struggle the world has yet known—a conflict between hemispheres, one-half of the white race against the other half. Before allowing ourselves to become further involved, we should consider the conditions which may exist by the time we are ready for military action. If we enter a war at all, we should prepare to meet the worst conditions rather than the best.

It is useless to talk of sending American troops to Europe now, for we would need months of preparation before we could train and equip even a small army, and small efforts do not effect great movements—witness Norway, Holland and Belgium.

We must face the fact, regardless of how disagreeable it is to us, that before we can take effective action in a European war the German armies may have brought all Europe under their control. In that case Europe will be dominated by the strongest military nation the world has ever known, controlling a population far larger than our own. If we decide to enter the war, we must be prepared to attack that nation. We must prepare to invade a continent which it controls.

"No Greater Decision"

No people ever had a greater decision to make. We hold our children's future in our hands as we deliberate, for if we turn to war the battles will be hard fought and the outcome is not likely to be decided in our lifetime. This is a question of mortgaging the lives of our grandchildren. Every family in the land would have its wounded and its dead. We start at a disadvantage because we are not a military nation. Ours is not a land of guns and marching men. If we decide to fight, then the United States must prepare for war for many years to come, and on a scale unprecendented in all history. In that case we must turn to a dictatorial government, for there is no military efficiency to be lost. We should start to build an army of several million men. We will need several hundred thousand airplanes before the battling is over. And we must have a navy large enough to transport this force across the sea. This war we are asked to enter would not be a repetition of the last war. It would be more comparable to the struggle which took place between Athens and Sparta, or Rome and Carthage. It would involve the destiny of America and of western civilization as far into the future as we can see.

"But whatever our decision may be in regard to Europe, we must start now to build our own defenses. We must stop these gestures with an empty gun. In this, we are a united nation. The only question that arises concerns how our defense can best be built. We must first construct a clear-cut plan of defense, and have the cooperation of all American countries in carrying it out. We must insist upon military bases being placed wherever they are needed for our safety, regardless of who owns the territory involved. We must be willing to do more than pay taxes and make appropriations. Military strength cannot be purchased by money alone. Strength is a thing of spirit, of preparation, and of sacrifice extending over years of time. The men of our country must be willing to give a year of their lives to military training—more if necessary. And our capitalists as well as our soldiers should be willing to serve without personal profit. We must have a nation ready to give whatever is required for its future welfare, and leaders who are more interested in their countrty than in their own advancement.

"No Army Can Invade Us"

With an adequate defense, no foreign army can invade us. Our advantage in defending America is as great as our disadvantage would be in attacking Europe. From a military geographical standpoint, we are the most fortunate country in the world. There is no other nation in this hemisphere strong enough to even consider attacking us, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans separate us from the warring armies of Europe and Asia. If the British Navy could not support an invasion of Norway against the German air force, there is little reason for us to worry about an invasion of America as long as our own air force is adequately maintained. As far as invasion by air is concerned, it is impossible for any existing air force to attack effectively across the ocean. In the Arctic regions, the severe climate and ruggedness of terrain counteract the vulnerability of shorter distances between land.

"With our geographical position, nothing but the gross neglect of our military forces, or quarreling between American countries themselves, could make possible an invasion by foreign armies. America stands today where the road divides, at the signpost of war and peace. Now that we have become one of the world's greatest nations, shall we throw away the independent American destiny which our forefathers gave their lives to win? Shall we submerge our future in the endless wars of the Old World? Or shall we build our own defenses and leave European war to European countries? Shall we continue this suicidal conflict between Western nations and white races, or shall we learn from history as well as from modern Europe that civilization cannot be preserved by conflict among its own peoples, regardless of how different their ideologies may be?

You men and women of America who believe that our destiny lies in building strength at home and not in war abroad—to you I say that we must act now to stop this trend toward war. An organized minority in this country is flooding our Congress and our press with propaganda for war. They are spending large sums of money in advertisements. They are telegraphing, writing and talking every hour of the day, pushing us closer and closer to the edge. Some are even now demanding a declaration of war.

"If you believe that we should not enter a European war, you must support those of us who oppose such action. We cannot stop this trend alone. Some of your Representatives in Washington are already considering a declaration of war, but they are responsible to you for the action they take. Let them know how you feel about this. Speak to your friends and organize in your community. Nothing but a determined effort on the part of every one of us will prevent the disaster toward which our nation is now heading."

The *Nugget* said there was no basis to the report, but in Washington, D. C., yesterday Territorial Congressional Delegate Anthony Dimond said he had been informed that Russia was colonizing the island in a "big way."

The newspaper said it was informed that the wireless station would be used for year-round weather report broadcasts and pointed out that, while one or two families usually occupy Big Diomede in the winter, a small band of natives annually sets out from nearby Siberia to live on the island during the summer.

Big Diomede Island is one of three in a Bering Strait group. Little Diomede, with a population of about 150, and Fairway Rock are owned by the United States. Most Russians know them as the Gvozdef Islands, named after a Russian surveyor who explored the area in 1730.

It would be highly difficult but possible to build an air field on rocky, hilly Big Diomede. There is no vegetation on any of the islands, which are used by natives because of the excellent walrus hunting grounds. The Islands are free of surrounding ice only two months out of the year. Because of prevailing winter winds the ice remains smooth during most months and could easily be used for airplane landing purposes.

Russians Reported Active Near Alaska

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 16 1940

Nome, Alaska, June 15—Russians were reported building an air field and wireless station today on bleak Big Diomede Island, four miles from Little Diomede Island, on the American side of the international boundary.

The Nome *Daily Nugget* quoted a reliable source as saying a crew of twenty-five Russians and several Russian Eskimo families were hard at work constructing the air field.

There were conflicting reports that Russia was settling thousands of persons on the island, which is only twenty-five miles west of the Alaskan mainland and 150 miles northwest of Nome.

Newspaper Denies That

VON SPIEGEL SAYS HE WAS MISQUOTED

But Editor Of New Orleans Paper Defends Reporter's Accuracy

Nazi Consul Reported Saying Germany Would Not Forget U. S. Aid To Allies

[By the Associated Press]

Reading, Pa., Sunday, June 16. State Motor Police Sergeant Edward C. Sickel announced early today that two officials of the German-American Bund have been arrested "for questioning" and are being held on an open charge.

He identified the men as Wilhelm Kunze, 34, of New York, acting national leader of the organization, and Gustav Joseph Elmer, 49, of Hoboken, N. J., Bund secretary-treasurer.

JUN 16 1940

[By the Associated Press]

New Orleans, June 15—Nazi Germany's general consul in the South declared today that he was misquoted in a newspaper interview which made it seem that he was threatening the United States with trade reprisals because of American aid to the Allies.

Baron Edgar von Spiegel, in a statement today, denied that he made several of the statements attributed to him in an interview in the New Orleans *States* yesterday, and charged in addition that the reporter who wrote the story violated his confidence.

Paper Backs Reporter

A guard of a single policeman was placed at the consul's home on a twenty-hour basis yesterday shortly after the appearance of the interview, but no trouble had developed today.

James E. Crown, editor of the *States*, said in reply to the Baron's charges that "we have absolute confidence in our reporter and the veracity of his report," which included a statement that Germany "will not forget" American aid to the Allies.

After the story was published yesterday, von Spiegel, a former U-boat commander, said he had not been talking for publication on certain points, but at that time did not deny making the statements.

Breach Is Charged

Today, however, he denied specifically the quotation that the Nazis "will not forget," declaring it was a "free invention." He charged in addition that "I gave out no statement and he (the reporter) absolutely violated my confidence."

He explained that remarks about trade were predicated on the fact that the new Germany would have materials nearer home and would not of necessity be forced to trade in the Western Hemisphere.

"I want to make it clear that any loss of trade will not be because of ill feeling," he said.

U.S. IS TRACING REPORTS ABOUT ITALY'S CONSULS

New Investigation Covers Conduct of Diplomats in This Country.

JUN 16 1940

HULL ANNOUNCES INQUIRY

Disclosure Follows Rumors of Pro-Fascist Activity by Foreign Agents Here.

WASHINGTON, June 15 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull disclosed today that the Government was investigating reports bearing on the conduct of Italian consular officials in the United States.

The State Department chief made the disclosure at a press conference when he was asked for comment on the objection registered with him yesterday by the Italian Ambassador against reports that the consular officials were engaging in pro-Fascist activity.

The diplomat, Prince Ascanio Colonna, handed him a note, Mr. Hull said, which was similar in content to a statement which the Italian embassy subsequently gave to the press.

The press statement asserted that the consuls "have always strictly limited their activities to their legal consular functions" and have refrained from all political activity and "so-called un-American activities."

Withholds Inquiry Details.

The facts will show whether there is any truth to the reports about the consular officials, Mr. Hull declared.

He declined to say what agencies were conducting the inquiry.

He added that he would not go so far as to say how systematic and far-reaching the investigation would be. When asked to state whether German consulates also would be investigated, the secretary replied that to go into the whole field of subversive activities he would have to take in the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Dies committee on un-Americanism and therefore, might take in too much territory.

Takes Stand on Aliens.

ATLANTA, June 15 (A. P.).—A group of this city's business, civil and religious leaders declared today "we feel that there is grave danger of adopting toward aliens, non-conformists and minority groups attitudes which are more like those which prevail in the aggressor States than like those upon which America has stood."

In a statement signed by some thirty ministers, educators, civil workers and business men, the group appealed for preservation of civil rights despite the strain of preparations for national defense.

Nazi Consul Misquoted

NEW ORLEANS, June 15 (A. P.).—Nazi Germany's general consul in the south declared today that he was misquoted in a newspaper interview which made it seem that he was threatening the United States with trade reprisals because of American aid to the Allies.

Baron Edgar von Spiegel in a statement today denied that he made several of the statements attributed to him in an interview in the New Orleans States yesterday, and charged in addition that the reporter who wrote the story violated his confidence.

A guard of a single policeman was placed at the Consul's home on a twenty-four-hour basis yesterday shortly after the appearance of the interview, but no trouble had developed today.

James E. Crown, editor of the States, said in reply to the baron's charges that "we have absolute confidence in our reporter and the veracity of his report," which included a statement that Germany "will not forget" American aid to the Allies.

Bridges Urges Probe Of Tale Nazis Obtained Secret U. S. Bombsight

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Senator Bridges (Rep., N. H.) told the Senate today that President Roosevelt and Congress should investigate a report that Germany had acquired the secret American airplane bombsight.

"If this is true, then someone could be accused of treason or fifth-column activities," Bridges said.

Senator Hill (Dem., Ala.) asked Bridges the source of his information. Bridges replied that a national radio commentator had told of the German use of the instrument.

Senator Norris (Ind., Neb.) told the New Hampshire Senator he had listened to the same radio report and gained the impression that Germany had perfected a similar or identical bombsight.

SENATE VOTES TO FINGERPRINT 4,000,000 ALIENS

Washington, D. C., June 15 (AP).—Legislation requiring registration and fingerprinting of all aliens was passed by the Senate today.

The bill is designed to tighten federal laws at subversive elements. It now goes back to the House for consideration of numerous Senate amendments.

The measure would provide for deportation of certain aliens by amending the immigration laws.

Vote Is Unanimous.

The Senate passed the bill unanimously on a voice vote.

Senator Connally (Dem., Texas), said it contained some of the "most stringent provisions" ever written into law and was "aimed at communists and similar organizations." Under these provisions, Connally said, persons who advocate the "overthrow by force" of federal, state or municipal governments would face penalties of 10 years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

4,000,000 Aliens Affected.

The broad alien registration provision would apply within 30 days to all aliens now in the country, estimated to number 4,000,000. Aliens under 14 years need not be fingerprinted until they reach 14.

ITALIAN NAMES DISPLACED

Rome Street Becomes Roosevelt Drive in Louisiana Town

BOSSIER CITY, La., June 15 (AP)—Three streets in this little town have new unofficial names as the result of anti-Italian sentiment.

Residents of Rome Street awoke to find they lived on "Roosevelt Drive"; those on Anthony Street are now on "Weygand Street"; and Modica Street, named for the Italian-born owner of the subdivision, became "Jefferson Place."

Boards bearing the new names were nailed over the old signs by unknown persons at night. Unmarked Mussolini Street was not renamed.

Reich Asked to Seek Wodehouse

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 (AP)—Wesley Stout, editor of The Saturday Evening Post, said today he had signed an appeal to the German Chargé d'Affaires at Washington to seek the release or whereabouts of P. G. Wodehouse, British author. Mr. Wodehouse was last reported at Le Touquet, France, where he had a home, when the German Army occupied that section.

TO GIVE AMBULANCE FUND

Yankee Division Would Send Several, With Drivers, to France

BOSTON, June 15 (AP)—Austin Appleby, national commander of the Yankee Division Association, announced today a campaign for funds for several ambulances for the American Field Service in France.

Mr. Appleby said several division members had volunteered to drive the ambulances, which would bear the inscription "Yankee Division Association."

The division served in France during the World War.

Army Gets "Lightning" Earth-Boring Machines

Takes Delivery Of First Three Of Devices That Drill 3-Foot Hole In Three Minutes

Chicago, June 15 (AP)—The United States Army has taken delivery of the first three of an order for "lightning" earth-boring machines suitable for offensive and defensive use in *Blitzkrieg* tactics, the Buda Company of suburban Harvey announced today.

The borers, powered by a four-cylinder forty horsepower, water-cooled engine and mounted on an automobile chassis, are capable of drilling a hole twenty inches in diameter and six feet deep in three minutes through soil and soft rock, said R. C. Mangan, vice-president.

They can operate at any angle up to 45 degrees and can bore holes from twelve to forty-two inches in diameter and down to fifty feet in depth.

JUN 16 1940

ARMY CALLS 5,000 OF RESERVE CORPS

Lieutenants, Out of Colleges, Will Report July 1 to Take Command of Recruits

SHORT-TERM VOLUNTEERS

Extensions Are Provided at End of 6 Months' or Year's Service in Training Troops

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The War Department is preparing to order 4,000 to 5,000 additional reserve officers to active duty on short notice, as a part of the Army's rapid expansion.

A large proportion of those to be summoned to command troops will receive orders next week to report July 1 or soon thereafter, officials said.

All are volunteers, and will serve for periods of six months or a year each, with possible extensions. Most are expected to be youthful first and second lieutenants, recent graduates of College Reserve Officer Training Corps.

The $1,823,000,000 War Department Appropriation Bill which President Roosevelt signed yesterday carried funds for active duty for 4,358 temporary officers, aside from new pilots to be trained by the Air Corps.

The additional officers are needed chiefly to train recruits as the Army is enlarged to its full authorized peace strength of 280,000. A further enlargement by 95,000 men, provided in the latest supplementary estimates, will require even larger numbers of temporary officers.

Reservists in most demand are R. O. T. C.-trained lieutenants, who will command platoons of twenty-seven men or fewer.

Of about 103,000 qualified, commissioner reservists, thousands already have filed applications for active duty, officials said.

Urges Compulsory Military Training

Lieutenant Governor Of New York Also Wants Congress To Remain In Session

New York, June 15 (AP)—Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, speaking in a civil service day program at the New York World's Fair, today advocated immediate institution of universal compulsory military training, and urged that Congress remain in session through "this critical period."

While emphasizing the importance of watching groups "implanting here the doctrines of the totalitarian states," Poletti added, "We have an equal responsibility to see that no one of foreign birth or antecedents is placed under suspicion merely because of his racial origin."

SIGNS LATIN-AMERICAN BILL

Roosevelt Opens U. S. Shipyards To Southern Republics

Washington, June 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today legislation throwing open Federal arsenals and United States shipyards to Latin-American republics for construction and purchase of naval vessels and war material.

JUN 16 1940

Transactions must be on a cash basis.

WALLACE SEES WORLD DIVIDED IF REICH WINS

JUN 16 1940

4 Big Spheres of Influence to Result; Hitler Viewing West as Happy Hunting Ground

BENNINGTON, Vt., June 15 (AP).—Secretary Wallace predicted today that a German victory in Europe probably would result in division of the world into four great spheres of economic and political influence.

He listed them, in the order of their power, as follows: German-controlled areas of Europe and Africa, plus Asiatic teritories which once were British and French colonies; North and South America, with possibly Australia and New Zealand included; Russia; and Japan.

400 MILLION SLAVES.

"If Germany wins," he said in a speech at Bennington College, "she

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will have the complete resources of the European and African Continents and a slave population of 400 million people."

The Secretary declared Hitler looked upon the Western Hemisphere as Germany's "eventual happy hunting ground."

To meet the German threat, the Secretary said "the magnetic current of American goodwill, good trade, understanding, culture, language and travel should run more largely north and south rather than east and west."

LATIN AMERICA—CULTURE.

The Secretary urged his listeners to become aware of the natural resources of this hemisphere, means for conservation, and to acquaint themselves with either Spanish or Portuguese and the culture of Latin America.

"I hope the day will come when college graduates will know as much about the lives of Simon Bolivar, San Martin, Santander, Hidalgo, Juarez, Sucre and Cardenas as they do about the lives of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"I trust the college students of the future will know as much about Cervantes as they do about Shakespeare."

JUN 16 1940

FINNS PAY ON DEBT DESPITE U. S. OFFER

Lay War Remittance on the Line and Keep Record.

WASHINGTON, June 15 (A. P.).—Finland laid her annual war debt payment on the line at the Treasury today, keeping her record of remittances unbroken despite action by Congress yesterday to relieve her of the obligation for a ten-year period.

Hjalmar J. Procope, Minister of the small nation which lost heavily in resources during its war with Russia, handed a check for the $159,398 installment to Herbert E. Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Procope called attention to the swift action yesterday by both House and Senate in approving a resolution which would permit Finland to postpone the payment. He noted with deep gratitude, he said, "the new sign of friendship and understanding for my country."

"However, as things stand at present and under existing conditions," he added, "I have to hand you this check."

While the resolution had been passed by both houses, President Roosevelt, so far as was known, had not signed it at the time the payment was made.

The Finnish Minister said when he handed the check over that it was dated June 12, three days prior to the action by Congress. He added, however, that "in due course, I shall inform my Government of the resolution." This left the way open for future acceptance of the moratorium offer by the Finns, should they wish to delay payments.

The war debt installments of thirteen other European countries became due today, but only Hungary attempted to meet her obligation. She paid $9,828.16 on a total of $37,410.66 due.

State Department Feels No Fears About Bullitt

Washington, June 15 (AP)—The State Department said today that it last heard from William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France, on Thursday night, but that no apprehension was felt for his safety.

A department official explained that communication between this country and Paris was cut off and added that he did not know when it would be resumed.

The final communication with the Ambassador to France was at 11 P. M. (Paris time), Thursday, when Bullitt telephoned Anthony J. D. Biddle, Ambassador to Poland, at Tours, France.

JUN 16 1940

Envoy Bullitt's Nephew To Drive War Ambulance

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 15 (A. P.).—Thomas Walker Bullitt of Louisville, Ky., a nephew of William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, announced his intention of leaving for France to drive an ambulance as soon as he receives his degree from Harvard Law School next week.

JUN 16 1940

U. S. Notifies Nations Of Washington's Sailing

Tells Belligerents No Molestation By Air, Navy Or Troops Is Expected

Washington, June 15 (AP)—The United States notified belligerent governments today that she expects "no interruption or molestation by air, naval or military forces" of the American steamship Washington homeward bound from Europe with American war refugees.

The Washington sailed from Galway, Ireland, for New York this morning with 2,442 persons abroad—1,872 passengers and 570 crew members.

The State Department said that all belligerents had been informed of the purpose of the voyage, the fact that the unarmed vessel carried no cargo taken aboard in Europe, and the approximate course it will follow.

TRENTON,N.J.,JUNE 15-(AP)-HENRY V.ANTHIEL, JR., 27, REPORTED KILLED IN A FINNISH AIRLINER EXPLOSION, HAD BEEN IN THE UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC SERVICE SINCE 1934 WHEN HE WAS ONE OF 24 PERSONS SELECTED TO ACCOMPANY WILLIAM C.BULLITT, THE UNITED STATES' FIRST AMBASSADOR TO THE SOVIET UNION, TO MOSCOW.

WHEN THE RUSSO-FINNISH WAR BROKE OUT ANTHIEL WAS TRANSFERRED FROM HIS CLERICAL POST IN MOSCOW TO THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT HELSINKI.

SON OF A TRENTON SILK MERCHANT, ANTHIEL WAS A GRADUATE OF TRENTON HIGH SCHOOL AND ATTENDED RUTGERS UNIVERSITY. HE WAS A YOUNGER BROTHER OF GEORGE ANTHIEL, PIANIST AND MODERNIST COMPOSER.

THE ANTHIEL FAMILY WAS NOT AVAILABLE.

JUN 16 1940

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WASHINGTON,JUNE 15-(AP)-SECRETARY HULL SAID TODAY THAT NO DECISION HAD BEEN REACHED ON SENDING THE LINER MANHATTAN BACK TO EUROPE TO TAKE HOME MORE AMERICAN REFUGEES.

JUN 16 1940

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FOLO GALWAY--S.S.WASHINGTON

JUN 16 1940

NEW YORK,JUNE 15-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE UNITED STATES LINES SAID TODAY THEY HAD RECEIVED NO INSTRUCTIONS FROM WASHINGTO TO SEND THE LINER MANHATTAN BACK TO EUROPE TO RETURN AMERICAN REFUGEES FROM

PARIS.

THE MANHATTAN IS TEMPORARILY LAID UP FOR RECONDITIONING, IT WAS SAID. WITH ONLY A SKELETON CREW ABOARD, AND THE FURNITURE STACKED.

THE MANHATTAN DOCKED HERE MONDAY WITH MORE THAN 1,900 WAR REFUGEES FROM ITALY.

KIMBOUR

LITHUANIAN

JUN 16 1940

BERLIN, JUNE 15--(AP)--(BY RADIO)--AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS SAID TONIGHT GERMANY HAD "NOT YET DEFINED ITS ATTITUDE" IN REGARD TO SOVIET RUSSIA'S ACQUISITION OF "FREE PASSAGE FOR RED ARMY TROOPS IN LITHUANIA.

VERDUN SEPARATE

JUN 16 1940

BERLIN, JUNE 15--(AP)--GERMAN MILITARY SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT CAPTURE OF HEAVILY FORTIFIED VERDUN HAD CAUSED COLLAPSE OF "THE MOST FAMOUS WORLD WONDER OF OUR DAY"--FRANCE'S MAGINOT LINE.

THIS WAS THE GERMAN MILITARY ACCOUNT OF THE FALL OF VERDUN, AND THE POSITION OF THE FLANKED FRENCH FORTS:

"TO RAISE THE NAZI WAR FLAG OVER THE CITADEL OF VERDUN, GERMAN TROOPS HAD TO FIGHT THROUGH A LINE OF OUTER FORTS.. TWO OF THESE FORTS AT VAUX (FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF VERDUN) WERE STORMED AND TAKEN IN THE FORE-NOON. OTHER TROOPS COMING FROM THE NORTH AND WEST TOOK DEAD MAN'S RIDGE, OVERLOOKING VERDUN, YESTERDAY.

"NOW VERDUN HAS FALLEN.

"CRUSHING BOMBARDMENT, PARTICULARLY FROM BOMING PLANES, APPARENTLY HAD THE SAME PARALYZING EFFECT ON THE MAGINOT LINE AS THEY DID ON DEFENSES IN BELGIUM, WHICH WERE PATTERNED AFTER IT.

"GERMAN TROOPS STORMED IN WHILE SWARMS OF STUKAS DIVED ATTACK, AND ARTILLERY OF ALL CALIBER RAINED SHELLS ON THE FORTS AND PILLBOXES HOUR AFTER HOUR.

"IN THE WORLD WAR VERDUN WAS THE NORTHERN CORNER OF A FORTIFIED LINE ESTABLISHED AGAINST XXXXX GERMANY WHICH THEN WAS OF THE SAME IMPORTANCE AS THE MAGINOT LINE TODAY. WHEN MAGINOT BUILT THE FORTIFIED LINE BEARING HIS NAME, OLD FORTRESSES FROM BELFORT TO VERDUN WERE TO FORM A STRONG SECOND DEFENSE.

"VERDUN WAS GIVEN AN IMPORTANT ROLE TO PROTECT THE FLANK OF THE MAGINOT LINE AGAINST POSSIBLE GERMAN ADVANCE THROUGH BELGIUM. THE OLD FORTRESS WAS THEREFORE RENOVATED AND MODERNIZED AT GREAT COST.

"NOW THE MAGINOT LINE HAS BEEN BREACHED SOUTH OF SAAR-BRUECKEN ON A BROAD FRONT. THE FORTRESSES OF METZ, TOUL AND BELFORT ARE EXPOSED TO ENCIRCLEMENT, AND THERE EXISTS THE POSSIBILITY OF GETTING AT THE FRENCH RHINE FRONT FROM THE BACK AND ROLLING IT UP.

"THUS FRANCE'S ENTIRE WESTERN FORTIFICATION--MOST FAMOUS WORLD WONDER OF OUR DAY--COLLAPSES.

"CONQUERING BY AN AUDACIOUS 'COUP DE MAIN' DASH--EVEN IF SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY AND DIVE BOMBERS--WAS ONLY POSSIBLE IF THE GARRISON (OF THE FORT) WAS EXTREMELY WEAKENED OR MORALLY SO SHAKEN THAT IT COULD NOT RESIST."

THE WAR TODAY

BY BENIFF-MACKENZIE

IT PASSETH UNDERSTANDING HOW ALLIED GENERALISSIMO WEYGAND WAS ABLE TO KEEP HIS WEARY, RETREATING ARMY ON ITS FEET THROUGH ANOTHER NIGHT AFTER NINE DAYS OF CEASELESS FIGHTING.

JUN 16 1940

STILL THEY BATTLED ON THIS MORNING IN REAR-GUARD ACTIONS--TERRIBLY OUTNUMBERED, AND SO DOG-TIRED--WHILE WEYGAND SOUGHT ANOTHER LINE WHERE HE COULD REORGANIZE FOR FURTHER DEFENSE.

SURELY IT ISN'T PHYSICAL ENDURANCE THAT IS KEEPING THOSE POILUS GOING. IT IS THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE--THE THOUGHT OF THE SEALS OF EMPIRE WHICH THEY CARRY IN THEIR BLOOD-STAINED KITBAGS.

THE NAZIS CONTINUED TO SMASH AGAINST BOTH WINGS OF THE ALLIED LINE, AND THE FRENCH THIS MORNING SAID THAT THE INVADERS HAD DRIVEN TO POINTS TWENTY MILES SOUTH OF PARIS, ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CAPITAL.

THUS THE DANGER OF ENVELOPMENT OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES INCREASED, AND THE TURNING MOVEMENT AGAINST THE UPPER END OF THE MAGINOT LINE WENT ON.

IT WAS A GRIM OUTLOOK FOR THE FRENCH. LET'S JUST SAY THAT THEY ARE IN ABOUT AS TOUGH A SPOT AS ONE COULD IMAGINE, BUT THAT TOMORROW IS ANOTHER DAY.

AT THIS POINT THERE WAS PLACED BEFORE ME A BULLETIN FROM LONDON, SAYING REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) REPORTED THAT ALLIED ARMY LEADERS IN FRANCE HAVE TAKEN "STRATEGIC DECISIONS OF GREAT MOMENT" AND THAT "THE NEXT 24 HOURS ARE LIKELY TO SHOW WHAT THESE ARE."

THERE IS NO INDICATION OF WHAT THIS MEANS. MAYBE IT PRESAGES GOOD NEWS AND MAYBE BAD, FROM THE ALLIED VIEWPOINT. I MENTION IT

30.24-3013

PARTLY TO SHOW THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH AFFAIRS ARE BEING CONDUCTED IN A CONSIDERED MANNER, WITHOUT PANIC. AND WHILE THERE'S LIFE THERE'S ALWAYS SOME HOPE.

ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT HE HAS FRANCE AT THE POINT OF CAPITULATION, HITLER ALREADY IS PREPARING ACTIVELY FOR HIS PROJECTED ASSAULT ON BRITAIN.

JUN 16 1940

THE CRUSHING OF ENGLAND REPRESENTS AN ALL-CONSUMING AMBITION AND HAS BEEN HIS PARAMOUNT AIM EVER SINCE THE WAR BEGAN. THE DEFEAT OF FRANCE RANKED AS OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE BUT IT HAS TO BE ACHIEVED TO PAVE THE WAY FOR THE GRAND COUP.

THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN IS IMPELLED BY TWO THINGS IN HIS EAGERNESS TO GET AT BRITAIN. THE FIRST IS HIS DESIRE TO DESTROY THE VAST POLITICO-ECONOMIC INFLUENCE OF THIS "POLICEMAN OF EUROPE" TO MAKE WAY FOR GERMAN DOMINATION. THE OTHER IS SAID TO BE A BITTER HATRED OF THE ENGLISH.

IF HITLER PURSUES HIS IDEA OF ACTUALLY INVADING ENGLAND WITH TROOPS HE WILL BE UNDERTAKING A FEAT WHICH AT THE BEST WOULD BE EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS. HOWEVER, AFTER THE WAY IN WHICH HE HAS OVERRUN A LARGE PORTION OF EUROPE IN A FEW WEEKS OF FIGHTING TIME, THERE AREN'T MANY OBSERVERS WHO WOULD WANT TO GAMBLE THEIR LIVES THAT HE HASN'T SOME CHANCE OF SUCCESS.

SUCH AD ADVENTURE CALLS FOR A GREAT DEAL OF PREPARATION. THE GERMAN POSITION IN FLANDERS AND ALONG THE CHANNEL COAST WOULD HAVE TO BE THOROUGHLY CONSOLIDATED. THE CHANNEL PORTS--DESTROYED DURING THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS--SHOULD BE REBUILT AND GOT READY FOR TRANSPORTS.

30.24-3013

ONE WOULD THINK HITLER'S LOGICAL PROCEDURE WOULD BE NOT TO ATTEMPT AN INVASION AT ONCE, BUT TO DEVOTE HIS ENERGY TO TRYING TO DESTROY ENGLISH INDUSTRY AND SHIPPING BY BOMBING, AND THUS TO STARVE THE LITTLE ISLAND INTO SUBMISSION. THE GREAT MAJORITY OF BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLIES ARE IMPORTED, OF COURSE.

HITLER MAY TAKE THAT LINE. HOWEVER, THERE ARE CONSIDERATIONS THAT MIGHT PERSUADE HIM TO MAKE ANOTHER OF HIS LONG-SHOT GAMBLES WHICH HAVE BEEN COMING OFF WITH SUCH REGULARITY.

THERE ARE TWO REASONS WHY THE FUEHRER MIGHT WANT TO STRIKE QUICKLY. ONE IS THAT ENGLAND IS STILL SUFFERING FROM THE FLANDERS UPHEAVAL. THE OTHER IS THAT MATERIAL HELP FROM AMERICA IS INCREASING RAPIDLY AND THE BRITISH HOME DEFENSE WILL IMPROVE STEADILY.

IT IS A FAIR GUESS THAT MUSSOLINI ENTERS LARGELY INTO HITLER'S STRATEGY FOR THIS ATTEMPT TO TEAR APART THE BRITISH EMPIRE. ONE THING WHICH CERTAINLY WOULD TEND TO BLOCK ANY SCHEME OF INVASION WOULD BE THE PRESENCE IN HOME WATERS OF THE BULK OF THE BRITISH NAVY. UNFORTUNATELY FOR ENGLAND, SHE IS FORCED TO KEEP A HUGE FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN TO TAKE CARE OF HITLER'S ALLY.

IT WILL BE MUSSOLINI'S BUSINESS TO KEEP THAT FLEET BUSY WHILE HITLER IS EMULATING JULIUS CAESAR AND WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. THAT MIGHT NOT BE SO DIFFICULT IF THE FRENCH SHOULD HAVE TO SURRENDER THEIR SHIPS TO THE GERMANS.

JUN 16 1940

WE HAVE HEARD A GOOD DEAL ABOUT THE FRENCH AND BRITISH NAVIES SAILING AWAY TO OTHER WATERS AND CARRYING ON THE FIGHT, IF THE HOMELANDS SHOULD HAVE TO CAPITULATE. I MUST SAY, HOWEVER, THAT WHEN ONE SITS DOWN AND THINKS THE THING OUT IN COLD TERMS, THE IDEA

BEGINS TO SHOW WEAK SPOTS.

SUPPOSE FRANCE SHOULD HAVE TO SURRENDER BECAUSE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF HER ARMIES, BUT REFUSED TO TURN OVER THE NAVY. YOU AND I KNOW PERFECTLY WELL THAT THE NAZIS WOULD THREATEN A PENALTY WHICH WOULD LEAVE THE FRENCH LITTLE CHOICE BUT TO ACQUIESCE.

AND I'M NOT SURE THAT WE SHOULDN'T HAVE EXACTLY THE SAME POSITION IF HITLER SHOULD SUCCEED AGAINST ENGLAND.

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MEXICO CITY, JUNE 15,(AP)-- [redacted] DEFEAT OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT WOULD BE A SEVERE SETBACK TO THE WORLD LABOR MOVEMENT, FERNEZ LEIROZ, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFEDERATION OF ARGENTINE WORKERS SAID HERE TODAY.

ADDRESSING THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN WORKERS FEDERATION, LEIROZ SKEEZ DECLARED:

"THE SOONER FRANCE AND ENGLAND SUCCUMB, THE SOONER WILL BEGIN THE WORLD REVOLUTION WHICH NOW WILL NOT BE THAT OF NX THE WORKERS BUT OF HITLER."

JUN 16 1940

VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, HEAD OF THE MEXICAN LABOR MOVEMENT, CONCURRED WITH LEIROZ THAT DEFEAT FOR THE ALLIES WOULD BE CONTRARY TO THE INTEREST OF THE WORLD'S WORKERS-

AND DECLARED THAT PAN-AMERICAN LABOR APPARENTLY HAD LITTLE TO EXPECT FROM NAZISM, COMMUNISM OR FASCISM.

BOTH SPEAKERS SAID THAT NAZI-FASCIST "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITIES IN THIS HEMISPHERE COULD BE CRUSHED BY AN ALERT, UNITED LABOR MOVEMENT.

"THE TACTIC FOR DESTROYING FASCISM MUST BE ATTACK --NOT DEFENSE," TOLEDANO DECLARED. "OUR POLICY MUST BE THE UNITY OF OUR PEOPLES AND GOVERNMENTS FOR THE ATTACK AGAINST THE ENEMY FASCISM."

JUN 16 1940

LEIROZ SAID THAT SOVIET RUSSIA HAD CONFUSED THE WORLD LABOR FRONT BY ITS PACT WITH GERMANY.

"A YEAR AGO," HE SAID, "THERE EXISTED A COMMON FRONT OF WORKERS AGAINST NAZISM. THE POLITICAL CHANGE OF THE U.S.S.R. BROKE THIS FRONT. RUSSIA COULD HAVE TURNED THE KEY ON BARBARISM BY UNITING WITH FRANCE AND ENGLAND FROM THE START OF THE WAR."

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30.24-3015

REYNAUD RESIGNS, PETAIN PREMIER

FRENCH CABINET FALLS; MARSHAL MADE PREMIER, WEYGAND DEFENSE AIDE

Shakeup Comes As Nazis, 2,000,000 Strong, Streak Toward Swiss Border — One Spear Drives Far South, 100 Miles East Of Tours

JUN 17 1940

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 16—The Italian radio broadcast a "rumor" tonight that Paul Reynaud, resigned Premier of France "is about to sail for the United States." The broadcast was heard in New York by CBS.

JUN 17 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Bordeaux, June 16—France, in the deadliest peril of her life as a nation, chose 84-year-old Marshal Henri Philippe Petain as Premier tonight.

The Paul Reynaud Government is gone, fallen in the face of the awesome decision, which must soon be made, whether France can longer resist on her own soil the pell-mell legions of Nazi Germany.

Those legions pressed farther and farther toward the south of France tonight, with more than 2,000,000 men thrusting across the countryside, virtually from the sea to the Swiss border.

[Editor's Note—This appears to confirm a dispatch from Basel, Switzerland, that the Maginot Line has been virtually abandoned.]

Churchill Takes Hand

The fall of the Reynaud Cabinet, after an almost continual series of conferences which lasted late into the night, followed discussion of an apparently urgent message from Winston Churchill, Britain's Prime Minister.

That Churchill himself might be in France was indicated.

Reynaud was said to have escaped narrowly a German bombing raid on an unidentified town as he traveled to interview Churchill in an interim between the French Cabinet sessions.

Whether Reynaud and Churchill met was not disclosed.

Nature Of Message Secret

The nature of Churchill's message was secret, but it was portrayed as of the greatest importance.

Whether France will decide to yield her soil to the invader, for the time being, perhaps to continue the struggle from elsewhere, apparently hinged on the Churchill message and on the Cabinet's long and weighty discussion of President Roosevelt's offer of material aid from the United States, short of American military participation.

Just before turning the Government over to Petain, Reynaud did confer with Sir Ronald Campbell, British Ambassador, and Brig. Gen. Edward Louis Spears.

Interview Held Important

JUN 17 1940

The interview with Spears was described as extremely important for the future cooperation of the Allies.

Indicative of the British temper was an official statement issued in London, breathing defiance at Adolf Hitler and his Nazi forces and declaring that Britain was in this war to a finish.

It is recalled that Spears recently bore to Reynaud a proposal by a group of French deputies and British members of Parliament that Parliament and the French legislative body unite in a joint session.

Chautemps Is Vice-Premier

Petain chose former Premier Camille Chautemps as Vice-Premier and designated Generalissimo Maxime Weygand Minister of National Defense.

Weygand, who was called to head the French armies after the first German break-through near Sedan in May, presumably would remain as director of the armed forces from his new position.

Petain chose Paul Baudoin, Reynaud's Assistant Foreign Minister, as Foreign Minister; Gen. Louis Colson as War Minister; Admiral Jean Darlan as Navy Minister, and Gen. Bertrand Pujo, formerly president of Air France, as Air Minister. All are newcomers to the Cabinet, but several of Reynaud's Ministers were retained in other positions.

Former Premiers Pierre Laval, Georges Bonnet and Pierre Flandin, mentioned at first as Cabinet choice, did not accept posts in the new lineup.

Reynaud Took Over March 21

Reynaud, who became Premier in a sudden overthrow of Edourad Daladier, took over the French Government on March 21, as the war was emerging from its winter stalemate.

In successive broadcasts he had been forced to announce to the French people some of the greatest reverses in their history, including the fateful Norwegian campaign, the defeat at Sedan, the capitulation of King Leopold of Belgium, and the abandonment of Paris to the Germans. He was a prime mover in agitating for an active war.

Meanwhile, the military situation of France grew constantly more threatening.

A Government communique said the Germans had pushed south of the plateau of Langres into the region north of Dijon and the Saone above Gray.

It said Nazi advanced elements had passed Auxerre, deep in central France, heading toward Clamency and Avalon.

It reported French movements "in accordance with orders" (apparently a retreat) in Alsace and Lorraine.

Depth Of Nazi Penetration

Indicative of the great depth of German penetration, at least by advance units, Dijon is 175 miles southeast of Paris, it and Gray being near the Swiss border; and Auxerre is 100 miles from Paris in a more southerly direction.

West of Paris, French counter-attacks were said to be holding the Germans.

One hundred and fifty divisions, French military spokesmen said, or 2,000,000 men, were behind the full German drive east of Paris and already were penetrating a new line of defense running from the Belfort fortress, near the Swiss border, to the Langres plateau, Troyes and the Loire river.

Tonight the War Ministry spokesman said the general situation was "most grave."

A communique, issued after a brief morning Cabinet session, said the United States Government "declares itself resolved to develop assistance to the full extent of its resources to the exclusion, for the moment, it is understood, of any declaration of war against Germany."

Decision Up To Congress

"It is, in effect," the communique added, "for Congress to take any such decision under the terms of the American Constitution."

Thus, the communique went on, it was necessary for the Cabinet to discuss further "in the light of information in its possession on the whole diplomatic and military situation, to what extent this reply of the American Government is such as to permit France to continue the struggle on its own territory under conditions which can usefully serve the common cause of the democracies."

The high command's earlier communique said the Nazis were throwing fresh reserves into the battle and making violent attacks over the Langres plateau, which extends through the Cote d'Or north from Dijon toward Chaumont, where Gen. John J. Pershing had his headquarters during the World War.

Push Beyond Chaumont

The Nazis, the communique admitted, had pushed armored reconnaissance elements beyond Chaumont in the advance from the northwest and had reached the region of Gray.

The military spokesman said there were no important developments on the west flank between Evreux and Chartres, south of the Seine, apparently where a new line has been established. This was not because of French resistance, he said, but because the Germans had weakened their lines there by leaving units behind in Paris.

The French radio said the German attack in Champagne was powerful and had broken through the French positions at Chateau-Thierry and on Montagne de Rheims. It was from this point that the Germans advanced.

Reynaud Sees British Envoy

After an earlier meeting, Reynaud received Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, British Ambassador to France, and Brig. Gen. Edward Louis Spears, a member of the British Parliament.

Reynaud's interview with Spears was said to be of the greatest importance for future co-operation between the Allies. It was recalled that Spears was received by Reynaud recently when he bore a proposal in the name of the Anglo-French Parliamentary group of French Deputies and British House of Commons members that they unite and hold a joint meeting.

At 11 o'clock last night the Cabinet still was meeting.

[From several sources came reports that the fate of the French Navy was

one of the chief factors in the decision to fight or surrender. As an independent force or as an adjunct of the British Navy it could still fight. As German booty it could seriously offset the British naval strength.]

Early yesterday, the French government announced that it was considering whether the reply of the United States to France's appeal for aid would "permit France to continue the struggle on her own territory."

After hearing President Roosevelt's reply read, the ministers adjourned almost at once, and it was announced that Premier Reynaud had left "for a city" where he would confer with Prime Minister Churchill.

[President Roosevelt said in a message ot M. Reynaud that the United States would "redouble its efforts" to help the Allies so long as they resisted the Germans, but stated that his answer carried "no implication of military commitments."]

A communique issued after the brief morning meeting of the Cabinet said an afternoon session would be held to examine the question of going on with the fight, in the light of the whole military and diplomatic situation, and particularly Mr. Roosevelt's reply.

Congress Role Recognized

"The government of the United States," the communique said, "declares itself resolved to develop assistance to the full extent of its resources to the exclusion for the moment, it is understood, of any declaration of war against Germany. It is, in fact, for Congress to take any such decision under the terms of the American Constitution."

The Cabinet added that it must examine, "in the light of information in its possession on the whole diplomatic and military situation, to what extent this reply the American government is such as to permit France to continue the struggle on its own territory under conditions which can usefully serve the common cause of the democracies."

Gen. Weygand, the Allied Generalissimo, attended the meeting and conferred afterward with Premier Reynaud and President Albert Lebrun. Before leaving Bordeaux, Reynaud saw also the President of the French Senate, Jules Jeanneney; the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Edouard Herriot, and the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell.

Crowds thronged the streets surrounding the building where the Ministers met, closely guarded by troops. As the Ministers left the building they were given a spontaneous cheer. The crowds paid little attention to the dull thud of what was either distant bombing or heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Bordeaux, whose population normally is some 500,000, is thronged with more than 1,000,000. Most of the newcomers arrived within the last four days. There is not a bed to be had. Most members of The Associated Press staff, who came here with the government, slept curled up in the cars in which they have been eraveling constantly since Paris was abandoned. Food is plentiful, with lobster, roast beef and good Bordeaux wine still to be had.

JUN 17 1940

Nazi Thrust Is Broad

BORDEAUX, June 16 (AP).—The French high command communique announced tonight that the Germans had crossed the Seine at Melun and Fontainbleau, just south of Paris, and had struck deep into central France, passing Auxerre, only 125 miles east of Tours, for a few days the capital of France after the evacuation of Paris.

The advance elements of this thrust were headed toward Clamency and Avalon, about twenty miles farther south, and were said to have crossed the Yonne River. The German eqort to cut off the line of retreat from the Maginot Line thus represented a broad thrust.

However, in Alsace and Lorraine the Maginot Line troops were declared to have excuted their orders, which was presumed to mean they had succeeded in withdrawing.

Nazi Bomber Just Misses CatchingReynaud inRaid

38 Killed, 60 Wounded at Village Where Staff Met

BORDEAUX, France, June 16 (AP).—Premier Paul Reynaud narrowly escaped a German bombing today when German planes raided a town he had just left and inflicted casualties on the civilian population and on military members of his personal suite.

JUN 17 1940

Gen. De Gaulle, head of the Military Cabinet, organized relief work and expressed Reynaud's sympathy to the wounded.

The bombing came as Reynaud was traveling to interview Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, between a series of French Cabinet meetings today and before Reynaud turned over his portfolio as French Premier.

[The casualties included thirty-eight killed and sixty wounded, The United Press reported.]

JUN 17 1940

"Desperate Situation," Is Reaction In Berlin

Berlin, *Monday*, June 17 (AP)—Reconstruction of the French Government occasioned no official comment in Berlin today, but the informal opinion was expressed that it is "a manifestation of France's desperate situation."

"One government or another in France does not make any difference at this stage. Our job remains to destroy the enemy's military force."

France In Dire Emergency Turns To Post-War Heroes

[By the Associated Press]

Political complexion of the new French Cabinet remains somewhat obscure, but it apparently is to be run by that elderly group of professional military men to whom France has turned more and more as her peril from Germany increased.

Premier Petain's record is well known. He has been one of France's stanchest defenders and has had vast experience in war, government and diplomatic activities.

War Minister Is Old Fighter

Defense Minister Gen. Maxime Weygand is another old soldier, called from the Near East after the first German successes against France and recently famed for the stubborn defense system which he devised hastily as the battle of Flanders drew to its close.

JUN 17 1940

Gen. Louis Colson, a third French warrior, is Minister of War, and Admiral Jean Darlan, a naval counterpart of these old soldiers, heads the newly combined Ministry of Navy and Merchant Marine.

Foreign Minister Paul Baudoin was secretary of the administrative staff of the Economic Warfare Committee in the earlier days of the war, and ten days ago was chosen Assistant Foreign Minister when Paul Reynaud reorganized the Cabinet. He is president of the Bank of Indo-China.

Charles Pomaret, shifting from the Labor to the Interior Ministry, is a member of the Socialist and Republican Union party, as is Louis Oscar Frossard, retained as Minister of Public Works.

Marcel Bouthillier, retained as Finance Minister, was long the right-hand man of Reynaud when Reynaud was in the Finance Ministry. He is a technician rather than a politician.

Colonial Minister Albert Riviere is a Socialist.

Political attitudes of the other members were not at once clear.

JUN 17 1940

New Cabinet

[By the Associated Press]

Bordeaux, June 16—*Here is the new French Cabinet lineup as completed tonight after several changes:*

PREMIER—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain.

VICE-PREMIER—Camille Chautemps, a former Premier.

NATIONAL DEFENSE — Generalissimo Maxime Weygand.

MINISTER OF WAR—Gen. Louis Colson, chief of the army general staff.

MINISTER OF NAVY AND MERCHANT MARINE COMBINED—Jean Darlan, commander of all naval forces.

MINISTER OF AIR—Gen. Bertrand Pujo, former head of Air France.

FOREIGN MINISTER—Paul Baudoin, former Assistant to Foreign Minister.

MINISTER OF INTERIOR—Charles Pomaret, Minister of Labor under Reynaud.

MINISTER OF FINANCE—Marcel Bouthillier, retained, same position under Reynaud.

MINISTER OF COLONIES—Albert Riviere, Minister of Pensions in the Raynaud and Blum cabinets.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—Louis Oscar Frossard, retained, same position under Reynaud.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION—Professor Ribaud (first name not given but described as a professor at the Sorbonne).

MINISTER OF LABOR—Andre Fevier, Under Secretary of Information Minister in Reynaud Cabinet.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE—Albert Chicery, Minister of Commerce in Reynaud Cabinet.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE—Frenecourt. (First name not given.)

MINISTER OF WAR VETERANS—Jean Ybarnegaray.

UNDER SECRETARIES—Alibert (first name not given), Assistant to the President, and Robert Schumann, in charge of refugee work.

Former Premiers Pierre Laval, Georges Bonnet and Pierre-Etienne Flandin, mentioned at first as Cabinet choices, did not accept posts in the new line-up.

Several Ministries, such as Information, Blockade and Communications, were not filled at once.

The names given were supplied in dispatches that the Associated Press Bordeaux bureau broadcast on the French Government radio and that were received in New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Took Reins March 21

Paul Reynaud, who became France's Premier through a sudden overthrow of Edouard Daladier, took over the French government on March 21, as the war was emerging from its winter stalemate. In successive broadcasts, he had been forced to announce to the French people some of the greatest reverses in their history, including the fateful Norwegian campaign, the defeat at Sedan, the capitulation of King Leopold III of Belgium and the abandonment of Paris to the Germans. He was a prime mover in agitating for an active war.

[Direct word of the French Cabinet change was sent by The Associated Press bureau at Bordeaux via the French government radio, Mondial. It was intercepted in New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System, which telephoned it to the New York cable desk of The Associated Press. A subsequent similar message, relating certain changes in the first Cabinet announcement, was intercepted and relayed by the New York Herald Tribune.

[The Herald Tribune operator picked up an indistinct message, on the same wavelength and at or near the end of The Associated Press dispatch, which said: "There is no question in the minds of the people what this (the Cabinet change) meant, but no announcement of Cabinet action was expected immediately."

[Cablegrams confirming the Cabinet changes were received some time later from an undisclosed point in France, all communications being snarled or almost non-existent.]

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Monday, June 17—Aerial opposition to the German onslaught in France has almost ceased, German sources said today, indicating that "the French force already has been struck a decisive blow."

JUN 17 1940

To U. S.: "Don't Be English!" That's British Paper's Plea

Don't Believe "That 3,000 Miles Of Atlantic Can Save You," Daily Express Editorial Admonishes

JUN 17 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 16—Lord Beaverbrook's *Daily Express*—advising Americans editorially to "learn by our folly" and "don't be English!"—admonished the United States today not to believe "that 3,000 miles of Atlantic can save you."

The editorial mouthpiece of Britain's Minister for Aircraft Production called upon the United States to ignore "soft words of reassurance that come from Germany."

"Squash Fifth Column"

"Prepare to meet your foes," the editorial added. "Make big sacrifices now in order to build up your own forces. Squash your saboteurs, your fifth-column traitors who work quietly behind the scenes to prevent you from spending your great wealth to be prepared."

The newspaper warned the American nation to "watch the Nazi propagandists who settle in the small countries near you, ready for a stab in your side or your back, as we in this country suffer by the presence of such Nazis in Eire."

"There is no time for subtlety now. We give you advice from the bitterness of our own lessons.

"We do not give advice in order to influence American military intervention in the war," the *Express* said. "Congress will decide that question.

Sad Lesson Cited

"Yet America should learn by our own experiences. Her citizens have reached the state that we in Europe were at the time of Munich, when we were racked with anxiety.

"Afterward we breathed a sigh of relief and sank gently into complacency that now astounds and humiliates us.

"So we slid into war. Now we are suffering the most stupendous reverses."

CHAMBERLAIN SEES KING AS REYNAUD FALLS

Churchill Statement Of "Historic Importance" Expected Tomorrow

JUN 17 1940

British Reaffirm Determination To Carry War On To The End

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 16—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Djibouti tonight said four Ethiopian chiefs had arrived there with troops to cooperate with French forces in campaigns against the Italian military.

The chiefs included Kagnaz Match Mokria, chief of the Ethiopian Imperial Guard before the country was subjugated by Italy.

JUN 17 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 16—Neville Chamberlain, who preceded Winston Churchill as Prime Minister of Britain, saw King George at Buckingham Palace tonight.

His visit followed the resignation of the Reynaud Cabinet in France.

Commenting on the abrupt change in the French Government, the London *Daily Mail* said: "The French Government knows that Hitler is counting on their capitulation in the near future and is already shaping the terms he hopes to make."

Churchill To Speak

The newspaper said Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement to Commons Tuesday on the war situation would be "of historic importance."

"All facts will not be pleasant, for the war comes nearer to Britain every day," the newspaper's diplomatic writer said. "His statement will assert determination to fight Hitler to the bitter

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end. Dramatic meetings of the British Cabinet in Downing Street which went on throughout yesterday and last night have been concerned mainly with making the necessary plans."

Meanwhile, the British decried "ill-informed rumors of peace proposals and peace negotiations," and declared they would fight Adolf Hitler to a finish.

Resources Used Up

"Germany has used up her resources on a reckless scale in the present offensive," said an authoritative statement, "and though even these resources may not yet be exhausted, unless she can defeat the British Empire and its Allies within the next few months, her chance of defeating them at all will have vanished."

The statement, as clear cut as Churchill's declaration of war policy in the House of Commons on June 4, said that "even if France's resistance on land were seriously weakened," the French still have the second most powerful navy in Europe.

Blockade Enforceable

The "great Allied fleet is fully capable of enforcing the blockade, which has become ever more effective as a result of Italy's entry into the war," said the statement which followed a meeting of the Churchill Cabinet in London. The French Ambassador, Charles Corbin, attended the session.

Meanwhile at Bordeaux the French Cabinet weighed President Roosevelt's answer to the French appeal for expanded help from the United States.

"The tremendous resources of the British and French empires, together with those which the United States have placed at the disposal of the Allies, will play a weightier part with each week that passes," said the British statement, "and as week succeeds week the man power of Britain takes its place in the struggle with ever-increasing momentum.

Prepared To Continue

". . . Unlike the enemy, whose only hope of victory rests in defeating the Allies within a few weeks or months, we are prepared to continue the war just so long as it may be necessary to secure the downfall of our opponent, even though it may take years to accomplish that task."

Actual news of British activities in the war was brief.

The War Office announced that the British Expeditionary Force was still engaged with the French in Normandy, although details were not available.

The Admiralty announced four enemy submarines had been sunk in the Mediterraean since Italy entered the war.

Air Activity Restricted

The Air Ministry limited itself to an announcement that air activity had been "greatly restricted" during the last twenty-four hours by adverse weather which made "effective bomber attacks" impossible. A number of fighters were dispatched, the Ministry said, but no enemy planes were encountered.

The statement on the continuance of the war came at the end of a day of prayer throughout Britain.

The Air Ministry announced that "there was some enemy activity on the south coast last night," one aircraft dropping a bomb which caused negligible damage. There were no casualties.

JUN 17 1940

Australia Acts To Push Drastic War Measures

Sydney, Australia, June 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies has summoned Parliament to a special session June 20 to seek approval for "vital and drastic" measures to implement Australia's war effort.

Normally Parliament would not meet until July 2.

The ministers have canceled public engagements to concentrate on Cabinet sittings at Melbourne.

"It is evident," said John McEwen, External Affairs Minister, "that the main burden of the war now falls on the Empire. The full implication of that must be realized by every citizen."

A fortnight's speeding up of industries has made it possible to begin production on munitions worth £50,000,000 (about $200,000,000) employing 150,000 men and women.

Director of Information Murdoch said today, "Australia no longer looks toward Europe for any degree of munitions or help. Every private and public resource must be utilized with the maximum possible speed."

The Government has proclaimed the Communist party and two affiliated organizations illegal, and police have raided Communist headquarters. Former service men, enrolling in a home defense corps, are expected to total 200,000.

Prime Minister Menzies, pledging Australian aid for France, said Australia would continue to fight "with confidence and resolution until France and her ideals are delivered from the invader."

CLAIM TROUBLE CATCHING UP WITH FRENCH

Hard Put To Overtake "Fleeing And Exhausted Enemy"

German Troops Storm Across Rhine East Of Colmar, France

JUN 17 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 16—Armies carrying Führer Hitler's swastika deeper into France are "storming victoriously forward" along the entire front between the English Channel and the Swiss border, the high command reported today.

So swift is the push into France, the command declared, that some Nazi groups are competing in "tremendous" marches to overtake and capture the "fleeing and exhausted enemy."

The Nazis said the French Maginot Line, stretching from Switzerland to Luxembourg, has been broken on the Saar front between St. Avold and Saaralben, while German soldiers have stormed across the upper Rhine in an attack on a broad front east of Colmar, France, and north of Basel, Switzerland.

New U. Boat Successes

The Germans claimed new submarine successes.

The high command said one returning U-boat reported the sinking of a "fully occupied" troop transport on May 30 and another submarine told of torpedoing a British auxiliary cruiser of about 14,000 tons.

The Germans said the number of prisoners captured in the pursuit of the French toward the Loire river "grows constantly."

The Nazi air force aided the army, strafing the fleeing enemy "with powerful effect."

Tanks In "Unceasing Drive"

Giving a brief picture of part of the drive, the high command said:

"Southeastwards from Paris and at the upper Marne, strong tank and motorized divisions are in an unceasing drive toward the south.

"The plateau of Langres has been crossed. The retreat lines of the withdrawing French forces from the Saar and the Rhine have been penetrated. The fortification of Verdun with all its forts has been taken. Strong fortification in the region of Longuyon also have been taken."

The Germans said their air force destroyed several munition cars in bomb attacks and had shot down or destroyed forty enemy planes yesterday.

Review Held In Paris

An account by DNB of the occupation of Paris said a German army corps commander reviewed goose-stepping Nazi troops and motorized columns on the Place de Ia Etoile in Paris last Friday.

DNB said the first German soldiers set foot on Paris Friday morning after a final rush from the city's outskirts. Only a few street barricades had to be cleared and the only fighting there occurred Thursday evening when armored cars reconnoitered the capital.

The DNB account continued:

"At the head of his troops, the army corps commander entered the city. He proceeded to the grave of the Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe and saluted that hallowed place.

Parade "Historic"

"At 12.30 P. M. began the historic parade of German regiments and divisions on the Paris Place de L'Etoile."

DNB said the parade continued for "hour after hour" before the last troops passed the reviewing officers.

The German people watched almost in bewilderment as the quick victories were reported—the fall of Paris, the conquest of Verdun, the puncturing of the Maginot Line and the new crossing of the Rhine.

The march of masses of Russian troops into Lithuania, said here to be intended to "avoid incidents," hardly rippled the surface of the shower of victory reports.

Newspapers dismissed the new development on the Reich's northeastern frontier—Lithuania borders on German East Prussia—with headlines such as "Conflict between Lithuania and Moscow settled."

REPORTS 46 ALLIED PLANES SHOT DOWN

Enemy Sub Sunk In Mediterranean—Flyers Raid Foe's Bases

Egyptian Ports Bombed By Fascists—War Provocation Seen

JUN 17 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 16 — Albania's Parliament today adopted a bill putting that Italian dependency into the European war on the side of the Rome Government, it was announced in a Rome radio broadcast.

JUN 17 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 16—Fascist Italy, engaged in its greatest venture in warring against France and Great Britain, proclaimed today that her land, air and sea forces are battling with "ever more promising results."

Forty French planes, two British and an Allied submarine were destroyed, the day's communique announced. Four more planes were brought down in a raid at Genoa.

Action took place in the Mediterranean, in southern France, along the Alpine frontier and in East Africa.

Enemy Planes Shot Down

The French planes were reported destroyed in southern France, where a big munitions dump was blown up and several fires started.

Some French planes, the communique said, gave "violent" opposition. The others were destroyed on the ground.

"Five of our planes have not returned to their bases," the communique added.

In the Mediterranean Italian torpedo boats engaged submarines and sank one. Allied air bases in Corsica and Malta were bombed.

The two British planes were brought down over Massaua (Eritrea) in the African theater of war.

Air Raids Acknowledged

Allied air raids at Genoa last night were acknowledged. Some civilian casualties and property losses were admitted, but the communique declared "four army planes were brought down by anti-aircraft batteries."

Tonight the Government said the Genoa casualties consisted of one woman killed and eight persons injured.

Fascist circles were cynical about the French effort to obtain assistance from the United States.

The newspaper *Il Popolo di Roma* said President Roosevelt's reply to Premier Reynaud's plea for aid was "typically American," because it urged France "to continue the war without assuming any responsibility. In the not improbable case that France succumbs after useless, bloody resistance."

Civilians Face Call

The possibility of civilian mobilization appeared imminent. Instructions were issued to Fascist provincial chiefs to assist the Government in carrying out the progarm.

Other developments:

Lieut. Franco Pittoni, who commanded the submarine, which sank the British anti-aircraft cruiser Calypso, was promoted to captain.

Military and civil engineers were ordered to make immediate repairs at Genoa, after the Allied air raids.

Authoritative Fascists said Soviet Russia's occupation of Lithuania was no concern of Italy's since that is a zone in which Italy lacks a direct interest.

The repatriation of diplomats between Italy and the Allies still moved slowly five days after Italy's declaration of war. Various technicalities and amenities apparently remain to be fulfilled although the diplomatic corps members in all cases are said to be ready to return to their homes.

Enemy Planes Bombed

Stefani, Italian news agency, reported that twenty-seven Italian bombers first machine-gunned and then bombed enemy planes at Fie d'Cuer and Pierrefeu, destroying fifteen machines and setting a munitions dump on fire.

French pursuit planes went up to put the Italians to flight, the agency said, but four were shot down in dogfights.

Stefani said the same tactics were used at Cannet and Desmaures by twenty-five Italian planes to damage twenty enemy machines on the ground while Italian fighters shot down two enemy chasers.

Italians Bomb Egyptian Ports; Hit Malta Again

Cairo Declaration Awaited as War Was Threatened If Egypt Proper Suffered

ALEXANDRIA, June 16 (AP).—Italian naval planes were reported tonight to have raided the Egyptian ports of Salum and Sidi Barrani—an act such as Egypt has said might constitute one reason for her going to war.

The attacks caused thirty casualties among Egyptian soldiers and civilians, said a communique issued at Cairo. Salum and Sidi Barrani are west of Alexandria, near Italian Libya.

King Farouk I flew from Alexandria to Cairo to confer with his ministers after the raid. All Egypt awaited a government declaration concerning the Italian attacks. Some observers held, however, that the bombings might have been directed at British air bases—not at Egypt herself.

JUN 17 1940

With 60,000 persons already removed from Alexandria and other cities, the Egyptian government, fearing an Italian mass air attack, prepared tonight to transfer at least 200,000 more. Trains, taxicabs, buses and lorries were requisitioned to carry civilians to the interior.

Raid Alarm in Alexandria

An air raid warning was sounded this afternoon in Alexandria. Thirty-five minutes after the alarm, the all-clear signal was given. Plane maneuvers over the desert evidently caused the alarm.

Alexandria, a city of 682,000, was warned by radio announcement that severe penalties would be imposed for failure to observe blackout warnings. The possibility of martial law and blackout was mentioned.

It was reported that leaders of the Senoussi brotherhood, which controls large Arab tribes in the western desert, had offered the Egyptian government their support in case of war against Italy.

The Cairo communique added that British forces, which took Capruzzo, on Libya's Egyptian border, had captured eight Italian officers and 200 soldiers.

British naval units were reported today to have scored direct hits on two Italian submarines in an engagement in the Mediterranean, setting both craft afire.

The engagement presumably was the same one which resulted in the sinking of the 4,180-ton British anti-aircraft cruiser Calypso. The Calypso's loss was announced by the British yesterday.

[In London, the Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, received a dispatch from Alexandria whic hsaid tha taccording to reliable reports at least three Italian submarines had been sunk. No further information was available.]

Raids on Malta Continue

VALETTA, Malta, June 16 (AP).—Air raiders bombed Malta, British Mediterranean base, again today, but the results were not immediately determined.

Thousands of Maltese, fearful of death from the air, are living in old railroad tunnels. They were there when the raiders appeared this morning and yesterday. But others are leaving Valetta for the villages, and refugee settlement centers have been established in each village.

Residents of Valetta cheered acting Governor-General William Dobbie when he drove into town after Friday morning's raid and announced that one of two bombers which flew over the capital had been shot down. One civilian was injured in this raid.

One person was killed and eight wounded in the first of yesterday's two raids. In the second, a single bomber, believed to have been German, was intercepted by British fighters and fled, dropping bombs into the sea.

French Quit Maginot Line; Nazis 90 Miles Beyond Paris

Invaders Nearing the Swiss Border After Pouring In Through Fortifications—Situation 'Grave,' Defenders Say

JUN 17 1940

By The Associated Press.

BASLE, Switzerland, June 16—France's mighty Maginot Line, long the symbol of security against an invader from the east, lay virtually abandoned tonight, most of its half million defenders withdrawn secretly in a new attempt to halt the German armies.

Along the whole 200-mile broken front, according to reports reaching Basle, the fresh fortress soldiers, who had fretted for weeks while their comrades tried to stem the Nazi advance farther west, had left in such great numbers that German legions penetrating the line found it almost empty. Only handfuls of men were reported left behind to man artillery and machine guns to harass the invaders and cover the great retirement.

[In Bordeaux the French High Command announced that German armored units had advanced as far toward Switzerland as Gray, leaving only a forty-mile corridor linking the Maginot defense area and the rest of France, The Associated Press reported. The French also announced that German advance forces had pushed past Auxerre, about ninety miles southeast of Paris.]

From the distant reaches of the winding Moselle in Northern Lorraine to the Swiss border here at Basle the French had moved west and southwest from the now virtually useless steel and concrete Maginot fortifications to make an open stand with the army of General Maxime Weygand on a line west from the French Jura Mountains.

The Maginot Line already had been outflanked in the east and the swift German drive today would have been disastrous to the defenders. General Weygand, according to observers here, knew that and saved his men and at the same time strengthened his own army by the withdrawal.

Motorized columns of Germans, speeding down behind the fortified zone, were reported to have radioed back that where military life had teemed only hours ago as German troops swept into Verdun and crossed the Rhine at Neuf-Brisach, it was now virtually desolate.

That crossing of the Rhine, which had been considered as a suicidal act until it was actually accomplished, was said to have decided General Weygand on withdrawal, a hazardous undertaking considering the swiftness of the German advance and the obvious efforts they would make to cut off retreat.

German advance motorized units were said to have driven over the Langres Plateau from the north, and those that had crossed the Rhine at Neuf-Brisach sped into Vesoul, about thirty-two miles west of Belfort. Should these columns join—and they may have done so already, since it was reported they were meeting little resistance—they will have cut off that area of the Maginot fortified zone from the rest of France. Both columns were pressing southward toward the Rhone Valley, paralleling the Swiss border.

The French withdrawal was so swift that when the Germans took Colmar after the Neuf-Brisach crossing they found a single gun crew of twelve men occupying space that had swarmed with thousands of troops only a short time ago, reports reaching here said.

As the retiring army moved south it dynamited strategic bridges to delay the mass of German troops. Since the major German successes in the campaign in Western France, the Nazis were said to be short of prepared pontoon sections, which usually accompany the motorized legions and which were largely responsible for the rapid progress made in crossing northern rivers.

Defense Strengthened

With most of the men out of the $500,000,000 fortifications, Weygand could count on strengthening the defense of France below Paris on his new line.

That line, according to reports reaching Basel, would extend from the southern side of the Burgundian Gate, the historic gap of Belfort and ancient road of invaders from the northeast, to the rugged wooded mountains and plateau of Langres and farther west, to lower ground at Troyes on the Seine.

Somewhere southeast of Paris this line would link up with the Loire Valley defense line running westward to the sea.

New Reports Of Progress

Today new and startling reports of German progress reached Switzerland.

The divisions which crossed the Rhine at Neuf Breisach were reported at the outskirts of Vesoul, about thirty-two miles west of Belfort and almost midway between Belfort and Langres. That is behind the Maginot Line. The Germans were trying to outflank the powerfully fortified northern side of the Burgundian Gap.

German advance motorized units were said to have driven over the Langres plateau from the north and into Vesoul from the Rhine on the east.

Should these columns join—and they may have done so already, since it was reported they were meeting little resistance—they will have cut off that area of the Maginot fortified zone from the rest of France.

Pressing Southward

Both columns were pressing southward toward the Rhine Valley, paralleling the Swiss border, but the Swiss appeared calm and seemed to be making no immediate preparations to meet any force.

In Basel, acustomed to the regular thunder of artillery duels between the French and German forts, the rumble had dwindled today.

The French forts at the point where Switzerland, France and Germany meet at the Rhine were firing their guns only once or twice every few minutes. But it was pointed out that a small crew could serve those guns.

Even from the north, in the area of the German fortress at Istein, there was only the occasional rattle of French machine-gun fire against German troops occupying the island of Kembs on the smoldering ruins of Kems dam. The dam was dynamited yesterday in the French effort to keep Germans from crossing the river at Neuf Breisach.

Refugees Flee To Switzerland From New Fray

French Crossing Border as Maginot Troops Fight Off Foe in Rear-Guard Action

JUN 17 1940

FAET, ON THE FRENCH-SWISS BORDER, June 16 (AP).—France's refugees, heretofore streaming by the million into the south of their fatherland before invading armies, for the first time today were fleeing into a foreign land. The Swiss were feeding and sheltering French refugees by the hundreds, who in the weeks and months past may have sheltered and fed Dutch, Belgians and Poles and, before this war started, perhaps even Germans and Spaniards.

Soon, the refugees said, there will be thousands of others seeking their way to this mountain island of peace. The whole valley of the upper Doufs River and the French Province of Franche-Comté may become a new war front.

Thousands of villagers were leaving this area, leaving their menfolk fighting "somewhere in France." They are moving toward Switzerland.

Over the refugees were German bombing and fighting planes. Behind spread German motorized columns, with fortress troops of the Maginot line fighting a rearguard action to hold them off. They were fighting on a new line based on Besancon.

Some refugees said they saw German planes machine-gun the roads where there were no troops in sight. Almost all those arriving at Fahy walked. Only a few decrepit horses pulled wagons. Asked if the wounded would be brought to Switzerland one old woman replied shortly: "Wounded can't walk."

Mme. Daniel Wiedmer, 32, said she walked from her home at Allervillers, forty-five miles away. Her two children were with her, Paulette, 12, and Gaston, 9.

"The last I heard of my husband he was in Besancon," she said. "They tell me that he isn't there now."

They had no money, they didn't know where they were going.

"My God, we are refugees," Mme. Wiedmer cried. "I had read about them and seen pictures of them. But to be them"——

She burst into tears.

Mme. Jules Boname, about 40, accompanied by her 15-year-old son, carried her marriage certificate, insurance policies and a few thousand French francs in bonds. Her husband was fighting somewhere in France.

Tricolor on Eiffel Tower Seized as Nazi Souvenir

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 16—German officers who rode to the top of the 984¼-foot Eiffel Tower to haul down the French Tricolor and fly the swastika banner in its place were as fascinated by the city as any tourists. They took snapshots, a German radio announcer said today.

JUN 17 1940

The French Fire Department, he said, arrived at the tower a few minutes too late to save the flag. A German officer already had it tucked under his arm as a war trophy and the firemen turned sadly away.

Haakon Tells Norway Liberation Is Certain

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—King Haakon VII, refugee King of Norway, told his countrymen in a broadcast tonight that it was "absolutely unthinkable for us that we should not be able one day to continue our lives in a Norway in which we can control our own fate."

King Haakon said he would have preferred to remain in Norway, where the people, he said, are "writhing under the oppressor's heel," but that it was necessary for him to come to London to "continue the work of liberating our country."

JUN 17 1940

Frenchman Tells Of Bravery Of British At St. Valery

Recalls English Sergeant Who Sang And Laughed As He Fought Losing Battle Against Nazis

The following is an eyewitness account of the Battle of St. Valery-en-Caux, where the Germans last week cut off Allied troops and claimed the capture of 26,000, including six generals. They later increased their claims of prisoners to 38,000. The British admitted the loss of 6,000 prisoners.

JUN 17 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in France, June 16—The French officer had a leg wound. It was very painful. You could tell that by his sunken eyes and by his gaunt face which sometimes twitched as he spoke, distracting him from the story.

He had been at St. Valery-en-Caux on the Channel coast and now he was far away and remembering the last stand of a British regiment fighting with bayonets behind crazy barricades in the glare of the burning town.

There had been a British sergeant who sang and laughed, and his men had laughed. Something of this strange British merriment appealed to the French officer even while escaping his Gallic wit.

The Frenchman, as liaison officer attached to headquarters, had seen the whole fight. The men had retired magnificently to the coast, fighting valiantly.

"British and French troops were there," he said, "and the generals had a conference.

"The next day I was asked to pass certain instructions to the French artillery. The town's streets were so packed with cars and people that I had to break through doors and pass through houses to reach my destination.

"I was coming back when a German plane circled over the town three times making observations. Then it all happened suddenly.

"Heavy shelling started. We helped to free some mules from their harness. A shell hit a house near me and I was wounded in the leg. I had it bandaged and went on. An hour later there was heavy bombing. Parts of the town began burning."

The French officer winced.

"Then a surprise," he went on. "I heard heavy machine-gun fire and British soldiers started rushing up the street with fixed bayonets. The Germans, it seemed, were coming into the town.

"Soon there was a terrific battle going on among the blazing buildings—machine-gunning and shellfire. The Germans were on the west cliff and the west side of the harbor. I joined some Englishmen on the east side of the harbor entrance, firing at the Germans only a few hundred yards away. After a while things suddenly quieted. The Germans seemed to have been driven back from the east cliff."

The French officer sighed.

"When night fell the battle began all over again. The British truly were magnificent. They set up barricades. The enemy sent over shells. Their machine-guns set up a rat-a-tat-tat. Steady machine-gun fire. I saw this sergeant then making his men laugh, leading them in songs as they took over against the shelling in the light of the flaming houses. The moment there was a lull they were back on the barricades."

Under heavy machine-gun fire the next morning they made for the beach. The nearest boats were at Veules-les-Roses some miles away. Dead and wounded were beginning to strew the beach. The French officer and others hid in crannies under the cliff.

But the British were supremely cool. The Frenchman saw a whole platoon walking down the beach in a widely spaced line instead of single file—"just as if they were on parade."

Some reached the boats. Others did not.

The French officer himself stripped off his clothes and swam to a boat which carried him to a trawler.

30.24-3019

30.24-3019

Petain, a Servant of France

84-year-old Premier Spent Most of His Life as Warrior and Statesman.

By Associated Press.

Henri Philippe Petain, last of the marshals of France and his country's newest Premier in this her hour of deepest travail, was 84 years old on April 24. Most of his life has been spent in the service of France, both as warrior and as diplomat.

JUN 17 1940

In the troubled past two decades, he often had warned of war and encouraged French friendship for the United States, a country which he visited in 1931.

He gained his greatest fame as the hero of Verdun, staving off terrific German onslaughts against that sector in 1916. (The Nazi armies claimed Verdun's capture last week in the present war).

In 1917, Marshal Petain was named chief of the general staff of the French Army, becoming commander in chief two weeks later when Marshal Foch succeeded him as chief of staff.

With Gen. Pershing of the American Expeditionary Forces, he witnessed the new and again successful Allied defense of Verdun in 1917.

In a victorious order of the day on November 13, 1918, two days after the Armistice, he cautioned French troops to commit no excesses in German territory.

Organized Cemeteries.

The Marshal, even then an elderly man, co-operated in organizing the cemeteries for American war dead in France, was active in the postwar years in similar work for the other Allies.

In 1925 he became military commander in Morocco during trouble with native tribes, which he defeated.

He came to the United States in October, 1931, and made a stirring speech at the Sesquicentennial of the Battle of Yorktown, at the scene where Gen. Washington accepted the surrender of England's Cornwallis.

He inspected West Point, was greeted by crowds in New York and Newport, and on his departure bade a touching farewell to his old friend Gen. Pershing.

He held various French Cabinet positions relating to matters of national defense and state.

Predicted Speedy War.

Prophetically, in 1934, the old Marshal warned that the next war would burst "like a clap of thunder" on the world, and asked Germany to remember that war was not a virtue.

On his eighty-second birthday, he sternly warned France to gird herself for a new war. He truly told the veterans of France that the nation's fate would be in their hands.

In March, 1939, long past the age when many men are in their graves or have sought the solace of fireplace and slippers, Marshal Petain became Ambassador to war-weary Spain.

From that post Paul Reynaud called him just last May 18 to become Vice-Premier of France.

And last night the old Marshal, holder of a title that is to be extinguished upon his death, became head of the Government of France, so sorely hurt in the war of which he long ago shouted warnings that went unheeded.

Germany has used up her resources on a reckless scale in the present offensive, and though even these resources may not yet be exhausted, unless she can defeat the British Empire and its allies within the next few months her chance of defeating them at all will have vanished.

The tremendous resources of the British and French empires, together with those which the United States have placed at the disposal of the Allies, will play a weightier part with each week that passes, and as week succeeds week the man power of Britain takes its place in the struggle with ever-increasing momentum.

In the last few weeks more men have been called up than in any corresponding period in our history, and the figure already attained is certain to be largely exceeded in the future.

The production of airplanes, arms and ammunition continues to increase at a great pace, and the supplies from America, now arriving in substantial quantity, will soon be coming as fast as our ports can deal with them.

Unlike the enemy, whose only hope of victory rests in defeating the Allies within a few weeks or months, we are prepared to continue the war just so long as it may be necessary to secure the downfall of our opponent, even though it may take years to accomplish that task.

In their unshaken determination to achieve victory, no matter what the cost, the governments of the empire have the united support of their peoples.

cision, under the terms of the American Constitution.

The Council of Ministers, therefore, has to examine this afternoon, in the light of information in its possession on the whole diplomatic and military situation, to what extent this reply of the American government is such as to permit France to continue the struggle on its own territory under conditions which can usefully serve the common cause of the democracies.

British and French Statements

JUN 17 1940

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—The text of the authoritative British statement avowing Great Britain's determination to continue fighting, issued here tonight, follows:

At a time like the present it is natural that there should be baseless and ill-informed rumors of peace proposals and peace negotiations. It cannot be too clearly and definitely stated that Great Britain is firmly and resolutely determined to continue the struggle until victory has been won.

Even if France's resistance on land were seriously weakened she still has the most powerful navy in Europe, after the British Navy, and this great Allied fleet is fully capable of enforcing the blockade, which has become ever more effective as a result of Italy's entry into the war.

BORDEAUX, France, June 16 (AP).—The text of the French communique on today's Cabinet deliberations issued after a recess of the session, follows:

The ministers will hold another meeting at the end of the afternoon.

In the course of this morning's meeting the members of the government learned of the response of the American government to (Premier Paul) Reynaud's last appeal.

The government of the United States declares itself resolved to develop assistance to the full extent of its resources to the exclusion for the moment, it is understood, of any declaration of war against Germany. It is, in fact, for Congress to take any such de-

Communiques of Belligerents

JUN 17 1940

French

BORDEAUX, June 16 (AP).—The French high command communique issued here tonight said:

Enemy attacks were renewed today on the whole battle front.

West of Paris, in the region of Laigle and La Ferte-Vidame, his attacks have been withstood by our troops, who launched local counter-attacks.

Southeast of Paris the enemy continued his advance.

The enemy crossed the Seine in the neighborhood of Melun and Fontainbleau.

Elsewhere he has pushed advanced elements past Auxerre in the direction of Clamecy and Avalon.

To the south of the plateu of Langres, armored columns and motorized units have reached the region north of Dijon and the Saone above Gray. Light elements have crossed the river.

In Alsace and Lorraine movements prescribed by the French command have been executed in accordance with orders.

During the last two days there have been numerous air battles. In peculiar, during the day of June 15, Sgt. Lebleurant alone brought down in one battle five Italian planes, of which three were pursuit ships and two bombers.

The French communique issued this morning said:

During the last twenty-four hours the battle reached its highest point of intensity.

The enemy, constantly throwing fresh reserves supported by considerable and powerful means into the struggle, is violently continuing attacks over the Langres plateu.

He has succeeded in pushing armored reconnaissance elements beyond Chaumont to the Gray region.

Our troops continue to fight with the same bravery, opposing the invader with fierce resistance in spite of the latter's superiority in material and effectives.

British

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—A British War Office communique issued tonight said:

The War Office announces that operations in which the B. E. F. (British Expeditionary Force) are engaged in conjunction with the French armies continue in Normandy. Details of the fighting which is in progress are not at present available.

The Admiralty issued the following communique tonight:

As a result of anti-submarine measures in the Mediterranean since the commencement of hostilities with Italy, four enemy submarines have been destroyed.

CAIRO, June 16 (AP).—The military communique issued here today said:

Units of the Italian naval air forces yesterday attacked Salum. Casualties of two officers and twenty men resulted among the Egyptian frontier force whose barracks and stores were damaged. Eight civilian casualties were caused in a raid on Sidi Barrini, a coastal town between Mersamatruh and Salum.

Following the capture of Capruzzo (an Italian fort), the British now have eight Italian officers and 200 men prisoners.

The commander of the R. A. F. in the Middle East issued the following communique at Cairo:

The R. A. F. continued operations against the enemy yesterday. In the course of an attack by bombers on Diredawa (in Ethiopia near the British Somaliland border, airdrome buildings were fired.

In a raid carried out at Macaaca direct hits were made on airdrome buildings.

In the course of a reconnaissance flight over the Kenya-Somaliland frontier an R. A. F. plane bombed and machine-gunned the Italian frontier post, El Wak.

JUN 17 1940

German

BERLIN, June 16 (AP).—The German high command communique issued here today said:

Along the entire front from the Swiss border to the (English) Channel our troops are storming victoriously forward.

In the pursuit of the defeated enemy toward Loire, motorized and non-motorized groups are competing in tremendous marches and have often overtaken the fleeing and exhausted enemy.

The number of prisoners grows constantly.

Sweeping attacks of the air force were directed with powerful effect on the retreating elements of the enemy on railroads and roads.

Southeastward from Paris and at the upper Marne (River) strong tank and motorized divisions are in an unceasing drive toward the south.

The plateau of Langres has been crossed. Retreat lines of the withdrawing French forces from the Saar and the Rhine (rivers) have been penetrated. The fortification of Verdun with all of its forts has been taken. Also, strong fortifications in the region of Longuyon have been taken.

On the Saar front, the Maginot line between Saint-Avold and Saaralben was broken through. The upper Rhine east of Colmar was crossed on a broad front.

Fighting air units as well as anti-aircraft artillery successfully assisted the advance by the army.

Stuka (dive bombers) and pursuit planes attacked rear communications of the enemy in great extent. At numerous places the march of columns was broken up and raili ines were interrupted by bombs. Some thirty cars were hit and several munitions cars were blown into the air.

The total of enemy planes destroyed in the air yesterday was forty. Twelve were shot down in air fights, nine by anti-aircraft guns. The rest were destroyed on the ground.

Seven of our own planes are missing.

The German submarine arm has two successes to report. A returning U-boat reports sinking a fully loaded troop transport of 12,000 tons on May 30. Another U-boat torpedoed a British auxiliary cruiser of about 14,000 tons.

Otto Schulz, lieutenant of an infantry regiment already named, distinguished himself again at the break-through of the Maginot line on the Saar front.

Italian

ROME, June 16 (AP).—The communique issued today by the Italian high command said:

On the Alpine front patrol activity and reconnaissance operations are being carried out despite vain efforts of the enemy, who left material and prisoners in our hands.

In the Mediterranean, our Navy and air forces have continued to carry on their activities with ever more effective and promising results.

While the English radio was giving out news on the loss of H. M. S. Calypso, a cruiser, announced by us in our second bulletin, sev- of our torpedo boats engaged in new victorious action against enemy submarines and sank one.

On other fronts our aviation, confirming its aggressive spirit, is taking the initiative everywhere. Several bombardments have been carried out against French air bases and port equipment in Corsica, and against Burmola (Malta). Wide offensive action was taken by seventy planes against aerial bases at Cannet des Maures, Cuers and Pierrepeu in southern France.

Forty enemy planes were destroyed, some of them during a violent fight. A great muntions depot was blown up and several fires broke out. The enemy reaction was considerable and five of our planes have not returned to their bases.

In northern Africa violent operations are in progress against British forces which, supported by several tanks, attempted an attack in the direction of Sidi Aveis.

In East Africa aviation units bombed air bases of Berbera (British Somaliland) and Mandera (Tanganyika).

Two British planes attempting a raid over Massaua (Eritrea) were shot down.

On the night of June 15 the usual enemy air raids were carried out on metropolitan territory (Italian mainland). Bombs were dropped on Genoa, causing some damage. There were some victims among the civilian population.

Four enemy planes were shot down at Genoa by anti-aircraft fire.

Day of Prayer For France Is Held in Britain

JUN 17 1940

All Denominations Join in Devotions; Cardinal Asks Daily Pleas for Victory

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—Churches of all denominations throughout the country observed today as a day of prayer for France. Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, declared: "France is fighting for everything she holds sacred. Pray now, pray daily, pray always."

Referring to the "mad onslaught of mechanized legions," Cardinal Hinsley said: "Our prayers have been answered in marvelous ways at Dunkerque. Not alone on tanks, battleships and airborne forces, but on God depends victory; to him we must turn with a renewal of our hearts if our supplications are to win His divine intervention."

King Haakon VII and Crown Prince Olav of Norway attended, for the first time, the Norwegian church at Rotherhithe in London's east

side. The congregation also included Norwegian diplomats. After the service, the emigre King and Olav were cheered by a crowd which included British soldiers and sailors.

British, French, Belgians, Dutch, Russians, Estonians, Latvians and Swiss were among the congregation at the French Reformed Evangelical Church in London. They heard the minister, Jean Lageard, declare: "We are passing through a fiery furnace but we shall pass through it brilliantly."

At the service at Canterbury, attended by members of the armed forces, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, appealed for the daily remembrance of France in prayers and said: "Some two or three million of the people of France are wandering from the terror which lies behind them."

REPORTS TROOPSHIP SUNK

U-Boat Claims Torpedoing of 'Fully Occupied' Vessel

BERLIN, June 16 (AP)—The Germans today claimed new submarine successes. The High Command said one returning U-boat reported the sinking of a "fully occupied" troop transport on May 30, and another submarine told of torpedoing a British auxiliary cruiser of about 14,000 tons.

The British have announced the torpedoing last Thursday of the armed merchant cruiser Scotstoun, 17,046 tons. Survivors said, however, they believed that they had sunk the submarine that torpedoed them. The Germans reported the sinking of the Scotstoun on the same day.

It appears from the tonnage figures and other indications that the newly reported sinking was not the Scotstoun, but yesterday's German report did not name the ship.

Tours Reported Bombed In Violent Half-Hour Raid

Brtiish Agency Says an Italian Attack Did Minor Damage

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—Tours, abandoned as the temporary seat of the French government, was bombed violently for a half-hour today, the Exchange Telegraph (British) News Agency reported.

Earlier, the same agency reported an Italian raid on Tours. That report said several bombs caused minor damage.

The stronger attack reported by the agency apparently was a later raid.

QUITS WAR AMBULANCE JOB

Robert Montgomery En Route To U. S. By Clipper

Lisbon, Portugal, June 16 (AP)—Robert Montgomery, movie actor, arrived in Lisbon from France tonight en route to the United States by Clipper after less than a month's service as an ambulance driver with the American Field Service.

He was accepted into the service May 26. He said he had several narrow escapes.

French Morale Reported Worse Behind the Lines

Bordeaux Paper Declares 'Rumor Mongers Unchecked'

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—The Reuter (British) News Agency reported from Bordeaux, France, tonight that the newspaper "Le Petite Gironde" bluntly complained that "morale behind the lines is not as high as at the front."

Contending that maintenance of morale was one of the essential "factors of victory," the newspaper was quoted as railing editorially at the disruption of French news. The newspaper said rumor mongers had been permitted to go unchecked in Bordeaux streets.

Envoys to Turkey Quit Istanbul, Go to Ankara

Transfer Seen Prompted by War Situation's Gravity

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—An Exchange Telegraph Agency report tonight said the diplomatic corps of the various nations had moved from Istanbul to Ankara, the Turkish capital.

The Istanbul dispatch said the transfer from Turkey's dominant seaport and commercial center to the capital was prompted by "the gravity of the war situation and the necessity of maintaining close contact with the Turkish government."

Italian Youths, 16 to 19, Urged to Enlist in Navy

Call for 4,905 Volunteers Issued by Ministry

ROME, June 16 (AP).—The Italian Naval Ministry announced tonight that enlistmnets were open for 4,905 volunteers between the ages of sixteen and nineteen.

A representative of students from Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine attending Italian universities, announced that the Italian government was providing board and lodging for continuance of their studies, since they had been cut off from their own countries.

ANTI-ALIEN ZONE EXTENDED

Four Inland Counties North Of London Now Included

London, June 16 (AP)—New areas in the counties of Buckingham, Hertford, Middlesex and Northampton were added by the Government today to the zone from which aliens may not enter or reside except with special police permits.

The four counties affected are inland, north of London. Aliens already are banned in coastal counties.

Indian Moslems Vote Increased War Effort

By The Associated Press

BOMBAY, India, June 16—The working committee of the All-India Moslem League today authorized exploratory conversations with the Viceroy on effective measures to mobilize India's resources for intensification of her war effort and for her own defense.

The resolution said the league viewed the menace of growing Nazi aggression with alarm.

RED CROSS SWAMPED RECORDING PRISONERS

Geneva Bureau Employs 300—Paris, Rome Diplomats Freed

GENEVA, June 16 (AP)—The prisoners' bureau of the International Red Cross was almost swamped today with lists of prisoners coming from both the Allies and the Germans after the fighting for Paris.

Red Cross officials declined to give the total estimate either of those registered or those still coming in, but informed sources said the Germans alone had reported a total of 1,200,000 prisoners by June 5.

[The German High Command already has made substantially the same claim.]

These were divided as follows: 500,000 Belgians, 400,000 Netherlanders, 200,000 French and 100,000 mixed British, Belgian and French as yet unclassified.

Two hundred Swiss volunteers are working in the prisoners' bureau and 100 more are trying to work through the long official lists from Berlin, Paris and London, and the tens of thousands of letters from individuals seeking news for their families.

In the first six months the bureau handled 580,000 letters, but expects as many queries within the next two weeks alone.

The French and the Italians finally got their diplomats all into Switzerland from each other's capitals.

The Italian Ambassador to Paris and 250 members of his staff and their families passed through Geneva today and arrived at Brig on the Swiss side of the Simplon Tunnel from Italy.

Their two trains continued toward Italy, passing a trainload of 200 French diplomats and consular officials, headed by Ambassador André François-Poncet, who were waiting at Brig.

When the Italians reached Brig the trainload of Frenchmen who had been at the Swiss station since early morning pulled out for France by way of Lausanne and Vallorbe.

The Brazilian Consul General met the Italians at Geneva and accompanied them to Brig. Brazil is representing Italian interests in France.

British Censors Return Plane's Mail in Bermuda

Seizure Followed the Yankee's Stop Because of Weather

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 16 (AP).—British censors returned twenty-three bags of mail to the Azores-bound Yankee Clipper today, after seizing it last night for examination. Officials did not announce whether an ymaterial was removed.

A heavy sea at Horta caused the plane to stop at this British island on its flight from New York. The Dixie Clipper is expected here tomorrow en route to the United States from the Azores.

The Atlantic Clipper, under command of Capt. William Winston, arrived at LaGuardia Field at 4:15 p. m. yesterday from Bermuda. It carried thirty-two passengers and twenty pounds of mail. The trip was made without incident, Capt. Winston said.

Says Nazis Blacklisted Juliana

MONTEBELLO, Quebec, June 16 (AP).—A source close to the royal family of Holland said today that Princess Juliana and her two children had come to Canada because their names were "on the blacklist of the Gestapo" (the German secret police). The Princess and her children arrived in Canada last week.

Plot To Fire Carload Of Plane Engines In Canada Nipped In Bud

Sarnia, Ontario, June 16 (AP)—A Canadian National Railways guard last night thwarted an attempt to fire a freightcar laden with airplane motors en route from a Montana plant to Fort Erie, Ontario.

Thomas Laing, the guard, discovered a fire in the car shortly after the train left Port Huron, Mich., for this Canadian border point.

Strips of blanket soaked in an inflammable liquid had been shoved into the car through holes bored in the floor and set afire.

Laing extinguished the blaze before damage was done.

LATVIA, ESTONIA SEIZED BY SOVIET IN DRIVE TO BOLSTER BALTIC 'DEFENSE'

Two States Join Lithuania In Capitulating To Demand For Establishment Of Unlimited Red Garrisons

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Monday, June 17—Russian troop concentrations in the Baltic were extended to Latvia and Estonia today, the Dagens Nyheter correspondent from Berlin reported, when Red army contingents entered Latvia.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 16—The Rumanian Cabinet of Premier Tatarescu has resigned, a French broadcast heard in New York by NBC reported tonight.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 16—Soviet Russia tonight announced that Estonia and Latvia had agreed to free passage of Soviet troops and to formation of new governments which would "insure honest implementation" of the Soviet's mutual-assistance pacts with those two countries.

The announcement was made by Tass, official news agency, as the Red army, with tanks and planes, were reported to be pouring into Lithuania, a third Baltic country.

Ex-President Interned

Lithuania agreed to permit the Soviet to send unlimited numbers of troops into her territory. According to reports, they were sent to garrison the German border.

At the same time, Russia announced she had been informed by the German Embassy that "Ex-President" Antantas Smetona of Lithuania and several other Lithuanian Government officials had been interned in Germany when they stepped across the border.

Stockholm dispatches earlier had reported that Smetona had fled by plane as Lithuania set about forming a new government.

Free Passage Demanded

Russia announced she had demanded free passage into Latvian and Estonian territory for Soviet troops to be stationed at the most important centers and in sufficient strength to assure

carrying out of mutual-assistance pacts which were negotiated last fall.

She also announced she had demanded that new governments be formed to carry out the spirit of the mutual-assistance pacts.

In notes handed to the Latvian and Estonian Ministers, Russia accused Latvia not only of failing to cancel a military alliance with Estonia, but also of attempting to extend it by including Lithuania and Finland. She charged the alliance was a "rude violation of the terms of the Soviet mutual-assistance pacts.

Russia negotiated these pacts with the three small Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania last fall immediately after she had shared in the division of Poland.

Given Rights To Bases

By the treaties Russia obtained the right to establish naval and air bases and garrisons of limited size in the three countries.

Her action at the time was interpreted abroad as an attempt to establish outposts against Germany, although no prospective aggressor was particularly named in official Russian references to her need for the new defensive positions.

When she attempted to negotiate a similar pact with Finland, that little northern country refused and fought.

While London and Stockholm dispatches said Hitler's aggression in France may have caused Russia to seek to strengthen her position in the Baltic, an official Soviet announcement discouraged any speculation that Russia is turning away from cooperation with Germany.

Tass issued a denial of British reports that Moscow is supervising a strengthening of anti-aggression pacts among Rumania, Yugoslavia and Turkey for the purpose of offering "resistance to German and Italian expansion eastward."

"Tass is authorized to state that this report . . . constitutes a fabrication from beginning to end," said the announcement.

"According to information communicated by the German Embassy in Moscow to the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, the Lithuanian ex-President Smetona and several members of the Lithuanian government, the night of June 16, crossed to German territory," said a statement by Tass. Smetona and other persons belonging to the Lithuanian government were interned by German authorities."

Russia denied a British report that steps were being taken under Moscow direction to conclude a stronger anti-aggression pact among Rumania, Yugoslavia and Turkey to "offer resistance to German and Italian expansion."

Lithuania Sees Soviet in War, BalticShake-Up

One Opinion Is That Reds May Force Allies to Aid Great Social Revolution

JUN 17 1940

STOCKHOLM, June 16 (AP).—The Soviet Russian move into Lithuania was interpreted in Kaunas as the first step toward Soviet participation in the European war and further "alterations" in status of Baltic states will be made shortly, according to reports published here tonight.

One Swedish correspondent in Kaunas, the Lithuanian capital, wrote that Latvia and Estonia would be "affected" by the Russian developments within a few days.

Lithuania was said by the newspaper "Aftonbladet's" correspondent to have become since yesterday a "giant Russian military camp with enormous troop formations, tanks and armored cars steadily streaming over the border."

"The border is open," he added, "and Russia can send as many soldiers as it wants. It seems to be at least a half million men."

A dispatch from Berlin published here said it was felt "that Soviet intentions were known to the Germans in advance."

"Aftonbladet" declared the Lithuanian issue was "obviously forced after German occupation of Paris" and after French and British Ministers had conferred witr Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar."

"Not Exactly Welcomed"

The Stockholm newspaper "Allehanda" carried a dispatch from Berlin saying tahat opinion there was "rather reserved, but the uick advance of the Russians in the Baltic was not exactly welcomed in Berlin."

Some Kaunas observers took this view, "Aftonbladet" reported:

"The Russian invasion of Lithuania is the Soviet's first step to enter a war which perhaps will lead to a great social revolution in Europe. It is declared openly that Russia can force Great Britain and France into a new state system with new governments. Then perhaps it can enter the war with the Allies, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

"Some point out that Prime Minister Winston Churchill has declared the Allies have yet a trump card. People in Lithuania are very excited. The emigration of 35,000 is expected."

Developments in the Baltic area were such that the few hundred Swedish residents of Odinsholm, an Estonian island, were hastily removed with the help of the Estonian government and sent in two barges to Worniso, another Estonian possession where there is no Russian garrison.

Laborite Explains Move

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—Some Allied diplomatic observers told one another hopefully tonight that the Soviet Russian march into five principal cities of Lithuania Saturday was Josef V. Stalin's first move against the increasing threat of a Hitler-dominated Europe. Lithuania borders on East Prussia.

Most voluble commentator in London on the Russian move was the diplomatic expert of the Laborite newspaper, "The People," which claims a Sunday circulation of 3,000,000. He said:

"I am informed this will mean the strengthening of the Lithuanian frontier with an army of at least 500,000 Soviet troops, supported by strong air-striking power.

"In the last few days Stalin has received disturbing reports regarding German activity in the Balkans. He also believes that the proximity of Narvik to the White Sea ports of Archangel and Murmansk is a menace to Russia in the north.

"That is why Stalin, debating whether or not he might have to strike first to safeguard the future of the Soviet, is moving into Lithuania."

JUN 17 1940

No Excitement in Berlin

BERLIN, June 16 (AP).—The march of masses of Russian troops into Lithuania, said here to be intended to "avoid incidents," hardly rippled the surface today in the shower of victory reports.

Newspapers dismissed the new development on the Reich's northeastern frontier with headlines such as, "Conflict Between Lithuania and Moscow Settled."

Italy Not Concerned

ROME, June 16 (AP).—Authoritative Fascists said today that Soviet Russia's occupation of Lithuania was no concern of Italy's, since it was a zone in which Italy lacked a direct interest.

JUN 17 1940

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(ALL ROADS TO KAUNAS AND THE CAPITAL WERE OCCUPIED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS TODAY, THE GERMAN WIRELESS REPORTED. TANKS AND MOTORCYCLE UNITS WERE INCLUDED. RUSSIAN OFFICIALS WERE REPORTED IN CONFERENCE WITH LITHUANIAN LEADERS ABOUT DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATION.)

ADD-LONDON-JUNE-16

THE THEORY THAT RUSSIA LEARNED FROM RECENT EVENTS THAT IT IS UNWISE TO MOVE SLOWLY IN THE ACQUISITION OF BUFFER STATES WAS BELIEVED IN LONDON TODAY BY THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON OBSERVER, A NEWSPAPER.

JUN 17 1940

HE SAID THE MOVE HAD BEEN EXPECTED FOR 10 DAYS AND ADDED:

"IT IS REGARDED AS FOLLOWING LOGICALLY FROM THE RUSSIAN POLICY OF NEUTRALITY TOWARD THE MAJOR WAR COMBINED WITH A DETERMINATION TO TAKE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ALL CONTINGENCIES."

THE LITHUANIAN MOVE WAS LIKENED TO THE FINNISH VENTURE, WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS BEING MOTIVATED BY A DESIRE TO PROTECT LENINGRAD AGAINST AN UNSPECIFIED ENEMY.

IT IS ASSUMED THE LITHUANIAN STROKE IS AIMED AT THE SAME ANONYMOUS ENEMY.

THE RUSSIAN EXPLANATION THAT THE SOVIETS MOVED IN BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT THEIR TROOPS WERE ENDANGERED BY LITHUANIA OR THAT THEY WERE WORRIED ABOUT ANY BALTIC MILITARY ALLIANCE LITHUANIA MIGHT FORM BRINGS ONLY SMILES HERE.

JUN 17 1940

THE COMMON OPINION WAS THAT RUSSIA ACTED TO STRENGTHEN HER POSITION AT THE GERMAN BORDER AND THAT THE REASONS GIVEN WERE THE ONES WHICH SEEMED MOST PLAUSIBLE AT THE TIME THE STROKE WAS DECIDED UPON.

THE RUSSIAN MARCH INTO LITHUANIA BEGAN SATURDAY IMMEDIATELY AFTER MOSCOW HAD SERVED NOTICE OF DEMANDS WITH WHICH THE LITHUANIAN GOVERN-

MENT QUICKLY COMPLIED. RUSSIA AND LITHUANIA HAVE HAD A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT SINCE LAST FALL BY WHICH RUSSIAN GARRISONS WERE ESTABLISHED IN LITHUANIA.

THE NEW DEMANDS WERE REPRESENTED IN MOSCOW AS "IMPLEMENTING" THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT. THE NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL TROOPS NEEDED FOR PROPER "IMPLEMENTING" WAS LEFT TO RUSSIA'S JUDGMENT.

LITTLE OUTWARD CONCERN WAS NOTED TODAY EITHER IN GERMANY OR ITALY OVER THE RUSSIAN MOVE.

JUN 17 1940

W231PED

Nazi Conquests Tighten Mexican Ties With U. S.

Mexico City, June 16 (AP)—The German sweep across France has caused the Mexican Government to move closer to seeing eye-to-eye with Washington on the international situation, toward settlement of the petroleum fight with Great Britain, and toward placing of Mexican oil at the disposition of the Allies.

JUN 17 194

The gravity of the European conflict and its implications for the democracies of the Western Hemisphere are reflected in the campaign for the Presidential election July 7, in the foreign policy and in the Mexican economic outlook.

War's Effects On Mexico

Outstanding of the war's effects are:

1. Growing belief that close collaboration with the United States on military, economic and political questions is necessary.
2. The three Presidential candidates have departed from internal questions to some extent to develop the thesis that Mexico must choose between democracy and totalitarianism.
3. The loss of world markets, particularly for petroleum, has put heavy strain on the national economy and increased sentiment for a settlement of the oil controversy with Great Britain. (Unofficially the Government already is said to have out diplomatic feelers through Washington.)
4. The cost of living has increased, causing tension, uncertainty and unrest.
5. A campaign against fifth-column elements has been intensified, particularly in the last several days as the Nazi armies swept across France.

Drawn Closer To United States

During the early months of the war the idea of isolation was dominant in official quarters and in public discussion. But the German sweep changed that.

The desire for closer cooperation with the United States was given expression a few days ago by Gen. Rafael Sanchez Tapia, one of the Presidential candidates. He proposed a mutual military - economic - political pact with the United States.

The two other candidates, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho and Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, have tended more and more to emphasize democracy as a way of life to be maintained against Naziism, Fascism or Communism in Mexico.

Avila Camacho is the official Government candidate and Almazan is the principal independent.

The entrance of Italy into the war cut off Mexico's remaining major European oil outlet.

Offsetting Loss Of Markets

The loss of markets made it necessary for President Cardenas to curtail part of his revolutionary program. Among the steps indicated are reorganization of the oil industry and the national railways. Although prospective wage reductions and impending dismissals have caused labor discontent, there is no present evidence that the changes will not go through.

A price-control program has been partly effective in stabilizing the cost of living currently.

When the war first broke out the British, French and German propaganda machines went into feverish action in Mexico and their nationals in the republic were urged to give financial support abroad.

Clamps Down On Propaganda

For many weeks the Mexican Government appeared unconcerned by the propaganda efforts.

Finally, the publicity became so great and alarm over the activities of foreign agents in Mexico so wide in the United States that the Mexican Government stepped in.

Developments were swift. Registration of foreigners was started. Frontier and port surveillance was intensified. Secret agents were assigned to counter-espionage.

Dietrich Told To Get Out

Arthur Dietrich, press attache of the German legation and director of Nazi propaganda in Mexico, was notified that he was no longer *persona grata* with the Mexican Government. He was requested to leave as soon as possible.

Timon, a propaganda magazine published in Dietrich's office, was suspended. It was reported the German newspaper *Diario Aleman* also would be closed.

The Mexican press and radio were requested by President Cardenas to report as little pro-totalitarian news as possible.

French and British propaganda operatives apparently have not been subjected to special restrictions.

TELLS LINDBERGH TO SERVE NATION

Pittman Advises Him to Stop Creating War Fear and Volunteer as Air Expert

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 16—Senator Pittman of Nevada called on Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh tonight to "throw aside all of his false political advisers and volunteer in the United States Government as an expert in aviation."

"Let Colonel Lindbergh cease efforts to create unfounded war fear and lack of confidence in our government," the Senator said in a radio reply over the National Broadcasting System to Colonel Lindbergh's speech of last night.

"Let Colonel Lindbergh and his advisers know that when one fools with politics in a national emergency he is fooling with disaster."

Mr. Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asserted that Mr. Lindbergh objected to the furnishing of war materials to England and France on the ground "that this will lead us into war."

"Well, suppose it does," the Senator added. "Who would institute and conduct the war? Not the United States, but Germany."

It was "significant that when the United States had its market open to Germany for all the materials, arms and instruments of war that have built up Hitler's brutal machine, there was no such argument by Colonel Lindbergh," the Senator continued.

JUN

"It must be admitted that the purchase of these materials is legal. Then what is Colonel Lindbergh's objection? It is plain and simple: That such legal actions will involve us in war with Germany.

"It appears that Colonel Lindbergh, who has resided long in Great Britain as its guest, through fear of incensing Hitler, would deprive the people of Great Britain and France of the weapons necessary to protect their lives against airplanes and tanks which, with our other materials, were supplied to Germany.

"Colonel Lindbergh's advisers are expert upon the subject of political propaganda. Colonel Lindbergh should have sought other advice with regard to military matters.

"He attempts to excite and intimidate the citizens of the United States through fear of Hitler. He tells them with the authority of a Pershing that if they get into war with Germany that they have to undertake the impossible task of transporting millions of men from the United States to fight in Germany.

"He informs our people that this war would last for generations. What a brutal and unfounded assertion!

"The United States has no desire to conquer Germany. We simply intend to prevent Hitler from conquering any country on the Western Hemisphere.

"Let the people of the United States understand once and for all that there is no immediate danger of attack on this country; that there is future danger of Hitler's involving this country in a serious war; that this country is able, and intends, to make any preparation that may be necessary to successfully defend this hemisphere against any invasion by Hitler or by any other militaristic conquerors."

Col. Breckinridge

[*By the Associated Press*]

Boston, June 16—Col. Henry Breckinridge, former personal counsel to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, in a speech advertised as an "answer" to the flyer, today denounced those who would try to "lull the American people into a false sense of security" by pointing to the breadth of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

JUN 1

Addressing 10,000 persons on Boston Common at a massmeeting sponsored by the Boston Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, the former Assistant Secretary of War declared that "It is inconceivable that America can exist as the only free nation in a world of conquering tyrants."

Colonel Lindbergh in a broadcast Saturday night said "we must stop this trend" toward involvement in the European war and cease "these gestures with an empty gun."

Woman Strikes Heckler

A cry "hooray for Hitler" from an elderly man in the audience caused a flurry shortly after Breckinridge started to speak. A woman struck the man on the head with a magazine and a crowd surged toward him as police rushed him from the grounds in a patrol car.

Breckinridge stopped speaking during the commotion, then shouted:

"Don't bother him. These Nazis always have a claque at these meetings."

The heckler was taken to police headquarters for questioning.

Hitler "At Our Gates"

Breckinridge, who did not mention Lindbergh by name, said that with the conquest of Denmark and Holland, which have possessions in the Western Hemisphere, "the blood-drenched Hitler is at our gates" and called for all possible aid to Britain and France.

"Can a man who is both intelligent and honest try to lull the American people into a false sense of security by pointing to the 3,000 miles of the Atlantic Ocean and the twice 3,000 miles of the Pacific Ocean?" he asked.

"If he is intelligent and not a knave, he knows that there are not 3,000 miles of open water between America and Europe for aviation, but small hops by Greenland and Iceland easily feasible for every type of modern military plane.

Points To Bering Strait

"He knows that there are not 6,000 miles of open water between America and Asia and that fifty-five miles of Bering Strait separates America from Hitler's partner—Stalin.

"Further, he knows that in that same Bering Strait there are two islands, the Big and Little Diomede. The Big Diomede belongs to Russia; the Little Diomede belongs to the United States. The coast lines are from one to five miles apart and the Little Diomede is but thirty miles from the Russian mainland."

Dr. Lowell Joins In Plea

Joining Breckinridge in urging a material response to the Allies' cry for munitions, A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, asserted:

"If France and England are subdued, Germany will, of course, remain armed, and more and more effectively. Therefore, we must do the same. . . . We cannot assume that they will have no designs on us or other countries in this hemisphere."

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BULLETIN

LONDON, JUNE 16-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS DECLARED TONIGHT THAT GREAT BRITAIN IS "FIRMLY AND RESOLUTELY DEGTERMINED TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE UNTIL VICTORY HAS BEEN WON."

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JUN 17 1940

"EVEN IF FRANCE'S RESISTANCE ON LAND SHOULD BE SERIOUSLY WEAKENED," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, "SHE STILL HAS THE MOST POWERFUL NAVY IN EUROPE AFTER THE BRITISH NAVY. THIS GREAT ALLIED FLEET IS FULLY CAPABLE OF ENFORCING THE BLOCKADE."

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID GERMANY HAS "USED UP HER RESOURCES ON A RECKLESS SCALE" AND "UNLESS SHE CAN DEFEAT THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND ITS ALLIES WITHIN A FEW MONTHS HER CHANCES OF BEATING THEM AT ALL, WILL HAVE VANISHED."

W256PED

"IN THE LAST FIVE WEEKS MORE MEN HAVE BEEN CALLED UP THAN IN ANY OTHER PERIOD IN OUR HISTORY," THE SPOKESMAN SAID. "WAR MATERIALS FROM AMERICA WILL SOON BE COMING AS FAST AS OUR PORTS CAN DEAL WITH THEM."

JUN 17 1940

HE CONTINUED:

"AT A TIME LIKE THE PRESENT IT IS NATURAL THAT THERE SHOULD BE BASELESS RUMORS OF PEACE PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS. IT CANNOT BE STATED TOO CLEARLY THAT GREAT BRITAIN IS FIRMLY AND RESOLUTELY DETERMINED TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE UNTIL VICTORY HAS BEEN WON.

"UNLIKE THE ENEMY, WE CAN CONTINUE THE WAR JUST AS LONG AS IS NECESSARY. IN THEIR UNSHAKEN DETERMINATION TO ACHIEVE VICTORY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE EMPIRE HAVE THE UNITED SUPPORT OF THEIR PROPLES."

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LONDON--SECOND ADD CHAMBERLAIN VISITS KING X X X NECESSARY PLANS."

"NEITHER IN LONDON NOR BORDEAUX IS THERE ANY WILL TO PEACE ON HITLER'S TERMS," THE WRITER ADDED.

MEANWHILE, THE LONDON DAILY HERALD WRATHFULLY TURNED ITS LABORITE IRE UPON "MISPLACED TORY MINISTERS AND RECALCITRANT BACK-BENCHERS" WHO, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, HAD STARTED WHISPERING CAMPAIGNS TO "BLAME LABOR" FOR GREAT BRITAIN'S PLIGHT.

HANNEN SWAFFER, A HERALD COLUMNIST, SAID THAT "THE IDEA IS TO CAST BLAME ON ANYBODY --- EXCEPT THOSE MEMBERS OF THE DISCREDITED CHAMBERLAIN GANG WHO TALKED SO LOUDLY BUT THEN LET DOWN OUR TROOPS."

JUN 17 1940

SWAFFER HAD PREVIOUSLY REPORTED THAT PUBLIC OPINION OF THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER AND REACHED SUCH A LOW STATE THAT CHAMBERLAIN WAS BEING HISSED WHEN HIS PICTURE WAS FLASHED UPON THEATER SCREENS.

TA1144PED

LONDON, JUNE 17-(MONDAY)--(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT "THERE WAS SOME ENEMY ACTIVITY ON THE SOUTH COAST LAST NIGHT," ONE AIRCRAFT DROPPING A BOMB WHICH CAUSED NEGLIGIBLE DAMAGE. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

JUN 17 1940

TA1019PED

ROME, JUNE 16-(AP)-ITALIAN AUTHORITIES, ACCELERATING ANTI-AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS, ANNOUNCED THAT THE COLOSSEUM AND OTHER ROMAN MONUMENTS ARE BEING ADAPTED TO CIVLIAN USE AS BOMB SHELTERS.

WORKMEN BEGAN PILING SANDBAGS IN OPENINGS BETWEEN THE COLOSSEUM ARCHES, BENEATH WHICH WILL BE PROVIDED A REFUGE FOR SEVERAL THOUSAND PERSONS.

JUN 17 1940

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS MONDAY, JUNE 17)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION ESTIMATED TODAY THAT GERMANY, ALTHOUGH COMPELLED TO DIG INTO ITS RESERVE STOCKS OF RAW MATERIALS, HAS NOT YET BEEN SERIOUSLY WEAKENED ECONOMICALLY.

"THE CONQUEST OF DENMARK, NORWAY, THE LOW COUNTRIES AND LUXEMBURG HAS BROUGHT TEMPORARY ECONOMIC RELIEF," JOHN C. DEWILDE (SMALL D, CAP W) SAID IN A STUDY PREPARED FOR THE ASSOCIATION, A PRIVATE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION.

JUN 17 1940

WHILE FAILURE OF THE PRESENT BLITZKRIEG WOULD GREATLY MINIMIZE THE CHANCES OF A GERMAN VICTORY, HE ADDED, "IT WOULD NOT NECESSARILY MEAN A QUICK DEFEAT BECAUSE THE REICH HAS GIRDED ITSELF FOR A LONG CONFLICT."

THE STUDY ATTRIBUTED THE MILITARY SUCCESSES OF GERMANY "IN LARGE PART TO THE EFFECTIVE WAY IN WHICH THE COUNTRY'S ENTIRE ECONOMY HAS BEEN GEARED TO THE WAR MACHINE."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS MONDAY, JUNE 17)

QS309PES

(NY)...JERSEY CITY, N.J.,JUNE 16-(AP)-THE WORLD CRUISE LINER PRESIDENT HARRISON, CONVERTED INTO A REFUGEE SHIP FOR THE LAST LEG OF ITS 3 1/2-MONTH GLOBE-CIRCLING VOYAGE, DOCKED HERE TODAY WITH 184 PASSENGERS AND ONE STOWAWAY.

MOST OF THE PASSENGERS WERE AMERICANS FLEEING THE WAR, WITH ONLY 41 ALIENS FROM EIGHT COUNTRIES ABOARD. THE SHIP SAILED FROM GENOA JUNE 5.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS WERE 31 PRIESTS AND STUDENTS FROM CATHOLIC COLLEGES IN ROME.

JUN 17 1940

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UNDATED MAGINOT LINE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

"THE GREATEST SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATIONS OF ALL TIME"--THAT WAS WHAT MILITARY EXPERTS ONCE CALLED FRANCE'S MAGINOT LINE. NOW IT APPEARS TO BE JUST SO MUCH STEEL AND CONCRETE, VALUELESS TO FRANCE.

EXTENDING ABOUT 200 MILES ALONG THE FRENCH-GERMAN FRONTIER FROM BELGIUM TO SWITZERLAND; THE LINE COST IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF $500,000,000 AND AFFORDED "ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME" TO THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF TROOPS ASSIGNED TO IT.

IN 1930 THE LATE ANDRE MAGINOT, THEN FRANCE'S MINISTER OF WAR, PUSHED THROUGH THE FIRST CREDITS FOR THE PROJECT WHICH WAS TO BEAR HIS NAME. THE MAIN CONSTRUCTION WAS COMPLETED ABOUT SIX YEARS LATER, ALTHOUGH MINOR WORK WAS GOING ON ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY UP TO THE START OF THE WAR.

IN REALITY THE "LINE"--AS FRENCHMEN CALLED THE FORTS--WAS AN AREA IN WHICH PLOUGHED FIELDS OR WAVING GRAIN CONCEALED THE DEFENSE SYSTEM. ITS WIDTH VARIED AND ONCE WAS A MILITARY SECRET.

WITHIN THAT AREA WERE FORMIDABLE WEAPONS, HOUSED DEEP UNDERGROUND AROUND OR INSIDE VAST AIR-CONDITIONED FORTRESSES. MILES OF TUNNELS, LARGE STOREROOMS FOR MUNITIONS, BARRACKS, HOSPITALS, POWER STATIONS, LECTURE HALLS, GYMNASIUMS, UNDERGROUND AIRPLANE HANGARS AND EVEN READING ROOMS MADE THE "LINE" A VERITABLE CITY AS WELL AS COMBINATION OF FORTS.

JUN 17 1940

LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, FORMER BRITISH WAR MINISTER, CALLED THE FORTIFICATIONS "AS PERFECT AS THE INGENUITY OF MEN CAN MAKE THEM."

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30.24-3025

ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 16

UNDATED LEAD 41ST WEEKOF WAR, DAY-BY-DAY

(ADVANCE) THE FATE OF NATIONS HUNG IN THE BALANCE IN THE 41ST WEEK OF WAR -- FIFTH WEEK OF GERMANY'S GREAT OFFENSIVE OF THE WEST.--THE WEEK IN WHICH THE FALL OF PARIS SHADOWED ALL.

GAUNT AND GRIM, THE ARMIES OF FRANCE WROTE INTO MILITARY HISTORY A DEFENSE AS GALLANT AS A FRENCHMAN'S LOVE OF PARIS -- THE WEEK'S BIG STAKE. BUT THEY COULD NOT TURN THE TIDE OF "THE GREATEST OFFENSIVE OF ALL TIME" INTO WHICH ADOLF HITLER HURLED HIS FULL ARMED MIGHT.

IN SEVEN FATEFUL DAYS WHICH GERMANS SAID BROUGHT A "NEW EUROPE NEAR:

1. MUSSOLINI SENT ITALY TO WAR, FULFILLING THE AXIS PLEDGE AND SPREADING THE ZONE OF FIGHTING TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND TWO MORE CONTINENTS, AFRICA AND ASIA, WHERE WAR PLANES BOMBED COLONIAL HOLDINGS OF EUROPE'S BELLIGERENTS.

2. PARIS, THE CITY OF GAIETY, ECHOED HOLLOWLY THE TREAD OF ITS FIRST INVADING ARMY IN 70 YEARS. UNDEFENDED, THE CITY WAS SAVED FROM RUIN.

3. EXHAUSTED FRENCH TROOPS, WITHOUT REST OR RESERVE, LOST THEIR LAST HOLDS ON THE SOMME-AISNE LINE, THEN LOST THE MARNE AND SEINE AS THE NAZI BIG PUSH SWEPT PAST THE HIGH TIDE MARK OF THE GERMAN ADVANCES FROM 1914 TO 1918. BY THE END OF THE WEEK, STILL SHOVED BACK, THEY SOUGHT A NEW DEFENSE LINE FOR CENTRAL FRANCE.

4. THE MIGHT MAGINOT LINE, FRANCE'S BORDER BARRIER OF STEEL AND CONCRETE AND BRISTLING GUNS, WAS POUNDED BY FRONT AND FLANK ATTACK. STORMING GERMAN TROOPS TOOK SOME FORTS AT THE NORTHERN HINGE NEAR MONTMEDY, THEN STABBED THROUGH THE ARGONNE FOREST TOWARD VERDUN FROM THE REAR.

5. BRITAIN CAST HER LOST AGAIN WITH WEAKENED FRANCE, THREW OPEN HER RESERVE WAR CHESTS AND POURED OUT MEN, MONEY AND MUNITIONS. HER VANGUARD OF ARMORED DIVISIONS WERE HURLED INTO GAPS IN THE FRENCH LINE TO GIVE THE WEARY POILUS A BREATHING SPELL AND CHANCE TO DIG IN ON A NEW DEFENSE FRONT.

JUN 17 1940

THE FIGHTING, DAY-BY-DAY:

SUNDAY, JUNE 9--NORWAY SURRENDERS AND BRITISH WITHDRAW BY SEA FROM NARVIK; GERMANY'S STRENGTHENING OFFENSIVE SMASHES TO WITHIN 35 MILES OF PARIS AS FRANCE'S GENERAL WEYGAND CRIES "THE LAST QUARTER-HOUR" HAS COME; PRESSURE IS HARDEST NEAR GISORS AND BEAUVAIS, EAST OF STRONGLY-DEFENDED ROUEN.

MONDAY, JUNE 10--MUSSOLINI FULFILLS H' AXIS PLEDGE TO HITLER, PLUNGING HITLER INTO WAR BESIDE GERMANY; FRANCE SAYS WEYGAND'S LINE STILL HOLDS, BUT RAMPAGING TANKS CRASH THROUGH TO VICINITY OF PARIS; ADVANCE GERMAN DRIVES BREAK OVER SEINE RIVER NORTHWEST OF PARIS AND OURCQ RIVER NORTHEAST OF PARIS IN PINCER MOVEMENT ON CAPITAL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11--TIRING POILUS FALL BACK TO THE MARNE NEAR CHATEAU THIERRY; GERMANY'S "BIG PUSH" UNDIMINISHED ALTHOUGH RAINSTORM HANDICAPS PANZER DIVISIONS; HEAVY FIGHTING RAGES ALONG THE SEINE; ITALIAN PLANES BOMB BRITISH NAVAL BASE AT MALTA AND BRITAIN STRIKES BACK AT ERITREA AND LIBYA IN AFRICA; FIFTY THOUSAND TONS OF ITALIAN SHIPPING REPORTED SEIZED. FRENCH GOVERNMENT QUITS PARIS FOR TOURS AND OTHER CITIES TO THE SOUTH.

30.24

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12--GERMANY CLAIMS ITS VANGUARD IS WITHIN 12 1/2 MILES OF PARIS OUTSKIRTS; REPORTS 20,000 ALLIED SOLDIERS CUT OFF AND CAPTURED ON CHANNEL COAST SOUTH OF DIEPPE; BERLIN SAYS ROUEN AND REIMS HAVE FALLEN, SEINE IS CROSSED AND GERMANS ARE SOUTH OF THE MARNE; FRANCE REPORTS ITS SLOWLY RETREATING WEYGAND LINE REMAINS INTACT; WIDE-RANGING BRITISH BOMBERS STRIKE AT NORWAY, FRENCH BATTLEFRONT, WESTERN GERMAN TOWNS, ITALY'S CENTERS OF COMMERCE AND TROOP AND SUPPLY CENTERS IN ITALIAN-HELD COLONIES IN AFRICA.

THURSDAY, JUEN 13--FRENCH CLAIM FIERCE COUNTER-ATTACK, SUPPORTED BY AMERICAN-MADE BOMBERS, SHOVES GERMANS BACK FIVE MILES ON FRONT NORTH OF PARIS, DECLARED AN "OPEN" (UNDEFENDED) CITY; GERMANS SAY THEY'RE ONLY EIGHT MILES FROM PARIS, BUT FRENCH SAY NEAREST NAZIS ARE 25 MILES AWAY; EAST AND WEST OF PARIS, GERMAN ATTACKS PUSH FARTHER SOUTH, ACROSS THE SEINE XX TOWARD CENTRAL FRANCE, AND TO CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, 25 MILES SOUTH OF CATHEDRAL CITY OF REIMS. BRITAIN PLEDGES FRANCE "VERY AVAILABLE MAN, RIFLE, GUN AND TANK" TO STEM THE NAZI TIDE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14--PARIS FALLS TO INVADERS AS GERMANS CONTINUE SWEEP TOWARD CENTRAL FRANCE; LE HAVRE AT MOUTH OF SEINE, ROMILLY 65 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PARIS, AND MONTMEDY AT TOP OF MAGINOT LINE ARE TAKEN; GREAT FRENCH BORDER FORTS ASSAILS FROM FRONT, FLANK AND REAR, BUT DEFENDERS CLAIM ATTACKS REPULSED; BRITAIN OPENS WAR CHEST AND POURS MEN AND SUPPLIES TO AID EXHAUSTED FRENCH; ITALIANS REPULSE FRENCH ATTACKS IN ALPINE PASSES; SPAIN SEIZES TANGIER INTERNATIONAL ZONE; GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP SCHARNHORST REPORTED BOMBED, AND BRITISH MERCHANT CRUISER SCOTSTOUN SINKS WITH ALL GUNS FIRING AT SUBMARINE.

JUN 17 1940

SATURDAY, JUNE 15--GERMAN TIDE SWEEPS ON SOUTH OF PARIS; NAZI WARFLAG FLIES FROM CASTLE AT VERSAILLE WHERE PEACE TERMS OF 1919 WERE SIGNED BY GERMANY; BRITISH ADVANCE UNITS HURLED INTO FRENCH LINE TO GIVE POILUS CHANCE TO RE-FORM; NAZIS SHELL MAGINOT FORTS FROM FRONT AND FLANK AND DRIVE TOWARD VERDUN FROM REAR; GERMANS FORESEE VICTORY SOON; FRANCE AND BRITAIN RENEW PROMISE OF A "FIGHT TO THE FINISH."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 16)

French Ask Peace, British Defiant

Petain Announces Decision

BORDEAUX, June 17 (A. P.).—France, badly beaten and near the end of her rich resources, asked Adolf Hitler for peace today.

Saddened eighty-four-year-old Marshal Henri Petain, hero of the Battle of Verdun in the world war, broke the news to his countrymen in a broadcast.

"It is necessary to try to end the fighting," he said.

"I made contact with the adversary last night, asking him as soldier to soldier to seek with me the means to stop the fight."

Paris, the beloved capital, had fallen. The great industrial cities of the north were in the hands of the Nazi invaders. The swastika flew over Versailles and the Eiffel Tower.

Great Nazi Army Sweeping South.

The Maginot Line, France's half-billion-dollar hope of security, was gone; and the German Army, more than 2,000,000 strong, with armored cars and tanks and airplanes was sweeping southward, bent on complete victory.

A French military spokesman said tonight that there no longer was any continuous French front and indicated that the mighty German thrusts had driven gaps between four French armies.

He said the French had lost great quantities of artillery and other equipment. Up to late afternoon there had been no response to France's request for an armistice.

Military Position Outlined.

As the reply to Premier Petain's announcement that France was suing for peace was awaited, this authoritative survey of France's military position was given:

The Second Army, which was charged with the defense of Paris, has fallen back to the Loire, which runs through Tours.

The First Army, on the west, is south of the Seine on the sea side of Rouen and Evereux.

The Third Army, in the Champagne region, had its front broken in the recent German drive.

The Fourth Army on the Alps front is intact, the Italians having failed until now to attack.

Marshal Petain, whose defense of Verdun twenty-four years ago gave France her watchword: "They shall not pass!" had taken over the government from Paul Reynaud last night after a day of Cabinet discussions on what help the United States might offer.

Fighting was still going on, the French High Command said in its morning communique, in "the region of Laigle and Chateaudun, as well as on the line of the Loire and south of Avallon. (The time to which the communique referred was not clear.) The Nazis also were reported to have crossed the Saone River, advancing in the direction of Doubs, close to the Swiss border.

French Cabinet Meeting.

Meanwhile the French Cabinet was reported still meeting to "await developments."

The aged Marshal-Premier said that France had entered into contact with Germany through the intermediation of Spain.

[London announced that Marshal Petain had been heard there saying: "I have approached the enemy with a view to finding out whether he would be prepared to put an honorable end to our hostilities. At this grave hour of heavy destiny of our Fatherland let all Frenchmen gather around myself and my Government in unity. May they keep their anguish to themselves and obey nothing but faith in the destiny of their country."]

The Premier made his radio address after a series of dramatic conferences during which the military reverses and the future were discussed.

His announcement of peace overtures was no surprise, since the formation of his Government generally was accepted as a prelude to a request for an armistice.

Paul Daudoin, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in a broadcast tonight, relayed to the United States, that France had never shown more fortitude of soul than at the present time.

"France keeps her courage, her dignity and her faith in the future," he added.

"Germany's crushing superiority in men and materials has not crushed France's morale."

He praised the "great assistance" given France by the British air force, fleet and soldiers.

"We seek with honor to end the hostilities," he said.

Complete capitulation probably would mean surrender of the French fleet, second strongest in Europe, and counted upon by England in its blockade.

France fully expected the p[r]ompt cessation of the hostilities with Germany when she joined with Great Britain last September 3 would be colonies, long disputed border areas such as Alsace-Lorraine on Germany's frontier and Nice and Savoy on Italy's, Corsica in the Mediterranean, as well as the French Navy.

150 Divisions in Advance.

A statement given out by Havas, French news agency, today said Marshal Petain's task was one of the heaviest ever to fall on the shoulders of a French Premier.

The nation was in the greatest peril of its life from the unrelenting advance of 150 German divisions, between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 men.

Last night's High Command communique reported renewed Nazi attacks along the whole battlefront from the sea to the Swiss border area, but said the battle-scarred French troops stirred themselves to local counter-attacks in the region west of Paris, near Laigle and La Ferte Vidame.

There, according to last night's communique, the German advance was checked, but southeast of Paris, the French acknowledged, the Nazis forged ahead, crossing the Seine River in the neighborhood of Melun and Fontainebleau and pushing advance guard elements beyond Auxerre, deep in central France, in the direction of Clamency and Avalon.

South of the plateau of Langres armored and motorized German columns reached the region north of Dijon and the Saone above Gray. (Dijon is 150 miles southeast of Paris and forty miles, airline, from the Swiss border; Auxerre is 100 miles from Paris in a more southerly direction.)

The High Command also disclosed French movements "in accordance with orders" (apparently a retreat) in Alsace and Lorraine.

Appeasement Advocates Omitted.

Before the announcement of the fall of Premier Paul Reynaud's Government last night it had been expected generally that in the event of a decision to give up to Germany, Marshal Petain would succeed M. Reynaud. It had also been expected, however, that former Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and former Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin would be included in any "peace" cabinet. But neither of these was included in the official Cabinet list.

The announcement of the new Cabinet, after a series of conferences which lasted far into the night, came in the midst of an air raid alarm. No bombs were known to have fallen, however.

The new Ministry was formed after a discussion of President Roosevelt's offer of material aid from the United States and of an apparently urgent message from Great Britain's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill.

Hinges on American Support.

The old Cabinet had met briefly first yesterday morning, and an announcement was made that the American Government "declares itself resolved to develop assistance to the full extent of its resources to the exclusion, for the moment, it is understood, of any declaration of war against Germany."

It was necessary for the Cabinet, the announcement added, to discuss further, "in the light of information in its possession on the whole diplomatic and military situation, to what extent this reply of the American Government is such as to permit France to continue the struggle on its own territory under conditions which can usefully serve the common cause of the democracies."

M. Reynaud was said to have narrowly escaped a German bombing raid on an unidentified town as he traveled to interview Mr. Churchill in an interim between French Cabinet sessions. Whether they met was not disclosed.

Premier Petain, the commander of the French armies during the world war and known as "the hero of Verdun," chose Generalissimo Maxime Weygand as his Minister of National Defense.

The official Cabinet line-up, after several changes announced during the night, also included:

Vice-Premier—Camille Chautemps, a former Premier.

Minister of War—Gen. Louis Colson, Chief of the Army General Staff.

Minister of the Navy and Merchant Marine—Admiral Jean Darlan, commander of all naval forces.

Minister of Air—Gen. Bertrand Pujo, former president of Air France.

Foreign Minister—Paul Baudoin, former assistant to the Foreign Minister.

Minister of the Interior—Charles Pomeret, the Minister of Labor under M. Reynaud.

Finance Minister Stays On.

Minister of Finance and Commerce—Marcel Bouthillier, retained.

Minister of Colonies—Albert Rivliere, the Minister of Pensions in the Reynaud Cabinet.

Minister of Justice — M. Frencourt.

Minister of Public Works—Louis Oscar Frossard, retained.

Minister of Education—Albert Ribaud, a professor at the Sorbonne.

Minister of Labor—Andre Fevrier, the Under-Secretary of the Information Ministry in the Reynaud Cabinet.

Minister of Agriculture and Supplies—Albert Chichery, the Minister of Commerce under Premier Reynaud.

Minister of War Veterans—Jean Ybarnagaray.

Under-Secretaries—M. Alibert, assistant to the President of the Cabinet; Robert Schumann, in charge of refugee work.

Left unfilled temporarily were the ministries of Information, Blockade and Communications.

Former Premier Pierre Laval, mentioned at first as a Cabinet choice, declined a post.

Tells of Petain's Broadcast.

Edward Taylor, the Columbia Broadcasting System's correspondent from Bordeaux over the facilities of Paris Mondial, the official French radio:

"Just thirty-five minutes ago Marshal Petain broadcast in a blinding thunderstorm from this very same studio an announcement to the French people that last night he had asked for an armistice."

Then Mr. Taylor gave a translation of the address and continued:

"As soon as he finished this speech Marshal Petain left the studio and entered a limousine which waited at the door. He had on a trench raincoat and black hat. His face showed no emotion whatsoever."

Mr. Tayor's report concluded at this point and Eric Sevareid, another member of the CBS staff in Bordeaux, came on the air to say:

"You have heard the unofficial translation of the Marshal's speech, who told the people of the nation that the war is ceasing, and, as we told you last night, his intermediary is expected to be the Ambassador of Spain. What the German terms will be, if they will give terms, none of us know as yet.

Germans Reported Near.

"We understand that German troops are not very far away from the place from which the French radio is now operating.

"The order to the French radio is to stand by until the last possible moment so that the news may go to America and the rest of the world of these historic events in France today.

"The American consulate is swamped with calls from Americans, French, British and others who are attempting to get accomodations to the United States. Americans here—correspondents and others—will either go by special boat provided by the United States Government, if available, and whether this provision has been made is not known as yet; or they will try to get into Portugal through Spain, which is technically and legally a bit difficult.

"When, and if the Germans will arrive in Bordeaux, the present capital of France, none of us know at the present moment."

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What Petain Told the French.

BORDEAUX, June 17 (A. P.).—Following is the text of Premier Henri Petain's radio announcement today of France's readiness to sue for peace:

JUN 18 1940

"Frenchmen:

"At the call of the President of the Republic I assumed, beginning today, the direction of the Government of France.

"I say that by the affection of our admirable army, which is fighting with a heroism worthy of its long military traditions against an enemy superior in numbers and arms, by the magnificent resistance with which it has fulfilled our duties to our Allies, by the aid of the war veterans whom I am proud to command, by the confidence of all the people, I give to France my person to assuage her misfortune.

"In these painful hours I think of the unhappy refugees who, in extreme misery clog up our roads. I express to them my compassion and my solicitude.

"It is with a broken heart that I tell you today it is necessary to stop the fighting.

"I addressed myself last night to the adversary to ask him if he is ready to seek with me as soldier to soldier, after the actual fighting is over and with honor, the means of putting an end to hostilities.

"May all Frenchmen group themselves about the Government which I head during these trying days and control their anguish in order to be led only by their faith in the destiny of the fatherland."

WEARY, DEFIANT POILUS TACKLE TERRIFIC ODDS; JUST PEACE DEMANDED

Defeat Of Italian Fleet On Mediterranean Indicated—Nazi Spearheads Slash Front Into Four Ribbons, Stab Far South

JUN 18 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, June 18—The Bordeaux correspondent of the Daily Mail reported today the French Mediterranean fleet, acting under orders of Admiral Jean Darlan, has had a major engagement with the Italian fleet.

The correspondent said it was understood that the Italians suffered heavy losses, but added that it was not clear when the engagement occurred.

JOHN LLOYD

[By the Associated Press]

Bordeaux, June 17—The armies of France fought on tonight along the whole confused front after their Government asked Adolf Hitler for terms of peace and received no immediate reply.

With what strength of men and munitions was left after twelve days of ceaseless retreat against heavy odds, the exhausted French still defiantly demanded "an honorable peace" as the condition of surrender.

A French night communique said the fighting still was violent, that French resistance continued, and that there had been no letup in the fierce Nazi onslaught south and east from the River Loire.

French Front Disorganized

Military spokesmen admitted, however, that the front was disorganized and that the Germans had cut the French forces into four ribbons.

JUN 18 1940

Hardest fighting was reported in the vicinity of Orleans, along the Loire river, seventy-five miles south of Paris. The French communique told of desperate resistance all along the middle Loire, but said German spearheads still stabbed deeper into France in the region of Dijon and Autun, east of the Loire, 150 to 175 miles southeast of Paris.

Fighting For "Honor Of The Flag"

The French admitted German mechanized units had pushed into the departments of Doubs and Jura, west of the Swiss frontier.

"At all points of contact," the communique said, "our troops still are fighting with the same bravery for the honor of the flag."

The French radio said late tonight that the French navy was "intact" and that the French air force was "intact and powerful."

French "Will Know What To Do"

"We are ready to lay down arms if we can get an honorable peace," declared the new Foreign Minister, Paul Baudoin, in a broadcast to the world over the French radio.

". . . But we are never ready to accept shameful conditions which mean the end of the spiritual freedom of our people.

"If we are given the choice between resistance and honor, the French army and the whole French people will know what to do."

Dictators Arrange To Meet

Baudoin spoke as Adolf Hitler and Italy's Premier Benito Mussolini arranged to meet tomorrow to give the verdict.

"With a broken heart," the new 84-year-old French Premier, Henri Philippe Petain, gave his countrymen today the decision that France must yield.

Petain made the sad explanation that France, on her knees before an overpowering enemy "superior in numbers and arms," had to give up, but both he and Baudoin indicated that France demanded honor as well as peace.

Praises Help Of Allies

Praising the help of Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Holland and Belgium, Baudoin said: "We all were insufficiently prepared for this war with its new methods."

"Our allies were unable to give us aid which the French army, as the vanguard, needed. That is why Premier Petain has asked the enemy today for negotiations to cease fighting."

The French radio said at 10.35 P. M. there still was no reply from Germany to the request for an armistice.

[*Associated Press Editor's Note*—Eric Sevareid, CBS reporter in France, in commenting on Baudoin's broadcast, said the French Cabinet would not accept an unconditional peace.]

Hitler deferred the sought-for stoppage of war on France in order to confer with his Axis partner on the terms they will demand to call off their armies.

France fully expected the price of cessation of the hostilities she joined with Great Britain last September 3 will be colonies, long-disputed border areas such as Alsace-Lorraine on Germany's frontier and Nice and Savoy on Italy's Corsica in the Mediterranean and probably the French navy, second in Europe only to Britain's.

Petain told his red-eyed countrymen, weary and saddened beyond description, that he already had opened negotiations to stop the fighting.

In a firm voice, the 84-year-old soldier-diplomat said he had asked Hitler last night whether he was willing as one soldier to another to discuss peace—"with honor."

So far as was known at nightfall, fighting was still going on but apparently with reduced intensity.

The French armies have been fighting a slow withdrawal through the heart of France for twelve days since the main German attack started along the Somme and Aisne rivers.

The German lines have pushed into a great curve sweeping from the English Channel seventy-five miles westward and south of Paris to the Loire river where they cut across to the Swiss frontier in the region of the Doubs River Valley.

Army Defeat Acknowledged

The defeat of the French army was acknowledged in the statement of a military spokesman, who said at the afternoon press conference that there now is no continuous French front. The French, he said, had lost great quantities of artillery and other equipment.

It was this German advance which decided Paul Reynaud to resign the Premiership last night, to make way for the elevation of Petain as the one man he considered able to rally the French behind him for the fateful decision.

The end of French resistance was foreshadowed in this sudden replacement of the Reynaud Government by a "peace Cabinet" headed by Petain, the last of France's old marshals.

Spain Believed Intermediary

Petain did not say how he communicated with the Germans to sue for peace, but it was reported that it was accomplished with Spain as intermediary.

Petain was called out of often-interrupted retirement to be France's Ambassador to the Government of Gen. Francisco Franco at the conclusion of the Spanish civil war, in which both Italy and Germany supported his fight with Republican armies.

Petain's first act as Premier was doubly bitter, for it was he who translated "they shall not pass" into successful resistance against the forces of Imperial Germany at Verdun twenty-four years ago.

Almost Everything Lost

Now Verdun was lost, Paris fallen, the Maginot Line's half billion-dollar defenses junked and all but deserted, and the great weight of Nazi Germany biting ever deeper into the hard-held soil the Frenchman has loved so dearly for centuries.

To his countrymen the old soldier-diplomat said:

"Frenchmen:

"At the call of the President of the Republic I assumed, beginning today, the direction of the government of France.

"I say that by the affection of our admirable army, which is fighting with a heroism worthy of its long military traditions against an enemy superior in numbers and arms, by the magnificent resistance with which it has fulfilled our duties to our Allies, by the aid of the war veterans whom I am proud to command, by the confidence of all the people, I give to France my person to assuage her misfortune.

Speaks With "Broken Heart"

"In these painful hours I think of the unhappy refugees who, in extreme misery, clog up our roads. I express to them my compassion and my solicitude.

"It is with a broken heart that I tell you today it is necessary to stop the fighting.

HITLER TO SEE MUSSOLINI TOMORROW

New Premier Discloses Spain Is Acting as Intermediary—Axis Hints Only Full Capitulation Will Suffice—Battle On Along Swiss Border.

JUN 18 1940

By the Associated Press.

France asked Germany for an armistice today—the ninth nation to succumb to Adolf Hitler's armies in two years—but fighting still continued along the Swiss border, at Pontarlier and along the Maginot Line opposite Baden, and, according to Berlin, south of the Loire River, where the French had hoped to reform their broken lines.

In a broadcast from Bordeaux, Premier Petain, eighty-four-year-old world war "hero of Verdun," heralded French capitulation with the declaration: "It is necessary to try to end the fighting. I made contact with the adversary last night, asking him as soldier to soldier, to seek with me the means to stop the fight."

Even without knowledge of whether the powerful French fleet, second biggest in Europe would be involved in the projected French surrender, Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, in a radio address, voiced a grim determination to fight on until Hitler is conquered. England was told by Sir Nevile Henderson, the last British Ambassador to Berlin, that a German invasion may now be expected "this month or July."

Meanwhile Premier Mussolini left Rome tonight for a conference with Hitler tomorrow at Munich. Madrid announced that Gen. Franco had been asked to serve as an intermediary in the French-Axis armistice negotiations.

"I addressed myself last night to the adversary to ask him if he is ready to seek with me as soldier to soldier, after the actual fighting is over and with honor, the means of putting an end to hostilities.

"May all Frenchmen group themselves about the Government which I head during these trying days and control their anguish in order to be led only by their faith in the destiny of the fatherland."

Storm Punctuates Speech

A thunder storm punctuated the momentous speech to his stricken nation.

The decision to sever the alliance with Britain nine months and fourteen days after the Allied declaration of war left the disposal of the French navy the burning question of the darkest hour for France in modern times.

The issue is confused by the decision at the beginning that France's command should control all the Allied land forces with Britain in control of the naval operations.

It was not made clear as to whether this might mean France would be unable to comply with an Axis power demand that she surrender the French fleet as part of the price of cessation of hostilities.

The defeat of the French Army was acknowledged in the statement of a military spokesman who said at the afternoon press conference here that there now was no continuous French front. The French, he said, have lost great quantities of artillery and other equipment.

Up to the late afternoon, this spokesman said, there had been no response to France's plea for peace.

It was this German advance which decided Paul Reynaud to resign the Premiership last night to make way for the elevation of Petain as the one man he considered to rally the French behind him for the fateful decision. The end of French resistance was foreshadowed in this sudden replacement of the Reynaud government by a "peace Cabinet" headed by Petain, the last of France's old marshals.

Chancellor Hitler's decision to confer with Premier Mussolini before acting for peace with France was taken here as evidence that Germany would heed the cries set up by the Fasicisti in Italy as a prelude to Italy's plunge into war at the side of Germany just a week ago. The French possessions most cried for by Italians include Tunisia, Corsica and Jibuti in French Somaliland, a port of extreme importance to the Italian harvest of gains won in Ethiopia.

Hitler to Confer With Il Duce

BERLIN, June 17 (A. P.).—France, crushed under the German military machine, appealed for peace today.

Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini will meet, probably tomorrow, to decide the fate of prostrate France, somewhere in the west.

JUN 18 1940

[Rome announced that the conference would be held in Munich.]

Il Duce was speeding northward from Rome tonight to an unannounced destination for what promised to be a history-making conference.

Germany did not reveal the exact place for the meeting, and lacking official information, observers here speculated today on whether Hitler and Mussolini might dramatically choose Versailles—seat of treaties ending the wars of 1870 and 1918—as the scene for their meeting to draw up terms for France's capitulation. Lending color to the possibility that the axis partners might meet at Versailles was the fact that a new contingent of foreign correspondents is heading for Paris tomorrow.

The conference of the creators of the axis, which will have an important bearing on the war against Britain, was announced after Marshal Petain, Soldier-Premier of France, offered in a radio speech to lay down arms.

While persons in Berlin were speculating on possible peace terms, Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter declared: "The remainder of the Anglo-French troops on the Continent will be annihilated. And we also know that then a great squaring of accounts with the main culprit, Britain, will follow."

With her steel and concrete Maginot Line broken, her capital and most of her industrial area in German possession and the remnants of her scattered armies hotly pursued by Germans, France was reported ready for peace, but officials here for hours persistently denied that negotiations were in progress.

A bulletin from Hitler's headquarters announcing plans to discuss the terms of surrender caught Berlin at the mid-afternoon rush. **Cheers and Kisses Greet the News.**

Traffic immediately stopped in midstreet, everybody listening to the brief but to the Germans soul-warming news. Cheers broke from thousands of throats. Streets in spots became scenes of excited celebrations.

Strangers embraced. Women kissed each other with tears of joy in their eyes. It was a rare emotional outburst for otherwise reserved Berlin.

The announcement from Hitler's headquarters said:

"The Premier of the newly formed French Government (Marshal Petain) has declared in a radio address to the French nation that France must lay down her arms.

JUN 18 1940

"He referred therein to the step already taken by him to inform the Reich Government of this decision, and to learn the conditions under which Germany would be prepared to meet the French wishes.

"Der Fuehrer will meet the Italian Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini, for a discussion in which the position of the two States will be examined."

Fighting Has Not Ceased.

The German advance in France continues full force, informed persons said tonight.

No armistice has occurred and no capitulation has been signed as yet, it was said.

These persons asserted that where the French still offer resistance all means are used to overcome it. In the light of Marshal Petain's proclamation, it was said that the French appear to be laying down their arms already.

They have surrendered to the Germans by regiments and divisions, one man said. He recalled also that in 1918 fighting in the west continued for several days after Germany had requested an armistice.

Officials would indulge in no speculation on the terms which might be presented to the French, but the cry in the German press and the official circles since the start of the swiftly moving campaign in the west more than a month ago has been for the "complete destruction" of the French Army.

'What About England?'

The question all Berlin began asking today, once the significance of the French offer was made clear, was "What about England?"

Speculating on possible peace terms for France some observers here believe that Hitler, after forcing the British off the Continent, will be satisfied. Others, however, recalled repeated statements by German spokesmen that the British Empire is the real enemy and must be destroyed.

Officials left it unanswered in an ominous silence.

Although Mussolini will participate in the discussions of the future of France, the Italian Army had little to do with bringing France to the point of surrender.

[The Rome radio announced tonight that Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano left Rome at 8:30 o'clock (2:30 P. M., New York time). They were enroute to the meeting with Adolf Hitler to consider France's request for an armistice.]

Great Britain, it is now felt, will meet the full fury of the German attack—if there is to be an attack—with her powerful fleet almost intact.

Whether Hitler will risk a frontal attack on the British Isles or will revert to a war of waiting and watching, having accomplished his one aim of "forcing Britain off the Continent," is a question which captured the minds of observers here and left them wondering.

Say French Army Is Split.

Meanwhile today Germany claimed that her armies, lashing deep into France with deadly strokes in two directions, had cut off Alsace and Lorraine and the Maginot Line and

30.24-3057

30.24-3029

has smashed southward into central France to capture historic Orleans and cross the Loire River.

Thus for the second time in the war, the Germans said, they had split the French Army into two parts for piecemeal attack.

"The political and military backbone of France is already broken," authorized spokesmen said in summing up the reports of smashing military successes and the fall of the French Government with establishment of what was regarded here as a military regime under Marshal Petain.

"No separate armistice with France is imaginable except in terms of complete capitulation," authorized spokesmen declared.

It was asserted that France was regarded as "England's sword, which by all means must be wrenched from England's hand."

Informed observers explained that an armistice short of capitulation would leave the French forces free to reorganize for a possible smash against the Italians. This Germany would never permit, they said.

The Maginot Line, once looked upon as the most solid protecting wall for France, is now surrounded by Nazi soldiers, the German High Command declared, except for a small space along the Swiss border.

An official announcement today stated that German troops have entered the fortified French city of Besancon, sixty kilometers northwest of the Franco-German frontier.

JUN 18 1940

As German tank divisions were occupying the station a French express train from Marseilles arrived on schedule. Many French soldiers and high officers aboard the train were reported taken prisoners.

The map of conquest drawn by the Germans showed that a major portion of French resources and defenses are now in German hands.

Along the rest of the Loire the German Air Force was said to have smashed other bridges and bombed and machine-gunned the retreating French on the river bank in sight of the high plateau south of the Loire where it was expected that they had been preparing a new defense line.

With these military successes as evidence, authorized spokesmen continued to scout reports that the French would be able to make a separate armistice.

Nazis Trap French in East

BERLIN, June 17 (A. P.).—Onrushing German armies closed a ring of steel around France's "lost provinces" of Alsace and Lorraine today by driving down to the Swiss border at Pontarlier, southeast of Besancon, the German High Command announced.

JUN 18 1940

The capture of Orleans and the crossing of the Loire by German troops relentlessly pursuing the retreating French armies were also announced by the High Command.

"We continue fighting," declared a spokesman in discussing what he described as "rumors and conjectures of French capitulation offers."

The number of French troops and the amount of war materials in the surrounded area of Alsace-Lorraine were not estimated, but at the beginning of the western campaign it was stated unofficially that there were upward of 1,000,000 men in the zone.

The drive of the Germans to Pontarlier meant the inclosure of whatever forces remained there.

The opinion was expressed in authoritative circles that the death hour of the French Republic would soon be struck and though the statement was made that "we fight, despite all Cabinet changes," Germany awaited some kind of a declaration from the new French Government of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain.

Nazi troops crushing in on France were storming through and around the Maginot Line.

Berlin Says Fight Goes On.

News of the fall of Premier Reynaud's Cabinet and the reconstruction of the French Government was greeted by unofficial German commentators as "another manifestation of France's desperate situation."

The new Premier, Marshal Petain, possibly stands in higher regard here than his predecessor, but the general opinion was that one Government or another in France makes no difference at this stage.

"Our job remains to destroy the enemy's military force," an authorized spokesman said tersely, and army leaders expressed satisfaction with the progress being made in this direction.

Authorized German spokesmen poured cold water on what they called "rumors and conjectures of French capitulation offers."

For the present, one spokesman said, "we continue fighting. We fight, despite all Cabinet changes."

In announcing the capture of Orleans the High Command said that the "major part of the collapsed French armies, noticeably dissolving and swiftly pursued by our troops, are flowing south and southwestward" and that small forces attempting to stem the German onrush were being thrust back with heavy losses.

Orleans, seventy miles southwest of Paris, was said to have fallen before an "audacious drive of motorized units headed by a division commander."

These also took one crossing of the Loire.

The communique said that the German attack was making vigorous progress across the Rhine-Rhone Canal and that German troops, advancing rapidly by way of Burgundy, "have won space far toward the south."

In northern Lorraine, it said, German troops are standing before St. Mihiel.

The capture of Saarburg was also reported.

Front Reported on Move.

From the North Sea to the Swiss border the entire front was reported in motion, and military leaders said that the German armies were stabbing deeper into France with each passing hour.

Mechanized units, aided by the air force, were said to be harassing the retreating French continuously, with the object of giving them no chance to settle down anywhere for an effective stand.

German observers said that aerial opposition to the Nazi drive into France had almost ceased, causing the authoritative commentary, Dienst aus Deutschland, to remark that "the French Air Force seems already to have been struck a decisive blow."

Reports from the front indicated that the Germans had broken through the Maginot Line between St. Avold and Saaralbe, midway between the Rhine and the Luxembourg frontier. Further south, the Germans had crossed the Rhine and attacked westward from Colmar in upper Alsace, in the direction of the Strasbourg, Nancy and Epinal regions.

Tell of Pursuit in the West.

Other German forces, driving southward in the rear of the Maginot Line, were reported to have smashed their way beyond the Langres Plateau in the region of Dijon. Dijon is approximately 150 miles southeast of Paris and about forty miles from the nearest point on the Swiss border.

In the west the French were reported retreating steadily, apparently with the hope of making a stand along the Loire River. The Germans reported, however, that swift mechanized units—which they described as "the cavalry of this era"—were on the heels of the retiring French.

So hot was the pursuit, the Germans said, that at many places these units were slashing at the French columns, "spreading confusion" and causing the enemy to abandon much of their equipment.

Claim Sinking of Transport.

The Germans also claimed new successes at sea. The High Command said a returning submarine had reported sinking a "fully occupied" troop transport on May 30 and torpedoing a British auxiliary cruiser of about 14,000 tons.

[The British acknowledged last Thursday the loss of the 17,046-ton armed merchant cruiser Scotstoun, but the Germans reported that sinking on the same day, and it appeared possible that the latest report might refer to still another vessel.]

Radio Talks Aimed at U. S.

Meanwhile German Government radio announcers devoted increasing attention to America, attempting by a short-wave bombardment to convince the United States that it has nothing to fear from a German victory.

The announcers emphasized the newest phrase coined by Adolf Hitler—"America for Americans and Europe for Europeans." They asserted that Der Fuehrer's "broad war aim is peace," and, more specifically, "freedom to live our own way, colonies, security on the sea for all nations, respect and opportunities due a first-class Power."

They asserted that Germany does not wish to destroy the British Empire, but would insist on wresting from Great Britain control of strategic points on the seaways.

REICH WEIGHS FRENCH OFFER, ARMY DRIVES ON

Berlin Expects Hitler And Duce To Discuss Peace Bid Today

JUN 18 1940

Fortress Of Metz Falls As Nazi Onslaught Gains Momentum

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 17—Adolf Hitler and his Axis partner, Premier Mussolini, will meet, probably tomorrow, somewhere in western Europe, to decide the fate of prostrate France and dictate terms to the republic which lay crushed tonight under the German military machine.

Mussolini was speeding northward from Rome to an unannounced destination for what promised to be a history-making conference with Hitler. Decisions influencing the French destiny possibly for generations were expected.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Rome dispatches said Mussolini's destination was Munich, but the reference to "somewhere in western Europe" was taken to mean Versailles, where World War victors dictated peace to Germany.]

Metz Fortress Falls

Meanwhile, the crumbling of French military resistance went on apace. The mighty French fortress at Metz fell before German onslaughts this afternoon, the German high command reported.

In the east France virtually was wide open to tremendous blows which Germany's forces were in position to strike.

The position of France seemed dark and from a military point of view there remained only faint glimmers of desperate hope.

The request for terms by Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, France's new Premier, appeared to be a mere formality and the prospects were that he and France would be obliged to accept whatever decision the Axis powers may impose and be resigned to impotence for the duration of the war.

Parley Called By Hitler

The conference between Hitler and Mussolini was called by the Führer immediately after France appealed today for an armistice.

The sudden departure of a new group of foreign correspondents for Paris gave weight to the suggestion that Versailles had been chosen for the rendezvous.

Indications were that the conference would take up all aspects—political, military and social—of the future course to be mapped out for France.

Observers recalled that Italy has demanded Tunis, Nice and Corisca and remembered also that demands have come from the highest German quarters for the complete crushing of the military power of France.

Would Eliminate France

It seemed certain, however, that in specifying terms, Germany would see to it that once and for all France would be eliminated as a fighting force. Germany has envisioned a continent completely free of enemies so she could concentrate full attention on waging war against England with the utmost vigor.

All Germany was thrown into ecstasy at the news that at least a part of the war in France had ended.

The broadcast bulletin from Hitler's headquarters caught Berliners at their midafternoon rush.

Traffic immediately halted. Everybody paused to listen. Cheers welled from thousands of throats. Strangers embraced each other. Women kissed each other amid tears of joy.

Usually reserved Berliners broke into strains of "Deutschland Uber Alles," "Die Wacht Am Rhein" and the "Horst Wessel" song.

Announcement of the French offer came after the German high command said French forces had been cut in two by a swift Nazi plunge to the Swiss border near Bensancon to form a "sack" around remnants of the hard-pressed poilus.

The drive to the Swiss border followed quickly the storming and capture of some of the strongest forts of France's famed Maginot Line.

The possible terms for France and the effect of a separate peace on Axis policy toward England remain questions of unofficial speculation in Berlin.

Some believed that Hitler, having forced the English off the Continent, might be satisfied not to risk a frontal attack on the British Isles.

Hitler's *Völkischer Beobachter* declared: "The remainder of the Anglo-French troops on the Continent will be annihilated. And we also know that then a great squaring of accounts with the main culprit, Britain, will follow."

After Marshal Petain's history-making statement had been digested, the German evening press hailed the French move as "the political collapse of France." Readers were assured that "Petain cannot regain what Reynaud lost for France."

"No separate armistice with France is imaginable except in terms of complete capitulation," authorized sources said today. "We continue to fight."

CHURCHILL BARS PEACE UNTIL HITLER IS BEATEN

JUN 18 1940

Prime Minister Delivers Radio Talk Picked Up in This Country.

INVASION MAY COME SOON

Future of French Fleet and B. E. F. Worries London—Arming Is Rushed.

LONDON, June 17 (A. P., via radio).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill reiterated today that Great Britain would fight on alone until Adolf Hitler is conquered.

Mr. Churchill said in an international broadcast relayed in the United States by NBC and CBS:

"We have become the sole champion now in arms to defend the world cause.

"We shall do our best to be worthy of that high honor. We shall defend our island and with the British Empire around us we shall fight on, inconquerable, until the curse of Hitler is lifted from the brows of men.

"We are sure that in the end all will be well."

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL'S RADIO BROADCAST TODAY FOLLOWS:

THE NEWS FROM FRANCE IS VERY BAD, AND I GRIEVE FOR THE GALLANT PEOPLE WHO HAVE FALLEN INTO THIS TERRIBLE MISFORTUNE.

NOTHING WILL ALTER OUT FEELINGS TOWARD THEM OR OUR FAITH THAT THE GENIUS OF FRANCE WILL RISE AGAIN. WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN FRANCE MAKES NO DIFFERENCE TO BRITISH FAITH AND PURPOSE.

WE HAVE BECOME THE SOLE CHAMPIONS NOW IN ARMS TO DEFEND THE WORLD CAUSE AND WE SHALL DO OUR BEST TO BE WORTHY OF THIS HIGH HONOUR.

WE SHALL DEFEND OUT ISLAND HOME AND WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AROUND US WE SHALL FIGHT ON UNCONQUERABLE UNTIL THE CURSE OF HITLER IS LIFTED FROM THE BROWS OF MANKIND. WE ARE SURE THAT IN THE END ALL WILL COME RIGHT.

JUN 18 1940

(END TEXT)

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"We Must Stop The Fight"

London, June 17 (AP)—The voice of Premier Petain, heard on the French radio today, announced that France must give up the fight. It said he had entered into negotiations with the enemy last night "as between soldiers" to see whether an agreement could be reached.

JUN 18 1940

A voice said by the announcer to be that of Marshal Petain delivered in French a broadcast to the French population to announce that he had assumed the direction of the affairs of France.

"The battle has had to cease during the night," Petain said. "I have approached the enemy with a view of finding out whether he would be prepared to put an honorable end to our hostilities.

"At this grave hour of heavy destiny of our fatherland let all Frenchmen gather around myself and my Government in unity."

"May they keep their anguish to themselves and obey nothing but their faith in the destiny of their country."

Reuters, the British news agency, also said today that Petain had announced, "We must give up the fight."

Versions Of Petain's Words

New York, June 17 (AP)—The Columbia Broadcasting System announced today that the British Broadcasting Company said the French had ceased hostilities during the night.

The National Broadcasting Company reported today that Premier Petain in a brief message announced France's capitulation to Germany.

Marshal Petain said:

"During the night I communicated with the German command and it is with a heavy heart that I announce we have ceased hostilities."

The Columbia Broadcasting System translated Petain's statement this way, however:

JUN 18 1940

"We were trying to find a way to end hostilities."

[Editor's Note—Berlin dispatches today, reporting new rapid advances by the German armies in France, gave no indication that hostilities had ceased.

Edmond Taylor, C. B. S. correspondent with the French Government, said in a broadcast from Bordeaux over the facilities of Paris Mondial, the official French radic:

"Just thirty-five minutes ago Marshal Petain broadcast in a blinding thunder storm from this very same studio an announcement to the French people that last night he had asked for an armistice."

Churchill Talks Tomorrow.

LONDON, June 17 (A. P.).—Great Britain and the British Commonwealth of nations "are determined to continue the struggle," an authoritative spokesman said today.

The spokesman announced that Prime Minister Churchill would make a statement in Parliament tomorrow and possibly follow it up with a broadcast dealing with the British position in view of the French decision to sue for peace.

JUN 18 1940

In the first place, he said, "it is useless to disguise that the request of the new French government for an armistice with Germany is regarded as a heavy blow."

In the second place, he continued, "it may be expected that France shall largely be overrun now by the enemy." He said that "now it is for Great Britain to consider exactly what this all must mean," adding that "there is no reason to think that the French people will show themselves less spirited than Poles, Norwegians, Dutch and Belgians."

Can't Govern by Tanks.

"Although these latter countries are now subjected to Nazi tyranny," he continued, "they are still continuing their resistance, both passive and active, and consequent on that passive and active resistance they are making the German task of exploitation of their countries more and more difficult.

"Whilst countries may be successfully overrun by tanks, once the task of overrunning is done they cannot be governed by tanks.

"The French have never taken kindly to invaders and we can, I think, reasonably expect that the task of holding down France, which is a very large country, is going to be one of exceptional difficulty. It sometimes happens that the more spectacular an advance of this nature, the more spectacular is the subsequent withdrawal."

The main uncertainty in England tonight in its determination to fight on alone against Germany is the future of the French fleet. If it escapes general capitulation, it would be of inestimable value to the British. If it is handed over to the Germans—and it may be—it would be serious for Great Britain.

It is considered certain that Germany's attempt to subjugate England is about to start. It may come any minute; it may be after the Germans have rested from the French campaign.

In this connection the Admiralty issued an order today that every British ship in a United Kingdom port must have adequate numbers of the crew aboard at all times to man defensive guns and fire fighting equipment.

Speaking today in Lincoln, Sir Nevile Henderson told a meeting that he expected Hitler to attempt the invasion of England this month or next rather than August or September.

Sir Nevile, Great Britain's last ambassador to Germany, urged every able bodied man and boy to learn to use a rifle.

"Hitler," he said, "can only defeat the British by starving us through a blockade, by bombing us into submission or by sucessfully invading our country. I think he will try all three.

"We cannot any longer carry on on amateur lines. We are not going to beat Germany unless we turn professional."

Says Hitler Lacks Oil.

Vernon Bartlett, member of Parliament, declared in a broadcast tonight that "at whatever cost, Germany can and will be defeated."

"The British have faced the continent of Europe alone before now and been victorious," he said. "Now we are not alone. We have the increasing support of the United States.

30.24-3031

"Remember this—Hitler's army has found no oil fields in France, and tanks feed on oil. The countries he has conquered have lost their trade, and that means their prosperity."

Nazis Have Been Practicing.

The Germans for some time have been practicing combined land, sea and air operations off Norway.

Ireland, the Shetland Islands or Iceland might be stopping off points on the way to England.

It was believed that Germany would attempt to seize all those outposts as bases preparatory to the move against England herself.

If the fleet can maintain a blockade against Germany and Italy, and England can get enough additional assistance from its dominions and the United States, a long war may still be a possibility. A long war, the British contend, means a defeat for the German-Italian axis.

Britain Alone Remains.

The Evening News, in an editorial written before France's capitulation was reported, said:

"The British Government, it is plain, is envisaging the withdrawal of France from the war on land.

"Of all the champions of freedom, Britain remains alone without serious hurt—a champion not yet in full condition, but one who when ready is a match for all the ruffians of Europe.

"Everything now depends on Britain's will to hold on and assemble her immense forces—to endure until the hour when, with the material and moral aid of the United States, she can strike a shattering blow at the enemy."

There was little criticism of France. The news called the French decision "tragically inevitable."

The News expressed confidence that Germany can be "brought down" if the empire puts all its resources and energy into the war effort. As a starter it proposed slashing all imports except food and war materials and restoring the fuel rationing system.

However, the Ministry of Food said today that there was no suggestion of an immediate expansion of rationing in Britain. The Ministry added that it would seek to eliminate waste to insure the maximum use of home produce.

French Embassy Cut Off.

A French embassy spokesman, his voice choking with emotion, said, "What will happen I don't know," after the radio announcement today that France had sought an armistice.

The declaration that France must give up the fight shocked the embassy staff.

"The news is sad, terribly sad," the spokesman said. "We have been completely cut off from communication with France for the last twenty-four hours. We have only just heard the news of the French radio like yourselves."

Meanwhile Britain pressed her home defense measures.

The War Office announced that youths 18 to 19½ years old could enlist for the duration of the war in home defense infantry units, and men 35 to 50 in the auxiliary military pioneer corps.

At Leicester twenty-eight-year-olds registered for military service last Saturday were ordered to report Wednesday for medical examinations to speed up replacements.

The Ministry of Labor announced tonight an acceleration of military conscription, asserting that there probably would be further registrations of three age groups in July.

JUN 18 1940

U. S. Assistance Stressed.

An authoritative statement forecast that the placing of the resources of the United States at the disposal of the Allies would play an ever-weightier part in the war as Britain brings her full man power to bear upon the Germans and Italians.

"The production of airplanes, arms and ammunition continues to increase at a great pace, and the supplies from America, now arriving in substantial quantities, will soon be coming as fast as our ports can deal with them," the statement said.

On the heels of a decision to throw all British resources into the war immediately, disregarding long-range planning, has come the conviction that the whole of Great Britain must be transformed at once into a great fortress.

Would Arm Every Man.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill is expected to call for that decision in the House of Commons tomorrow.

Unofficial spokesmen say that such a move would involve the use of every able-bodied man between 18 and 65 years of age.

All those not engaged in the production of munitions, food and other vital products would be armed. On every half mile of coast there would be a twenty-four hour watch. At every telephone exchange a ceaseless vigil would be maintained. Every wheeled vehicle would be pressed into service.

Every meadow and golf course would be watched for landings of troops from the air. Armies capable of flowing to any menaced front would be made ready.

Little News From France.

Meanwhile, speaking of the land fighting in France military spokesmen said today that "as far as we can see the Germans are concentrating their efforts on the east, attempting to pinch off the Maginot Line, and there is some indication the French are leaving part or all of the Maginot Line after rendering it useless."

"The situation today is a question of higher policy rather than military tactics," military spokesmen said. "The British Expeditionary Force is operating in Normandy with the French, but we have no details.

"News of French movements are extremely difficult to come by; as far as we can see, there is very little going on in the west."

Over the week end there was little news here of the fighting.

The War Office said that the British Expeditionary Force was still engaged with the French in Normandy, but offered no details.

The Admiralty announced that four "enemy" submarines had been sunk in the Mediterranean since Italy entered the war.

An announcement of the Air Ministry last night said that aerial activity had been "greatly restricted" during the previous twenty-four hours by adverse weather conditions.

The Ministry said early today, however, that "there was some enemy activity on the south coast last night," one plane dropping a bomb that caused "negligible damage."

Urges Order for Ford Planes.

The London Financial News urged the placing of the greatest possible arms orders in Canada and the United States, paying for them "if necessary by the mortgage of the material resources of the Colonial Empire."

The newspaper said that Great Britain could replenish supplies through her sea power while the Axis Powers could not.

"If we can hold on until autumn, however much European territory is lost in the process, our prospects will be bright," the paper declared. "Germany's strength, though great, will be waning whereas the Allies' strength will be growing."

Referring to the statement of Henry Ford that his plant could produce 1,000 planes daily, the Financial News said "an order must be placed, whatever the cost."

Churchill's Word Awaited.

Meanwhile Great Britain having observed a day of prayer for France yesterday, awaited a fuller account of the reported French capitulation from Prime Minister Churchill when he reviews the war situation for the House of Commons tomorrow.

The British Cabinet met yesterday with the French Ambassador, Charles Corbin, and some hours later Neville Chamberlain, former Prime Minister and now Lord President of the Council, saw King George VI at Buckingham Palace. There was no announcement concerning this visit.

The press has recently called for the removal of Mr. Chamberlain from the Cabinet.

Tells Us: 'Don't Be English!'

Today Lord Beaverbrook's London Daily Express—advising Americans to "learn by our folly" and "don't be English!"—admonished the United States today not to believe "that 3,000 miles of Atlantic can save you."

The newspaper, owned by Great Britain's Minister for Aircraft Production, called upon the United States to ignore "soft words of reassurance that come from Germany."

"Prepare to meet your foes," the editorial added. "Make big sacrifices now in order to build up your own forces. Squash your saboteurs, your fifth column traitors who work quietly behind the scenes to prevent you from spending your great wealth to be prepared.

"Watch the Nazi propagandists who settle in the small countries near you ready for a stab in your side or your back."

Warns of Post-Munich Feeling.

"There is no time for subtlety now. We give you advice from the bitterness of our own lessons.

"We do not give advice in order to influence American military intervention in the war," the Express said. "Congress will decide that question.

"Yet America should learn by our own experiences. Her citizens have reached the state that we in Europe were in at the time of Munich, when we were racked with anxiety.

"Afterwards we breathed a sigh of relief and sank gently into a complacency that now astounds and humiliates us.

"So we slid into war. Now we are suffering the most stupendous reverses."

30.24-3031

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in England, June 17—The vanguard of grim, weary and disappointed men of the First Canadian Division have returned to England from their expedition into France even before the news of their departure for the battlefields of the Continent could be disclosed.

JUN 18 1940

Part of the detachment making up the First Infantry Brigade escaped the Germans' fast-encircling move by a margin of two hours.

Other Canadian units which did not penetrate so deeply into France also are now safely back in England without having had a hand-to-hand encounter with the foe whom they set out to meet six days ago.

BULLETIN

JUN 18 1940

PRECEDE NEW YORK

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TONIGHT THAT BRITAIN HAD OFFERED YESTERDAY TO CONCLUDE A "SOLEMN ACT OF UNION" WITH FRANCE.

MJ630PED

Text of Anglo-French Union Proposal

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 17—Following is the text of the declaration issued tonight by the British Foreign Office on the proposal for the merging of the British and French Empires:

It was announced tonight that the government wish it to be known that with the object of assisting France and supporting her to the utmost in the hours of stress through which she was passing, as also in the hope of encouraging the French Government to continue their resistance, His Majesty's Government offered to conclude a solemn act of union between the two countries.

The following draft declaration was accordingly communicated to the French Government by His Majesty's Ambassador on June 16:

THE DECLARATION OF UNION

At this most fateful moment in the history of the modern world, the Government of the United Kingdom and the French Republic make this declaration of indissoluble union and unyielding resolution in their common defense of justice and freedom against subjection to a system which reduces mankind to a life of robots and slaves.

The two governments declare that France and Great Britain shall no longer be two but one Franco-British Union.

The Constitution of the Union will provide for joint organs of defense, foreign, financial and economic policies.

Every citizen of France will enjoy immediately citizenship of Great Britain, every British subject will become a citizen of France.

Both countries will share responsibility for the repair of the devastation of war wherever it occurs in their territories, and the resources of both shall be equally and as one applied to that purpose.

During the war there shall be a single War Cabinet and all the forces of Britain and France, whether on land, sea or in the air, will be placed under its direction. It will govern from wherever it best can. The two Parliaments will be formally associated.

The nations of the British Empire are already forming new armies. France will keep her available forces in the field, on the sea and in the air. The Union appeals to the United States to fortify the economic resources of the Allies and to bring her powerful material aid to the common cause.

The Union will concentrate its whole energy against the power of the enemy no matter where the battle may be.

And thus we shall conquer.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, JUNE 17--GREAT BRITAIN FLUNG INTO NAZI GERMANY'S TEETH TONIGHT THE DEFIANT DECISION TO FIGHT ON ALONE--"UNCONQUERABLE"--FROM THE LITTLE ISLAND SEAT OF WORLD-WIDE EMPIRE.

PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL, IN A TWO-MINUTE RADIO ADDRESS, SAID THE FIGHT WOULD GO ON "UNTIL THE CURSE OF HITLER IS LIFTED FROM THE BROWS OF MANKIND."

HE TOLD HIS PEOPLE THAT THEY NOW HAVE BECOME "THE SOLE CHAMPIONS IN ARMS TO DEFEND THE WORLD CAUSE."

SPEAKING FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE, HE DECLARED: JUN 18 1940

"WE SHALL DO OUR BEST TO BE WORTHY OF THIS HIGH HONOR."

SHORTLY AFTER HE SPOKE, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT IN THE LAST DARK HOURS OF YESTERDAY, BEFORE FRANCE ASKED HER NAZI FOE FOR PEACE, BRITAIN HAD OFFERED TO UNITE WITH FRANCE AS ONE NATION TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE.

THE "INDISSOLUBLE" UNION WOULD HAVE BEEN COMPLETE, WITH ONE GOVERNMENT, ALL-INCLUSIVE CITIZENSHIP AND JOINT ORGANS OF DEFENSE, FOREIGN, FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES.

APPARENTLY THE FRENCH REJECTED THE OFFER, THUS BRINGING ABOUT FALL OF PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD'S CABINET AND THE SUBSEQUENT FRENCH PLEA FOR PEACE WITH GERMANY.

THIS DEVELOPMENT MADE IT PLAINER THAN EVER THAT ENGLAND HERSELF IS MENACED BY THE TRIPLE THREAT OF BLOCKADE, BOMBARDMENT AND DIRECT INVASION FROM HITLER'S LEGIONS.

CHURCHILL MADE NO MENTION OF THE VITAL ISSUE FORTHCOMING FROM FRANCE'S PLEA FOR PEACE: THE DISPOSITION OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

WITH FRANCE'S FLEET HITCHED TO ITS OWN TO WAGE LONG-RANGE NAVAL AND ECONOMIC WAR ON THE AXIS POWERS, BRITONS SAW THE POSSIBILITY OF A SUDDEN TURN BACK TO THE CONCEPTION OF "LONG WAR."

HOWEVER. IT WAS CONSIDERED THAT THE AXIS POWERS MIGHT DEMAND THE FRENCH NAVY AS PART OF THEIR PRICE FOR PEACE. THIS POSES THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE FRENCH FLEET, UNDER BRITISH ADMIRALTY COMMAND IN A DEAL WHICH GAVE THE FRENCH CONTROL OF THE ALLIED LAND FORCES, COULD ACTUALLY BE SURRENDERED BY THE FRENCH EVEN WITH THE AXIS ACCEPTANCE OF PEACE DEPENDENT UPON IT.

LONDON-THIRD ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH XXX NATIONS.

ENGLISHMEN QUOTED TO EACH OTHER THE WORDS OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL JUNE 4:

"WE WILL DEFEND OUR ISLAND WHATEVER THE COST. WE WILL FIGHT ON THE BEACHES AND LANDING GROUNDS, IN THE FIELDS, IN THE STREETS, ON THE HILLS. JUN 18 1940

"WE WILL NEVER SURRENDER, AND EVEN IF--WHICH I DO NOT FOR A MOMENT BELIEVE--THIS ISLAND OR A LARGE PART OF IT BE SUBJUGATED AND STARVED, THEN OUR EMPIRE BEYOND THE SEAS, ARMED AND GUARDED BY THE BRITISH FLEET, WILL CARRY ON THE STRUGGLE."

IN THIS HOUR OF CONSIDERING THE WORST WHICH MIGHT FOLLOW A SEPARATE PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY, THESE EXPECTATIONS WERE ADVANCED:

1. AN ATTEMPT MIGHT BE MADE TO ENCIRCLE, BLOCKADE AND STARVE THE BRITISH ISLES. THE BRITISH NAVY, MOST POWERFUL IN THE WORLD, IS CONSIDERED EQUAL TO THE TASK OF PREVENTING SUCH AN ACHIEVEMENT.

2. GERMANY MIGHT TRY TO BOMB BRITAIN INTO SUBMISSION. THIS METHOD WAS CONSIDERED MOST LIKELY TO BE TRIED FIRST. THE DEFENSE IS A HIGH-SPEED AVIATION PRODUCTION PROGRAM INTENDED TO INSURE AIR SUPREMACY OVER THE ISLES. THIS PROGRAM DEPENDS ON UNLIMITED

30.24-3033

30.24-3033

SUPPLIES OF WAR, INCLUDING OIL, FROM THE DOMINIONS AND THE UNITED STATES.

3. INVASION MAY BE ATTEMPTED. THIS HAS BEEN EXPECTED FOR WEEKS. BESIDES THE GREAT FLEET, THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AND GROUND TROOPS OF THE AMATEUR ARMY ARE ANXIOUS TO DEMONSTRATE THAT A COUNTRY WHICH HAS NOT BEEN SUCCESSFULLY INVADED SINCE 1066 WILL MAKE SHORT WORK OF PARACHUTE TROOPS OR ANY OTHERS ARRIVING BY TRICK DEVICES.

JUN 18 1940

LONDON--FOURTH ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH XXX DEVICES.

IT IS PLAIN THAT MUCH DEPENDS ON TIMING. AN ENGLAND WORN DOWN BY SIEGE AND SEMI-STARVATION MIGHT NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST AN INVASION AS IT COULD TODAY.

JUN 18 1940

LIKEWISE A COMBINATION OF THE BLOCKADE AND AIR BOMBARDMENT MIGHT DEFEAT THE BRITISH EVENTUALLY. THE SUPPLY LINES MUST BE KEPT OPEN.

SAID A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN IN EXPLAINING THAT THE FRENCH MOVE FOR AN ARMISTICE WAS KNOWN IN ADVANCE:

"IN THEIR UNSHAKABLE DETERMINATION TO ACHIEVE VICTORY NO MATTER WHAT THE COST, THE GOVERNMENT AND THE EMPIRE HAVE THE UNITED SUPPORT OF THEIR PEOPLE."

"THE FULL BRUNT OF THIS WAR MUST NOW FALL ON THIS ISLAND," SAID LORD BEAVERBROOK'S STANDARD. IT CONTINUED:

"NO STRONG POINT MUST BE LEFT UNGUARDED. NO RESOURCE MUST BE LEFT UNUSED. NO MAN MUST BE WITHOUT HIS DUTY. THE SEA IS STILL OUR STRENGTH."

THE NEWS EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT GERMANY CAN BE "BROUGHT DOWN" IF THE EMPIRE PUTS ALL ITS RESOURCES AND ENERGIES INTO THE EFFORT. IT SUGGESTED THAT ALL IMPORTS BE SLASHED, EXCEPT FOOD AND WAR MATERIEL, AND URGED A PETROLEUM RATIONING SYSTEM.

THERE WAS LITTLE CRITICISM OF FRANCE.

THE NEWS DESCRIBED THE FRENCH DECISION AS "TRAGICALLY INEVITABLE."

SAID THE STANDARD:

"SINCE THE DAYS THOSE FIRST ESSENTIAL BRIDGEHEADS ON THE MEUSE WERE LOST, AN OVERPOWERING WEIGHT OF METAL AND MANPOWER HAS BEEN HURLED AT HER (FRANCE). SHE SAW HER ARMIES HURLED BACK, HER WOMEN-FOLK AND CHILDREN MACHINE-GUNNED SOUTHWARD WITH RELENTLESS BARBARITY.

"ALL THROUGH THE WEEKS OF THE MAJOR WAR THERE HAS BEEN NO RELIEF, NO PITY. HER BRAVE SONS STOOD ASTRIDE THE ROAD AS LONG AS THE HUMAN BODY COULD STAND THE TEST."

THE MAIN UNCERTAINTY IN BRITISH MINDS WAS, WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THE FRENCH FLEET? IF IT IS GIVEN OVER TO THE GERMANS--AND IT MAY BE--THE BLOW WILL BE SERIOUS.

THE FRENCH NAVY IS THE SECOND STRONGEST IN EUROPE, ALTHOUGH IT DOES NOT BEGIN TO COMVARE WITH THE BRITISH.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WILL SPEAK AGAIN IN PARLIAMENT TOMORROW. HE IS EXPECTED TO REITERATE THE BRITISH INTENT TO FIGHT UNTIL VICTORY HAS BEEN ACHIEVED REGARDLESS OF THE COST OR THE TIME.

SOME STUDENTS OF THE SITUATION SAID EVERY ABLE BODIED MAN FROM 18 TO 65 WOULD BE PUT INTO SERVICE EITHER AS A COMBATANT OR A WORKER ON ESSENTIAL SERVICE IN THE WAR PROGRAM.

JUN 18 1940

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS:

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF READING, HEAD OF THE WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES, ORDERED THE 630,000 MEMBERS TO "STAY AT YOUR POSTS AND CARRY OUT YOUR DUTY WHATEVER CIRCUMSTANCES MAY ARISE." SHE ADDED: "WE DO NOT WISH TO SURVIVE AT THE EXPENSE OF OUR COUNTRY'S FAIR NAME."

THE BANK OF ENGLAND BANNED DEALINGS IN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES STOCKS AND BONDS. THE ORDER WAS THE LATEST IN A SERIES TO CONSERVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

ALL DUTCH, NORWEGIAN AND POLISH SHIPS BOUND FOR FRENCH PORTS WERE ORDERED TO PROCEED INSTEAD TO BRITISH PORTS.

SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, LAST BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, SAID HE EXPECTED THAT GERMANY WOULD ATTEMPT TO INVADE ENGLAND AT ONCE.

LONDON-FIFTH ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH XXX AT ONCE.

JUN 18 1940

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ARGUED THAT, ALTHOUGH "COUNTRIES MAY BE SUCCESSFULLY OVERRUN BY TANKS, ONCE THE TASK OF OVERRUNNING IS DONE THEY CANNOT BE GOVERNED BY TANKS." HE ADDED:

"THE FRENCH HAVE NEVER TAKEN KINDLY TO INVADERS AND WE CAN, I THINK, REASONABLY EXPECT THAT THE TASK OF HOLDING DOWN FRANCE, WHICH IS A VERY LARGE COUNTRY, IS GOING TO BE ONE OF EXCEPTIONAL DIFFICULTY.

IT SOMETIMES HAPPENS THAT THE MORE SPECTACULAR AN ADVANCE OF THIS NATURE, THE MORE SPECTACULAR IS THE SUBSEQUENT WITHDRAWAL."

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LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-ALL DUTCH, POLISH AND NORWEGIAN SHIPS NOW AT SEA AND BOUND FOR FRENCH HARBORS ARE BEING ORDERED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE SHIPPING AUTHORITIES TO PROCEED DIRECT TO A BRITISH PORT, IT WAS DISCLOSED HERE TONIGHT.

JUN 18 1940

RQ24PED

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-NORTHERN RHODESIA HAS PASSED A BILL FOR COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

JUN 18 1940

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LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT "OWING TO ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING THE LAST 24 HOURS AIR ACTIVITY HAS AGAIN BEEN GREATLY RESTRICTED."

AIRCRAFT OF THE BRITISH COASTAL COMMAND CARRIED OUT ROUTINE PATROLS AND DID CONVOY DUTY BUT NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE ENCOUNTERED, THE MINISTRY SAID.

JUN 18 1940

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LONDON, JUNE 18(TUESDAY)-(AP)-A BERLIN DISPATCH TO STEFANI ITALIAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID EARLY TODAY THAT MARSHAL PETAIN'S REQUEST TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WAS "ONLY A DEMAND FOR INFORMATION AND NOT A SURRENDER." THE DISPATCH WAS RELAYED HERE BY REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY.

JUN 18 1940

Nazi Reporter Tells Reich of Fall of Verdun

JUN 18 1940

Broadcast Describes Troops' Sneaking Up Amid Shells and Onslaught of Tanks

BERLIN, June 17 (AP via radio).—A German war correspondent who was with the attacking forces at Verdun told the German nation in a radio broadcast today how the French fortified city and Citadel fell on Saturday.

"German units assembled by the side of the mountain ridge, beside which Verdun was indicated by a pall of black and blue smoke high over the city," he said.

"Troops with canvas bags, filled with hand grenades and tin boxes containing special charges, slung over their shoulders, stood ready when the order to advance was given to sneak through the underbrush, as enemy observers surely were on the ridge and those observers might direct artillery fire at us.

"Taking cover in every shellhole and jumping over broken cherry trees and devasted fields, we came closer to the fortress behind the hills. Wide obstructions were passed while the enemy artillery began to fire into the pine woods a mile behind us.

"We reached the village of Vacherauville, which seemed unoccupied. Not a soul was in sight except a dying horse approaching us on feeble legs.

"A glance at the map showed that small pillboxes were ahead, and strong fortifications to the left and right on the hill crest.

"The fortress on the left observed us and there was a sudden outburst of firing. The furious bombardment took our breath away and we tried to take cover wherever it was possible.

"This was more than difficult, since houses in the village started to burn, while the roads behind us were impassable, due to the continuous shelling. It was an acid test of our nerves to hold out.

"We listened to the sounds of shells. If they were light we knew they had passed overhead. When the sounds were loud we knew they were close and our hearts stopped beating.

"Yet part of our shock troops advanced during the short interval under fire, and tank crews went rolling by right into the heaviest machine-gun fire at our flank."

The correspondent said the German troops had marched 40 kilometers (25 miles) the night before but were not fatigued, while the French who were taken prisoners broke down, "proving they couldn't stand the pace."

"Our men raced ahead, pushing up their artillery battalion, which is a part of every infantry regiment, and thus putting out of commission the French rear guard artillery which tried to hold up the advance by shelling the roads behind the German lines," the correspondent said.

"Horse-drawn artillery kept pace at all times with the vanguard, destroying wire obstructions in the road and barricades hastily built with sandbags, the debris of ruined houses, furniture, vehicles, boxes and barrels. Sappers and hand grenades did the rest."

Hitler's Writer In Reynaud's Room

JUN 18 1940

BERLIN, June 17 (A. P.).—Dr. Walter Best, German soldier and war correspondent for Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the Volkischer Beobachter, wrote today that he had visited the workroom of former Premier Reynaud in the Quai d'Orsay in Paris and found it "quite boring."

"Your police officers were very polite and let me pass without objection," Dr. Best wrote, addressing himself to the absent Reynaud.

"As I entered I believed you might come back any moment. Your chair is still there as it was pushed back by your own hand, Herr Reynaud. On your table lay the day's memoranda.

30.24-3035

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Around the table are grouped the chairs of your ministerial colleagues.

"Unfortunately, they are empty."

Continuing, Dr. Best wrote, "I didn't have the feeling of standing in a room in which history was made. In fact, the dead house bored me very soon."

In conclusion, Dr. Best wrote: "I relieve you of the duty of repaying my visit, Herr Reynaud."

Anne Morgan, Miss Phillips Elude Capture

JUN 18 1940

U.S. Ambulance Driver Says Chief and Daughter of Envoy Made It, He Didn't

BERLIN, June 17 (AP).—The story of how Miss Anne Morgan, sister of J. P. Morgan, with a daughter of William Phillips, American Ambassador to Italy, narrowly escaped capture by the Germans at Laon, was told to American officials in this country by an Indiana ambulance driver now in a German prison camp.

It was believed the Ambassador's daughter was Beatrice Phillips. The prisoner who told the story is Louis W. Wehrle, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

"Miss Morgan and Miss Phillips narrowly escaped capture the same day I was taken," Mr. Wehrle told Alfred R. Thompson, Consul General, at Dresden. Mr. Wehrle was captured soon after the Germans began their Flanders offensive on May 10.

At the Embassy here, it was said the two women could have been barely a mile away from the German advance when Laon was overrun. Mr. Wehrle and Albert Raymond, of Chicago, were captured, and Mr. Raymond's car was seized by the Germans. All are members of Miss Morgan's American volunteer ambulance unit.

Mr. Raymond and Mr. Wehrle were with a party of four Americans with three ambulances engaged in removing civilians from the Ardennes region. The other two were Murray Shipley, [illegible] Martha Shipley, of Cincinnati, and Jan Zholavskie, described as a Polish-American.

Mr. Shipley and Mr. Zholavskie remained with the ambulances while the other two went to see Miss Morgan. The capture of Mr. Shipley was reported officially to the American Ambassador at Paris, William C. Bullitt, but the Embassy here had no official word about Mr. Zholavskie, although Mr. Wehrle said he had seen him on a prison train in Germany.

JUN 18 1940

Nazis Meet Train, Take French

BERLIN, June 17 (AP).—An official announcement said today that as German troops entered the fortified French city of Besancon a French express train from Marseilles arrived on schedule. Many French soldiers and high officers aboard the train were reported taken prisoner.

"All our aircraft are safe.

"Armored cars and lorries were destroyed and troops dispersed in the Moyale area, on the Abyssinia-Kenya border, by R. A. F. bombers.

JUN 18 1940

Rejoice in Humbling of France.

ROME, June 17 (A. P.).—France's request for an armistice with Germany was received in Rome today with jubilation by the Italians, who believed that the step indicated that the war would soon be over.

The announcement from Adolf Hitler's headquarters that Der Fuehrer and Premier Mussolini would meet soon to consider how to deal with France was published here.

Fascists said that it was understood that the meeting would be for the purpose of "co-ordinating the attitudes" of the two axis Powers, both at war with France. The date was not announced here.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, and Alessandro Pavolini, Minister of Popular Culture, flew back to Rome from the front, where they have been serving as aviators. They reached their offices at 6 P. M. (12 noon New York time) and found Premier Mussolini still working in his office in the Palazzo Venezia.

The Italians were expected to intensify their bombardment of the British naval bases at Malta in the Mediterranean and at Aden off East Africa.

Some newspapers said that air attacks on these bases and other Mediteranean points were preliminary to land action against British territory as well as sea attacks on the Mediterranean fleet.

When Premier Mussolini declared war on Great Britain and France, he specifically said that Egypt need not fear attack as long as she was neutral but the Rome newspaper Il Tevere indicated today that Egypt, bound to Britain by military pacts, still might be one of the main Italian objectives.

British Raid Italian Bases

JUN 18 1940

Report Devastating Attacks in Africa—Rome Jubilant Over French Debacle.

CAIRO, June 17 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force today reported "most successful raids" on the Italian air and naval bases at Tobruk, Libya. The commanding officer of the R. A. F. Middle East forces issued this statement:

"Displaying great determination, our airmen persisted in raids despite heavy aircraft fire until extensive damage was done to ammunition and petrol dumps.

"There were several explosions and much black smoke seen after our aircraft left the targets.

"In the same area raids were carried out at El Aden and El Gubbi with some success.

"All our aircraft returned safely.

"Further attacks on Diredawa and Macaaca were made by our bombers.

"At Diredawa a large hangar was set on fire and one Italian bomber burst into flames following a direct hit.

"One enemy fighter who tried to intercept our aircraft was hit and believed shot down. The machine dived at great speed with smoke belching out.

"Attacks carried out by the South African Air Force in Italian East Africa caused damage to eight enemy aircraft on the ground.

"Fighters tried to take off, but gave up the attempt owing to the fierce machine gun fire from the raiding aircraft.

"The aircraft and military camp at Mega, Ethiopia, was raided and several direct hits registered. Troops in a military camp were bombed and a machine gun post silenced.

Italy Tells of Raids.

Meanwhile today Italy, still active principally in the air in her first week of warfare, said in a headquarters communique that her aerial raiders had bombarded Allied naval bases and flying fields yesterday in Malta, Corsica and Tunisia.

Reconnaissance activity continued in the Alps along the Franco-Italian borders, and in North Africa there were clashes of Italian and British troops.

In British raids, the communique said, a civilian was killed at Savona and several others were wounded, and at Cagliari six aviation technicians were killed and thirty wounded in an attack on an airdrome.

Say British Used Tanks.

The British, using tanks, attacked Italian outposts in Libya.

In the Mediterranean Sea and in the air, the Italians declared, their forces destroyed one Allied submarine and forty-two Allied planes, forty French and two British. They also announced that their anti-aircraft batteries had brought down four other Allied planes during air raids on Genoa early yesterday morning. The Government said that one woman was killed and eight persons were injured in the Genoa raids.

[A French broadcast intercepted by the National Broadcasting Company at New York today said that the entire industrial center of Turin, Italy, had been destroyed by French air raiders. There were no further details, except that the anti-aircraft guns had failed to function.]

Report British Attack.

Yesterday's Italian communique said that the operations in northern Africa were "violent" as the British "attempted an attack in the direction of Sidi Aveis."

Other week-end activities were summarized by the Government as follows:

Seventy Italian bombers attacked air bases in the south of France, destroying forty French planes, blowing up a munitions depot and setting several fires.

French Corsica and British Malta also were attacked by air.

In east Africa, Italian flyers bombed air bases of Berbera, in British Somaliland, and Mandera, in Tanganyika.

Two British planes were reported shot down at Massaua, Eritrea.

[An Egyptian communique said the Italians raided the Egyptian frontier post of Salum and the coastal town of Sidi Barrani, causing thirty casualties.]

A Rome radio broadcast reported that Albania's Parliament adopted a bill entering that Italian dependency into the war on the side of Italy.

Unworried by U. S. Aid to Allies

Fascists generally said that they considered that the "material aid" from the United States promised by President Roosevelt was unlikely to reach the Allies in time.

Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, the newspaper owned by Foreign Minister Count Ciano, said in his weekly broadcast to the Italian armed forces that for American aid to be effective "it would be necessary that the Germans and the Italians should be so amiable as to wait.

"But the Germans and the Italians are not so amiable," he continued, adding: "In these circumstances it is difficult to see how statesmen who have the misfortune to try to direct the (Allied) destinies . . . can delude themselves into believing further resistance is possible."

The newspaper Il Popolo di Roma said that President Roosevelt's reply to Paul Reynaud's plea for aid for France was "typically American" in urging France "to continue the war, without assuming any responsibility in the not improbable case that France succumbs after useless, bloody resistance."

The Colosseum an Air Raid Station.

The authorities here received word that a train bearing Italian diplomats from France had entered Italy, and it was assumed that a train returning French diplomats to their native land—previously delayed at Stresa awaiting news of the Italian diplomats—had departed from Italy.

The Government announced the cancellation of 135 trains in order to conserve fuel and to eliminate congestion on the railroads—presumably caused by troop trains.

In developing further air-raid precautions, the authorities said, the Colosseum is being adapted for use as civilian bomb shelters, as are all railway and highway tunnels, including one running beneath the Quirinal Hill connecting two downtown business centers, and the vast national monument housing the Unknown Soldier's Tomb in the Piazza Venezia.

Egyptian Soldiers Killed.

LONDON, June 17 (A. P.).—Five Egyptian soldiers were killed and nine wounded in four raids by Italian bombers on Mersa Matruh, in western Egypt, yesterday morning, Reuters (British) news agency reported from Mersa Matruh today.

Russia Speeds Troops to New Bases in Baltic

2,000 Tanks Reported at Lithuanian-Reich Line; 3 Nations Now Occupied

STOCKHOLM, June 17 (AP).—Soviet Russia, which won important military concessions from Finland by war, rushed troops and tanks tonight to new Baltic bases seized from Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania by ultimatum.

The full military occupation of the three little nations made them an armed camp for Soviet troops, gave the Russians unchallenged command of the eastern end of the Baltic Sea, and put Red armies close to German frontiers.

There were reports in the Swedish press that Russian soldiers were being concentrated in Soviet eastern Poland, and the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper "Tidningen" asserted he had reliable information that 2,000 tanks were concentrated on the Lithuanian-German frontier alone.

Reasons for the moves were given by the Moscow government in notes to Lithuania, entered by troops on Saturday, and to Latvia and Estonia, occupied at dawn today. The noes demanded that the countries allow free entry to Soviet troops and reorganize their governments. Tass, official Soviet news agency, said the three countries had made a military agreement directed against the U. S. S. R. and had violated pacts with Russia.

No Opposition to Troops

There was no opposition to the steady stream of Soviet soldiers and mechanized equipment that poured in from the east and northeast. Governments of the three nations were being reorganized, with the aid of Russian military authorities. The peoples of the countries were described as calm.

The Soviet fleet entered the Bay of Riga, between Latvia and Estonia, and troops occupied military garrisons along the coast and in the principal cities. Tallinn, capital of Estonia, and Tartu were occupied.

The Stockholm newspaper "Allehanda" reported Berlin reaction to the moves was "rather reserved" and "not exactly welcoming," but the Berlin radio, in an English broadcast heard in London, said: "Some circles abroad are making idle speculation with regard to Soviet Russia's intentions. All rumors in this connection are entirely unfounded."

Foreign observers in Stockholm suggested that the consolidation of Russia's position on the Baltic was prompted by a growing concern over Germany's rapid expansion and extension of military influence in Norway and at the western outlet of the Baltic.

In view of Russia's non-aggression pact with Germany, some observers asked whether the moves indicated preparations for a Russian break with Germany, or were a step taken in co-operation with the Nazis in dividing the "spheres of influence" of "new Europe."

Air service and steamer traffic between Helsinki and Estonia was suspended.

Russia has been seeking new trade routes and is now negotiating a trade agreement with Sweden. However, Finnish circles said Finland could not complete a railway across the Finnish waist to connect Russia and Sweden by the end of the year, in accordance with the peace treaty.

JUN 18 1940

Occupation Begins.

TALLINN, Estonia, June 17 (A. P.).—Soviet Russian troops crossed into Estonia and Latvia at 6 A. M. today (1 A. M., New York time) to establish new garrisons in accordance with Moscow's week-end demands accepted by the little Baltic nations.

Towns and areas now may be occupied by the Red Army which were not involved in the mutual assistance agreements effected last year.

At the same time work was begun for organizing new governments. Also in accordance with accepted Soviet demands which followed the pattern of earlier ones on Lithuania.

The Estonian Government resigned last night, but who would head the new Government was not immediately known.

Likewise it was not ascertained what would be the full extent of the Russian troop incursion or what centers would be taken over.

In view of large concentrations of Red Army troops in Lithuania, however, it was assumed here that large numbers of mechanized forces would be involved.

[The Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Stockholms Tidningen asserted he had reliable information that 2,000 Soviet tanks were concentrated on the Lithuanian-German frontier alone.]

Reds in Estonia and Latvia

Baltic Nations Yield to Soviet Demand Like That on Lithuania.

JUN 18 1940

STOCKHOLM, June 17 (A. P.).—Tallin, Tartu and other large towns in Estonia were occupied today by Soviet troops who marched in shortly after the Government accepted Moscow's ultimatum. Russian soldiers also entered Latvia, where the Berlin radio said that Riga, the capital, was occupied.

The newspaper Aftonbladet reported from Kaunas, Lithuania, that the occupation of Riga was delayed until afternoon. Soviet troops marched into Lithuania Saturday.

President Antanas Smetona was reported to have fled to Germany and been interned at Koenigsberg. The Aftonbladet said in a dispatch from Kaunas that he was likely to be returned to his own country.

Soviet intentions roused much speculation among observers who argued that troop concentrations were considerably larger than necessary for domination of the small Baltic States where Russia already had bases.

Questions left unanswered were:

Was Russia merely reaching out to regain territories she once held, while the western war momentarily distracted major attention from her actions?

Was she strengthening military preparedness in anticipation of a break with Germany?

Was she acting in co-operation with the Nazis?

Or was she preparing to enter the western war on the side of one belligerent or the other?

New Governments.

In each of the three countries the formation of new governments was begun at conferences of citizens and Russian officials.

Russia has been seeking new trade routes and is now negotiating a trade agreement with Sweden. However, Finnish spokesmen say that Finland cannot complete a railway across the Finnish waist to connect Russia and Sweden by the end of the year in accordance with the peace treaty.

The route has been mapped and work has started, but supplies are lacking, Vaino Salovaara, Finnish Minister of Communications, disclosed in Helsinki.

Baltic occupation, therefore, it is suggested, might be a step toward a new trade rail route to the Balkans.

The German wireless, in a report on the Lithuanian situation, said that official confirmation had been received that Justas Palecki headed the new Lithuanian Cabinet and would also become State President.

[The German radio said today that Mr. Palecki had become president and had named Kreve-Mickevicius as vice-president, Foreign Minister and Minister of Communications. Gen. Vitkauskas was named War Minister and supreme military commander. He commanded the troops which took over Vilna last fall after Poland fell.]

After the conclusion of the mutual assistance pact between Russia and Lithuania, Mr. Palecki was sent to a concentration camp for expressing pro-Soviet sympathies. He was released only after intervention by various people.

Aftonbladet's correspondent at Kaunas reported that Lithuania had become "a giant Russian military camp" since Saturday. It was estimated that "at least half a million men' were being sent into the country which borders on East Prussia.

The Stockholm Tidningen's correspondent at Kaunas also reported troop concentrations in Russian Poland, and declared that 2,000 Soviet tanks were concentrated on the Lithuanian-German border.

The Finnish newspaper Helsinki Nanomat pointed out editorially today that the Russian movement westward began just when the German push had reached its height and the "French defenses were crumbling."

This paper said that the Baltic states "often stressed the benefits of a mutual assistance pact with Russia and credit the Soviet with keeping them out of war."

The Stockholm newspaper Allehanda reported Berlin opinion as rather reserved and said that the Soviet action was "not exactly welcomed." Another Berlin dispatch, however, said that it was felt that "Soviet intentions were known to the Germans in advance."

JUN 18 1940

Troops March In.

MOSCOW, June 17 (A. P.).—Soviet Russian troops marched today into unresisting Estonia and Latvia in the climax of a series of swift moves which consolidated Russia's position in the Baltic.

Lithuania capitulated to similar demands on Saturday, and Russian troops already are occupying strategic points there.

The Soviet demanded that new governments be placed in office, "capable and willing to insure the honest implementation" of the pacts; and demanded also the free passage of troops to "forestall possible provocational actions against the Soviet garrisons" installed in Estonia and Latvia under the pacts signed last fall.

Tass reported that ex-President Antantas Smetona of Lithuania and several other Lithuanian officials had crossed the boarder into Germany and had been promptly interned by German authorities.

In setting forth the reasons for Russia's demands upon her Baltic neighbors, Tass quoted the Soviet Government's representation that an existing military alliance between Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia "directed against the U. S. S. R. is not only not permissible and unbearable, but profoundly dangerous and menacing to the security of the frontiers of the U. S. S. R."

[Estonia, with an area of 18,350 square miles, 1,250,000 inhabitants; Latvia, 20,000 square miles, has about 2,000,000 inhabitants. Their total peoples do not equal the population of Moscow.]

The Soviet statement referred to secret conferences and an "intensification of the connection between the general staffs" of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, and quoted last fall's mutual assistance pacts with Russia as prohibiting alliances or coalitions "against one of the contracting parties" to the pacts.

These pacts, concluded after Russia had shared in the break-up of Poland, granted the Soviet the right to establish bases and limited garrisons in the three countries. Finland refusal to grant similar demands led to the bitter Russo-Finnish war.

Russia also accused the three governments of "attempts to draw" Finland into the alliance, and said that these "rude violations" took place at a time "when the Soviet Union conducted and keeps conducting an exceptionally benevolent" policy toward the three Baltic nations.

JUN 18 1940

Nazis Deny Concern.

BERLIN, June 17 (A. P.).—The war situation in the Baltic where Soviet Russia has exacted Latvian and Estonian approval of demands for access for Red Army troops and changed governments, drew no comment from Berlin authorities today, but one spokesman said it was "strictly a Russian affair which does not concern the Reich."

Former President Antantas Smetona of Lithuania and other members of the former Lithuanian Government who fled from Kaunas have been interned at Konigsberg, authorized German spokesmen said today.

It was assumed that Dr. Smetona and his entourage, who came to Germany last night, were confined to their hotel.

Radio Taken Over.

The German radio broadcast today a report that Russian troops had crossed the Latvian border at several points and occupied five cities, including Riga.

Control of bridges and radio facilities was assumed by the Russian military, the report said.

Mitau, Dunaburg, Kreuzburg and Rezekne also were entered.

Some of the Russian troops entered from Lithuania, which Russia occupied on Saturday.

Units of the Red fleet arrived in the Duna estuary.

The population was calm and no untoward incidents occurred.

JUN 18 1940

Nazi Envoy Sees Molotov

MOSCOW, June 17 (AP).—The German Ambassador, Count Friedrich Werner von Schulenberg, visited Premier-Foreign Commissar Vlacheslav M. Molotov tonight.

TURKS SAID TO LOOK TO SOVIET FOR HELP

Saracoglu Reported Going to Moscow for Aid Against Pro-German Upset

JUN 18 1940

DARDANELLES ISSUE RISES

Balkans Fear Partition Among Axis Powers and Russia—Oil Lands in Dispute

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 17 (AP)—It was reported here tonight that Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu would leave soon for Moscow, and a struggle between Russia and Germany for influence in Turkey was forecast in some quarters.

Russia is said to be favorably disposed toward the present Turkish Government, but a triumph of German influence might bring a Cabinet fall, with the pro-Nazi General Ali Ikdam Sabis taking over power.

General Sabis retired some years ago after a dispute with the late Kemal Ataturk, "strong man" of Turkey.

Some Turks expressed belief that Russia would demand the right to occupy the Dardanelles fortifications that guard entrance to the Black Sea.

The Turkish National Assembly met during the day to consider how the request of its ally, France, for an armistice with Germany would affect Turkey.

Turkey acted swiftly to buttress her independence and informed sources said she was looking especially to Russia for protection. It was said negotiations already were under way between them.

In the belief that the nation might have to meet an attack as a result of the French action, the Turks pushed their military preparations even faster. One fear of the government was that the Italians might occupy Syria, in which case it was believed Premier Mussolini might call upon Turkey for the return of Alexandrette, obtained by Turkey from France last year.

ACT AS PEACE INTERMEDIARY, FRANCO ASKED

Spanish Dictator Said To Have Been Urged By Nazis To Serve In Parleys

JUN 18 1940

But Press Insists Madrid's Gaze Will Still Remain On Own Objectives

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, June 17—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Spain's leader who once studied military science under Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, France's new Premier, was reported tonight to have been invited to act as intermediary in negotiations for an armistice requested for France by the aged marshal.

Usually reliable sources close to the Foreign Ministry said Franco had been invited by Germany to send delegates to any peace discussions which might result from the armistice negotiations between France and the Axis powers.

Spain's participation in peace negotiations revived speculation among foreign observers as to whether Hitler and Mussolini might not be attempting to revive Spanish interest in an attempt to take Gibraltar from the British, now that France, the stronger land power of the Allied combination, appears about to be taken out of the war. There have been loud demonstrations in Spanish cities recently demanding Gibraltar for Spain.

Axis Aid In Civil War

Generalissimo Franco received material aid from Germany and Italy during the Spanish civil war and troops from both nations fought in his army.

The Spanish press printed dispatches from Bordeaux reporting that negotiations between France and Germany had been effected through Spanish diplomatic circles.

The newspapers pointed to this as an indication that Spain's "national personality" is being recognized in Europe. They commented, however, that Permier Petain's appeal for an honorable peace "won't divert our gaze" from Spanish objectives.

Andorra Also Sought

To these, in which the press has mentioned Gibraltar and control sections of northwestern Africa, the afternoon newspaper *Informaciones* added Andorra, 175-mile square principality in the mountains between Spain and France.

Informaciones added that "peoples with grievances and demands to present and injustices to be repaired will soon have opportunity to do so in a world about to be readjusted. . . ."

The paper suggested that Andorra should be placed under sole jurisdiction of Spain because France abandoned all claims to co-sovereignty.

SHIPPING IS RESUMED

Bilbao-U. S. Service Restored As Vessel Departs

Madrid, June 17 (AP)—Shipping service to the United States from the port of Bilbao was resumed today with the departure of the transatlantic liner Magallanes for Santander, from whence it will continue to Havana and New York.

JUN 18 1940

The United States tanker Watertown arrived at Tenerife, in the Canary Island, with a cargo of fuel oil for refineries.

Dutch Press Chamber Modelled After German

AMSTERDAM, June 17 (A. P.).—A press chamber similar to that in Germany has been established in Holland, with administrative powers over the entire Dutch press.

The chamber, composed of six members, will be operated along racial lines, meaning that it is empowered to enforce exclusion of Jewish newspaper workers.

Rost Vontonningen, Nazi member of the Dutch Parliament, was included in the board.

JUN 18 1940

Bullitt Reports His Staff Is Safe

WASHINGTON, June 17 (A. P.).—The German occupation of Paris was "entirely without disorder or loss of life" and all members of the American diplomatic staff there "are in excellent health," the State Department heard today from Ambassador William C. Bullitt.

The message, dated June 15, was sent orally through German military authorities to the American embassy at Berlin and thence to Washington.

AUSTRALIA TO ACT ON WAR EMERGENCY

Special Parliament Session Called for Thursday.

SYDNEY, Australia, June 17 (A. P.).—The Australian Parliament will meet in special session Thursday to act on "vital and drastic" measures which informed spokesmen said the Government would propose to step up the dominion's war effort.

JUN 18 1940

The Cabinet now is holding a series of meetings at Melbourne to draft the proposals for which parliamentary approval will be sought. Ordinarily Parliament would not convene until July 2.

A strong movement was under way to extend the life of the Australian Parliament for the duration of the war, possibly through an amendment of the Constitution act.

The call for the special meeting was issued by Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, who pledged aid to France and asserted that Australia would fight "with confidence and

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30.24-30 3

resolution until France and her ideals are delivered from the invader."

John McEwen, Minister of External Affairs, warned the public that in view of the situation in Europe "the main burden of the war now falls on the Empire."

Meanwhile, the dominion's industries were geared up to begin manufacture of munitions on a large scale and the Government called for volunteers for a home defense corps of 200,000 men.

Trade With Italians Forbidden

Cairo, June 17 (AP)—Premier Ali Maher Pasha, as military governor of Egypt, prohibited all trade between Egyptian and Italian subjects today. Italian residents were ordered to take out identification cards immediately.

Commenting on the Italian air raids on Salum and other Egyptian border posts, the Premier said he considered them frontier incidents which could be settled by diplomatic means.

JAPANESE EXPRESS CONCERN ON INDIES

Say Colonies Are Without Home Control.

JUN 18 1940

TOKIO, June 17 (A. P.)—The newspaper Nichi Nichi asserted today the Japanese Government was greatly concerned by the situation in which Far Eastern colonies are almost without control from their mainlands as a result of Allied defeats in Europe.

Observers predicted Japan would take an increased interest in the French possessions of Indo-China and New Caledonia.

Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, said Indo-China had received considerable governmental attention, although there have been no special conferences concerning it.

He did state, however, that the Government supports in principle a Canton military announcement quoted here as saying that the hostile action of Indo-China in supplying munitions to the Chinese National Government should be wiped out.

Nichi Nichi said that in order to maintain a voice in readjustments after the European war Japan should strictly watch developments. It said she would oppose alleged efforts to place Indo-China under the joint provisional management of the United States, Great Britain and France, a project of which Mr. Suma said he had no report.

Mr. Suma disclosed that Japan had protested against a flight of a Dutch East Indies plane over Japan's South Sea mandated territories last month but added that "so far I do not think anything serious is occurring in the East Indies."

Berlin Takes No Stand On U.S. Attitude to War

Nazis Not 'Much Interested' in America's Status

BERLIN, June 17 (AP by radio).—An official spokesman said today that an official German declaration regarding the attitude of the United States toward the European war was not available. He answered queries of foreign correspondents.

It was said it was not officially known whether the United States should be considered neutral or non-belligerent. Moreover, it was said, President Roosevelt himself had declined to answer such a question.

JUN 18 1940

A broadcast said it was left an open question here whether the President's refusal "is the result of ignorance as regards his own position."

It said "the impression certainly does not prevail that official circles here are much interested in solving" the problem of the exact status of the United States.

U. S. LINER LEAVES EGYPT

Excalibur to Pick Up Many Americans on Way Home

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 17 (AP)—The American Export liner Excalibur, last American vessel to leave the Near East, sailed today for Jaffa, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Beirut, Piraeus and Italy to pick up American citizens before proceeding to the United States.

JUN 18 1940

The Excalibur refused to load cargo to avoid difficulties passing the Italian contraband control in the Strait of Messina. Twenty-eight Americans boarded the ship here and an additional hundred are expected to embark at Palestine and Syria.

About eighty will board ship at Genoa or another Italian port.

Nearly 300 Americans, still awaiting homeward passage here, may be transported by bus over 2,000 miles of desert to Tangier, Morocco, or over Arabia to Basra, Iraq, to board steamers for home.

Mussolini Leaves Rome for Munich.

ROME, June 17 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini departed by train tonight for a conference with Adolf Hitler at Munich.

JUN 18 1940

Franco Invited as Intermediary.

MADRID, June 17 (A. P.).—Spain's leader, Gen. Francisco Franco, has been invited to act as intermediary in French-German armistice negotiations and also to send delegates to any subsequent peace discussions, usually reliable sources said tonight.

JUN 18 1940

Bank of England Curbs Stock Dealings.

LONDON, June 17 (A. P.).—The Bank of England banned today dealings in Canadian and United States stocks and bonds. The new order was the latest in a series to conserve foreign exchange. Permits for residents or non-residents for such trading were canceled.

JUN 18 1940

U-boat Sinks British Steamship.

BERLIN, June 17 (A. P.).—The sinking of the 11,400-ton British steamship Wellington Star by a German submarine was reported today by the German High Command. No details were given.

Briton Resigns From League Post

LONDON, June 17 (A. P.).—Reuters, a British news agency, reported today from Geneva that Capt. Francis P. Walters, British undersecretary-general of the League of Nations since 1933, had resigned. He joined the secretarial in 1919.

JUN 18 1940

India Increases Aid to Britain

BOMBAY, India, June 17 (AP)—The Government of India announced plans today for all possible training and equipment of man power to support Great Britain. Representatives will go to the United States to ascertain what machinery and munitions can be obtained without interfering with direct British purchases there.

SAYS CLUB DELAYS SAILING OF SHIPS

JUN 18 1940

Briton Asserts Group Here Stirs Up Trouble.

LONDON, June 17 (A. P.).—A Shipping Ministry spokesman disclosed today that the Norwegian Seamen's Union here had complained that the Scandinavian Seamen's Club in the United States was delaying sailing of Scandinavian ships from American ports by creating disaffection among the crews.

The spokesman said that the British embassy in Washington would decide whether to ask the United States Government to take action against the club, which was described here as "originally a communistic body now financed by Nazis."

Efforts of the club to delay and prevent sailings have been aided, he asserted, by the fact that Norwegian seamen, now working under the Allied governments, are paid the same rates as other Allied seamen, whereas before the German invasion of Norway they received much higher rates.

The spokesmen said that the Norwegian Seamen's Union had reported that conditions in some American ports were chaotic and that there was danger that the difficulties might spread.

The delays are affecting British and Allied shipping, he said, and American ships on which many Scandinavian seamen are employed.

He added that New York representatives of the Norwegian Seamen's Union and the British National Union of Seamen, both described as worldwide organizations, had been instructed by their head offices to collect information regarding activities of the club, which he said operates only in the United States.

Finn Tampmann, chairman of the New York branch of the Scandinavian Seamen's Club, 105 Broad street, denied today that Communism was rife within the organization or that it was financed or otherwise controlled by the Nazi Government.

He said that the club was purely a social organization and that none of its members had refused to take shipping jobs or attempted to cause dissension among Scandinavian seamen who had such jobs. Many, he agreed, are not working, but simply because conditions have restricted sailings.

Greece Bars Many Mails.

LONDON, June 17 (A. P.).—The Greek Ministry of Communications announced today that mail for France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Holland, Malta, Algeria, Tunis and Morocco will no longer be accepted, Reuters, a British news agency, reported in a dispatch from Athens.

JUN 18 1940

Britain Speeds Up Draft

Asks Youths 18 to 19½ for Home Defense, Elders for Corps Work

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—The War Office announced today that youths eighteen to nineteen and one-half years old could enlist for the duration of the war in home defense infantry units, and men thirty-five to fifty in the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps.

At Leicester, twenty-eight-year-olds registered for military service last Saturday were ordered to report Wednesday for medical examinations to speed up replacements.

JUN 18 1940

Naval Engagement Reported

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 18—The Bordeaux correspondent of The Daily Mail reported today that the French Mediterranean Fleet, acting under orders of Admiral Jean Darlan, had had a major engagement with the Italian Fleet. The correspondent said it was understood that the Italians had suffered heavy losses, but added that it was not clear when the engagement had occurred.

AGAINST JOINING EIRE

Paper in Northern Ireland Rejects Suggestion.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, June 17 (A. P.).—A suggestion that the North should join with the South under a united command for the defense of Ireland met with a flat "No" today in reaction voiced by the Belfast newspaper the News-Letter.

JUN 18 1940

The suggestion was made yesterday at a United Eire meeting in Dublin, in southern Ireland.

"Northern Ireland, as part of the United Kingdom," the newspaper said, "is at war with Germany and Italy. Whereas Eire, proclaiming its neutrality at the outset, regards them in theory at all events as friendly nations and still permits their government legations to remain in Dublin.

"Until Eire ranges itself definitely on the side of the Allies, advocacy of co-ordinated defense strategy is almost as idle as talk of a central Irish command."

French Navy Most Crucial Problem, Says London Times

JUN 18 1940

London, Tuesday, June 18 (AP)—The *Times* today listed several "crucial" questions which it said remained to be answered as a result of France's surrender negotiations.

"Most crucial," said the *Times*, is what becomes of the French navy.

Other questions that remain to be answered, it said, were: "Is the submission made on behalf of the entire French empire, or, on the Dutch precedent, for European France only; or alternately, if the French colonies have been ordered from Bordeaux to surrender, can the order be enforced."

"More especially, what now becomes of the great French army serving under General Mittelhauser in the Near East."

JUN 18 1940

Germans Say Reynaud Is Flying To America

Radio Announcement Says Former French Premier Has Departed From Lisbon, Portugal

London, June 17 (AP)—A German radio report heard here tonight said former Premier Paul Reynaud of France had left Lisbon, Portugal, by plane en route to America. The announcer said it was believed Reynaud already was on American soil.

Officials of Pan American Airways said they were endeavoring to learn whether Reynaud had booked passage on the Yankee Clipper which leaves Lisbon Wednesday and is due at New York the following day.

Late today their cabled queries had gone unanswered. The French consul-general's office in New York said it knew nothing of the reported flight by Reynaud, but pointed out that the former Premier could not have reached Lisbon in time to embark on the clipper which arrived today in New York.

JUN 18 1940

Women to Serve Till Death

Leader Says 'We Do Not Want to Survive' at Britain's Expense'

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, head of the women's voluntary services, ordered the 630,000 members today to "stay at your posts and carry out your duty whatever circumstances may arise."

"We do not wish to survive at the expense of our country's fair name," she added.

'Mein Kampf' Declares The British Always Win

Hitler Called Them 'the Most Valuable Ally in World'

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—Now that France has appealed to Germany for peace and the Nazis have turned their eyes toward England, the British recalled today and published with pride Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's words from his book "Mein Kampf" that Great Britain was "the most valuable ally in the world" when aroused.

JUN 18 1940

They quoted Hitler in praise of "the tenacity in its (Britain's) government, as well as the spirit of its broad masses, which enable it to carry through to victory any struggle that it once enters upon, no matter how long such a struggle may last, however great a sacrifice may be necessary, or whatever means must be employed, and even though the military equipment at hand be utterly inadequate when compared to that of other nations."

Report Hitler Expects 6-Week War on Britain

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's timetable calls for capture of the British Isles within six weeks after he undertakes to invade them, well informed diplomatic circles heard today. These circles added, however, that they had no information as to when Hitler intended to begin his attack on England.

Rumanian Cabinet Meets Today

New York, June 17 (AP)—Edward R. Morrow, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent in London, reported in a broadcast tonight that the Rumanian Cabinet will meet Tuesday at the "unusually early hour of 9 A. M.," and that it is believed "the battle for Rumanian oil is being resumed, with Russia playing a dominant role."

Guards Prevent Shore Leave In Bermuda Port

Crews Of Liner President Roosevelt And Other Vessels Kept Aboard Lacking Special Reason

Hamilton, Bermuda, June 17 (AP)—A military guard at the gangplank of the United States liner President Roosevelt prevented crew members from coming ashore today unless on special business. Other ships in port also were guarded.

The House of Assembly meanwhile adopted a wartime measure to increase customs deputies by an estimated £50,815 (about $200,000) annually, and agreed to purchase 5,000 barrels of potatoes from farmers for resale to Trinidad and other British colonies.

Uruguay Seizes 11 Nazis and Accuses Envoy

Sees German Organization in Montevideo Directed by Berlin's Legation

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 17 (AP).—Eleven Germans were under arrest tonight as an investigating committee prepared a report to Congress on wide ramifications of Nazi activities which the report traced directly to Otto Langmann, German Minister in Uruguay, and his aids. Government sources said Julio Daldorf, chief of Nazi units in this country, might be asked to leave the country.

The government commission whose appointment was the first step taken to counteract Fifth Columnists in Uruguay, was said in informed circles to have prepared a report making the following charges: that there exists in Uruguay a perfectly prepared Nazi organization which depends for its direction upon the German legation, that a propaganda group exists in every German school in Uruguay, and that a complete plan for infiltration of Nazi followers through every phase of Uruguay life has been put into effect through various German centers and their affiliates.

During the commission's investigation, the German Minister issued an order dissolving organizations criticised by the commission, but disclaimed responsibility for any anti-Uruguayan activities.

One of the Nazi leaders under arrest was alleged to have had in his possession complete details and plans for an anti-government movement in this country. Among the seized papers, it was said, was one urging the Nazis to "hurry and put our plans into action, because the European war is ending in June."

The Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies went into secret session tonight to consider the commission's report.

Canada Detains Aliens

London, Ont., June 17 (AP)—Several persons were detained on charges under Defense of Canada regulations today as police raided homes in the city and district of London in a renewed drive against enemy aliens and fifth-column suspects.

Juliana Declares Talk Of "Pity Is For Weak"

Crown Princess Of Holland Says "Fate Has Made Us Stronger Than Ever Before"

Montebello, Que., June 17 (AP)—Crown Princess Juliana, refugee heiress to the throne of the Netherlands, spoke bitterly today of "an enemy unto whom Holland had always been a generous and helpful friend."

In a radio address from the Seigniory Club in the Ottawa valley, Princess Juliana declared:

"Never speak to me of pity. Pity is for the weak, and our terrible fate has made us stronger than ever before."

The war, she declared, "is not a gigantic battle for one nation alone, but for all nations."

German

BERLIN, June 17 (AP)—The text of the German High Command's communiqué follows:

The major part of the collapsed French armies, noticeably dissolving and swiftly pursued by our troops, are flowing south and southwestward. At places where small forces are still putting up orderly resistance they are being pushed back with heavy losses.

In an audacious drive of motorized units, commanded by a division commander, we succeeded in taking Orleans and in forcing one Loire River crossing. The air force continued the work of destruction against retreating enemy columns. Numerous Loire bridges were hit.

Fortified positions and bunkers were attacked with the heaviest-caliber guns and bombs. The enemy's air losses totaled eight planes, of which five were shot down in air fights and three by anti-aircraft. Three of our own planes are missing. German U-boats in the course of recent days sank over 100,000 tons [of shipping].

Dense columns were bombed and machine-gunned. Fast troops pushing forward in Burgundy and by way of Langres gained ground far north. Two airports with thirty-nine planes loaded with bombs were taken.

The Swiss border was reached southeast of Besancon. Thus the ring was closed around the French forces retreating from Alsace and Lorraine. In Northern Lorraine our troops are approaching St. Mihiel from the northwest.

Utilizing a break-through in the Maginot Line south of Saarbruecken, our divisions there, despite stout local enemy resistance, are in swift advance toward the Rhine-Marne Canal. Château Salins, Dieuse and Sarrebourg were taken.

On the western embankment of the upper Rhine also our attack across the Rhine-Rhone Canal toward the Vosges is victoriously progressing. In Alsace fighting and dive-bombing units, as well as anti-aircraft, effectively supported the ground army's fight.

One submarine, commanded by Lieutenant Captain Frauenheim, reported sinking 41,500 tons of shipping, among which was the British ship Wellington Star of 11,400 tons.

A second submarine, commanded by First Lieutenant Endrass, reported 53,000 tons destroyed, among which was the British auxiliary cruiser Carinthia of 22,300 tons. Another submarine succeeded in sinking a British auxiliary cruiser of 9,000 tons in Moray Firth. Major Gentke of the engineers battalion especially distinguished himself by personal bravery during the crossing of the Rhine.

Italian

ROME, June 17 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued the following communiqué today:

Our aviation during yesterday bombed naval bases and airdromes in the Malta, Corsica and Tunisia regions. In an aerial dogfight, a British airplane was shot down.

The enemy air force restricted themselves to raids using almost entirely isolated planes which dropped bombs especially during the night on towns and open country.

In Savona, one civilian was killed and several wounded, with small material damage.

In Cagliari, enemy raids caused some damage to airdromes and airdrome equipment, and six Italian soldiers of aviation were killed. In Palermo, enemy raiders were driven off as our planes rose to meet them.

Our aviation carried out raids over aerial bases in Sudan and Kenya [in Africa] with remarkable success and various enemy airplanes were destroyed or damaged on the ground.

In Alpine regions our reconnaissance activity still is growing in intensity.

In North Africa, land, sea and air operations were successfully carried out against British forces.

One British raiding plane was brought down.

Several enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and airdromes were damaged. Enemy planes did some damage to the railway line at Diredawa.

French

BORDEAUX, France, June 17 (AP)—The text of the French High Command's communiqué this morning follows:

Fighting continued in the region of Laigle and Châteaudun, as well as on the line of the Loire and south of Avallon. The enemy crossed the Saone at certain points and is advancing in the direction of Doubs.

The situation is unchanged in upper Alsace, where the enemy has not succeeded in crossing the Rhone-Rhine Canal.

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—Tonight's French communiqué, heard over the French radio, said:

The battle continued today on the whole of the front and particularly along the middle Loire.

There was violent fighting at Orleans and in the region of La Chartre-sur-le-Loire.

Enemy detachments which had succeeded in crossing the river have been confined on the lateral canal [which runs parallel with the river].

East of the Loire the enemy made further progress beyond Autun.

In Burgundy he entered Dijon. In Franchecomte he has reached the Doubs and pushed motorized units into the Jura [Mountains.]

At all points of contact our troops still are fighting with the same bravery for the honor of the flag.

British

CAIRO, Egypt, June 17 (AP)—The Royal Air Force commander of the Middle East forces issued this statement today:

Displaying great determination, our airmen persisted in raids despite heavy aircraft fire until extensive damage was done to ammunition and petrol dumps.

There were several explosions and much black smoke seen after our aircraft left the targets.

In the same area raids were carried out at El Aden and El Gubbi with some success.

All our aircraft returned safely.

Further attacks on Diredawa and Macaaca were made by our bombers.

At Diredawa a large hangar was set on fire and one Italian bomber burst into flames following a direct hit.

One enemy fighter who tried to intercept our aircraft was hit and believed shot down. The machine dived at great speed with smoke belching out.

Attacks carried out by the South African Air Force in Italian East Africa caused damage to eight enemy aircraft on the ground.

Fighters tried to take off, but gave up the attempt owing to the fierce machine-gun fire from raiding aircraft.

The aircraft and military camp at Mega, Ethiopia, was raided and several direct hits registered. Troops in a military camp were bombed and a machine gun post silenced.

All our aircraft are safe.

Armored cars and lorries were destroyed and troops dispersed in the Moyale area, on the Ethiopian-Kenya border, by R. A. F. bombers.

All America Trade System

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 17—A vast "cartel system" to handle exports of Latin-American products and block Nazi economic domination in this hemisphere was under consideration, officials said today, as a group of Government leaders held an hour-and-a-half conference on hemisphere trade problems.

The plan appeared to contemplate a hemisphere cartel to control the prices of such products as wheat, cotton, beef, coffee and copper—a Pan-American effort to protect the hemisphere in the economic field as the Monroe Doctrine safeguards it from European political penetration.

Would Form Corporation

It probably would take the form of a huge corporation, or other agency, to be subsidized by this country which would buy up exports of Central and South America, and perhaps Canada, and resell them to Europe. The twenty-one American republics thus would deal with the corporation rather than become subject to the Nazi barter system with its accompanying political penetration.

Congressional action would be required to set up such a corporation and preliminary comment by several Senators was favorable.

The corporation would have to spend up to $1,000,000,00 a year, it was estimated, and might incur losses of half that amount, which would be underwritten by the Government.

Has Been Studied

A study has been under way for some time as to "the most effective manner of disposing profitably of export surpluses in the Western Hemisphere," in the words of a White House announcement.

A meeting of Secretaries Hull, Morgenthau and Hopkins and Herbert Gaston, Under Secretary of the Treasury, was called to conclude the study in a hurry and draft a report with recommendations for President Roosevelt. After the meeting it was stated that no final decision had been reached as to what the recommendations would be.

If the officials' report, as finally adopted, meets the approval of President Roosevelt, he is expected to send it to the other American governments for consideration.

Crop Control Planned

It was indicated that if the plan went through, some form of crop control would be necessary in the countries participating, to prevent overproduction. The countries probably would be restricted to the production of only such amounts as they have been producing in recent years for export, and the corporation would purchase only those "normal" exports.

Along with production control would come an intensification of efforts undertaken recently to encourage Central and South American countries to produce crops, such as rubber and quinine, which would not compete with United States exports.

Rubber Research Asked

President Roosevelt last month requested a supplemental appropriation of $1,000,000 for the Agriculture Department for rubber production research in Latin America.

The quotas to be assigned the other countries and the prices to be paid for their exports would furnish grave complications and would have to be studied at length.

Officials said also that all steps would be taken to protect United States producers, already confronted with loss of markets and huge surpluses of their own.

May Invite British

British dominions, it was indicated, may be invited to participate with American nations in the export control. The White House announcement said that the study would "include the investigation of the problem as it affects the American republics as well as such other countries as may be confronting a similar situation and as may desire to join with the American nations in an efficacious solution of it."

An official at the Commerce Department, where the plan for a subsidized corporation has been considered, said in discussing its huge prospective losses, that it would permit expenditures for armaments to be reduced by forestalling totalitarian penetration in this hemisphere and freeing Latin-American nations from their dependence upon other countries.

"Little Closer Home"

Senator Nye (Rep., N. D.), frequent critic of Administration foreign policy, asserted that "I am glad to see the Administration is coming a little closer home with its projects."

Senator Russell (Dem., Ga.) said that "something will have to be done to increase trade with South America." He added that one major difficulty

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was that many Latin Americans produced the same products the United States produced.

Russell said he gathered from the outline of the hemisphere trade proposal that some type of price fixing might be involved which "would enable us to continue to use money for trade instead of putting trade on a barter basis."

FRENCH STOP U. S. AIRPLANE ORDERS

Machines Probably Will Go To Britain, Allied Commission Says

JUN 18 1940

1,570 American Ships Already Have Been Sent To Conquered Partner

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 17—On the "reasonable supposition" that Britain will buy all aircraft ordered by France from the United States, it was indicated today that 3,280 military planes now being turned out by American factories on French orders will go to the British army.

The "supposition" that the British will take over the French orders eminated from a spokesman for the Anglo-French Purchasing Board, who said the French had ceased placing new orders in the United States pending "clarification" of the French position, following the Paris Government's capitulation to Germany.

1,570 Planes Delivered

The figures on the number of planes ordered by France came from other sources, which asserted 1,570 American-made fighting planes already had been delivered to France.

A reliable authority said the British already had received "a substantial portion" of 4,600 planes they have ordered from the United States in the last eighteen months.

The deliveries to France, thus far, were listed as follows:

200 Douglas bombers;
600 Curtiss pursuits;
280 Martin bombers;
40 Vought-Sikorsky bombers;
450 North American aviation trainers.

Undelivered Planes

French orders which have not yet been delivered were given as:

120 four-engined Consolidated land bombers.
110 Consolidated patrolboat bombers.
80 Grumman fighters.
750 Douglas bombers.
600 Martin bombers.
1,200 Curtiss pursuits.
400 North American trainers.

The total figure of 9,430 airplanes, delivered and ordered, compares with the "more than 8,000" which the purchasing board announced last week.

In an official announcement today, the board said:

"The order of the day for the British purchasing commission is the same as that for the entire British Empire—'full steam ahead!'"

To Rush Supplies

"No stone will be left unturned to see that all available supplies are rushed to the fighting forces of the Empire.

"Information regarding French purchases in the United States will be made available immediately the position is clarified. In the meantime, contacts with manufacturers are proceeding in the usual manner."

A member of the board said French ships laden with war materials from the United States "will not go to enemy ports," but added that the French shipping question "must be clarified."

JUN 18 1940

Shipments To France Need Special Insurance

New York, June 17 (AP)—Marine insurance underwriters announced today the immediate withdrawal of all war risk schedules for shipments to or from France and French possessions and on shipments by French flag vessels. Rates will be quoted only on application.

Underwriting circles were advised from London that similar action had been taken by Lloyds underwriters and marine insurance companies.

BRITISH TAKE OVER FRENCH CONTRACTS

JUN 18 1940

Morgenthau Tells of Notice Affecting Orders Here Set Unofficially at Billion

3,000 PLANES DELIVERED

Aviation Circles Offer Figures, Giving Detailed List of Craft Sent to the Allies

JUN 18 1940

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau said today the British purchasing mission had advised him of its intention to take over French airplane and other munitions orders in the United States.

The Treasury head said he had been told by telephone from New York by Arthur B. Purvis, head of the British purchasing mission, that the British "will undertake to assume s' French contracts in the United States for munitions, the contractors being willing."

Mr. Morgenthau declined to give any estimate of the French contracts involved.

Asked whether the United States might take over some of the contracts to speed this nation's armament program, Mr. Morgenthau told reporters:

"Under the President's declarations I would assume that as long as the British want these contracts we will be glad to let them have them."

Could Commandeer Contracts

In response to another question the Secretary said that the President had authority to commandeer the contracts by issuing a declaration of emergency. He added that he understood such a decree would enable the President to take over anything that would help defense.

An official of the Allied Purchasing Mission had stated earlier that he had not heard of any cancellations of French orders.

This official declined to give estimates of French contracts in this country for airplanes, munitons and other supplies. In other quarters, however, the French share of the Allied contracts was put at close to $1,000,000,000. This figure would cover material to be manufactured through the end of next year.

Plan "Full Steam Ahead"

The British members of the Anglo-French Purchasing Board announced here yesterday that the "order of the day" was "full steam ahead." It was said that the British would not only take over French orders now in process of manufacture but that goods on the high seas for France would be diverted to British ports and that French funds in the hands of the Allied Commission would be utilized by the English.

A spokesman for the British board said that his nation was in the market to purchase all possible war supplies in this country and wished to obtain the speediest deliveries regardless of how the collapse of French military resistance affected French purchases.

It was revealed that no stoppage had been ordered on French orders and that no inquiry regarding such stoppage had been received from any manufacturer. However, it was said that no French orders had been placed during the day.

An announcement by the British board said:

"Prompt and increased deliveries from the United States of America of all possible war supplies is the urgent desire of the British Purchasing Commission, for all of which the commission has ample resources.

"The order of the day for the British Purchasing Commission is the same as that for the entire British Empire—'Full steam ahead.'

"Information regarding French purchases in the United States will be made available immediately the position is clarified. In the meantime, contracts with manufacturers are proceeding in the usual manner."

Plane Estimates Offered

The Allied Board has placed orders for 8,500 American aircraft. Figures from authoritative aviation sources yesterday placed deliveries at about 3,000, as follows:

France—200 Douglas bombers, 600 Curtiss pursuits, 280 Martin bombers and 400 Vought-Sikorsky, or a total of 1,120 combat planes and in addition 450 North American trainers.

Great Britain—750 Douglas bombers, 600 Martin bombers, 100 Consolidated flying-boat bombers, 80 Gruman fighters and 120 four-engine Consolidated land bombers, or a total of 1,160 combat planes and in addition 400 training planes.

Since practically all of the Allied orders to date, excepting raw materials and shells for the French 75s, have been identical it was said by a member of the Allied Commission that the British could very easily use the essentials ordered by the French.

Orders for a greater part of the surplus American arms and planes have already been signed, it was declared, and delivery of the planes to Canada have been speeded.

War Formally Began on Sept. 3, 2 Days After Invasion of Poland

'Phoney' Phase Lasted Until April 9, When Germany Seized Denmark and Struck at Norway With Heavier Blows Coming Quickly

JUN 18 1940

The European war began formally on Sept. 3, 1939, with declarations of war against Germany by Great Britain and France, two days after the mechanized Nazi legions had invaded Poland.

From the beginning of the formal state of war sporadic air battles occurred, and there were scores of belligerent warships preying on merchant ships from day to day. Occasional brushes between infantry along the Maginot and Limes lines were reported.

Among these scattered engagements there were major campaigns, between which action was relatively limited to watching and waiting and getting set to give or receive the next blow, with Germany always the aggressor.

The Polish phase of the war was first, starting on Sept. 1 and ending on Sept. 28, with Germany and Russia splitting up the Polish territory. On Nov. 30 the theater of war turned to Finland and bitter fighting raged there until the Russian victory was final on March 13.

On April 9 Germany began action again with the invasion of Denmark and Norway. Denmark went immediately under German domination without a fight. The main Norwegian campaigns lasted a month ending with German control of that country. Then, on May 10, Germany invaded the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg and France, and made steady and deadly gains every day, almost without ever being halted.

Following are dates of importance in the development of the war, beginning with the Polish invasion, which was preceded by German demands on Poland and British proposals for a peaceful settlement:

SEPTEMBER, 1939

1. Germany invaded Poland and annexed Danzig. The British Parliament and French Cabinet were convened.
2. While the Germans, with planes, tanks and trucks, made swift advances in Poland, France mobilized and Italy proclaimed neutrality.
3. Great Britain and France declared war on Germany. The Nazis bombed Warsaw.
4. The British liner Athenia was sunk off Scotland with loss of 125 lives. New Zealand and Australia declared war on Germany and the United States proclaimed neutrality. England began a naval blockade of Germany and the first fighting started in front of the Maginot line.
10. Canada declared war on Germany.
12. The Germans encircled Warsaw.
17. Russian troops marched into eastern Poland.
18. Submarine sank British aircraft carrier Courageous.
27. Warsaw surrendered after a twenty-day siege.
28. Germans and Russians partitioned between them the entire Polish area.

OCTOBER, 1939

9. Troops were massed on both sides of the Russo-Finnish border as a Finnish mission went to Moscow to arrange a pact.
19. Turkey signed a mutual assistance pact with England and France.

NOVEMBER, 1939

4. President Roosevelt signed the amended neutrality law, repealing the arms embargo of the United States.
8. A bomb wrecked a Munich beer hall just after Hitler had departed.
27. Russia charged Finnish artillery fired on Russian troops.
30. Russia invaded Finland and bombed Helsinki.

DECEMBER, 1939

4. Russia rejected Finland's proposals for armistice and peace negotiations.
13. The German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee fled into Montevideo Harbor after a battle with British cruisers.
17. The Admiral Graf Spee was scuttled outside Montevideo by her captain, acting on Hitler's orders.
19. The German liner Columbus was scuttled by her crew off the American coast.

JUN 18 1940

JANUARY, 1940

8. Finnish Army, fighting bravely against big odds, destroyed the 44th Russian Division.
11. British fighting ships and anti-aircraft guns beat off the largest Nazi air raid of the war up to then, which aimed at bridges and other strategic points in England.
20. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, warned Europe's neutrals to join the Allies because they could not stay out of the war in the long run.
21. Britain lost her third destroyer, the Grenville, and eighty-one men.
22. Britain lost her fourth destroyer, the Exmouth, with 175 men.
29. German planes conducted large raids in the North Sea, claiming to have sunk nine merchant ships and crippled five others. The Russians continued large-scale bombings of southern Finnish cities.

FEBRUARY, 1940

2. Finland, still resisting fiercely, asked Russia for an "honorable peace."
14. Finland called new classes to the army and vowed never to surrender.
19. Russia began to weaken Finland's Mannerheim line. Britain lost her sixth destroyer, the Daring, with 157 men.
24. Chamberlain said England never would conclude a peace with the present German rulers.

MARCH, 1940

8. After 182 days of war, the artillery in the Maginot and Limes lines had fired fewer more shells than in one day's firing during the World War. Londoners were frankly puzzled over the question: "Is this a 'phony' war?"
8. With many of the Mannerheim forts in Russian hands, and the important port of Viipuri surrounded, the Finns began to talk peace with Russia.
13. The Russo-Finnish war ended, Russia took over Viipuri, the entire Karelian Isthmus, the shoreline of Lake Ladoga, and other areas.
14. The French press clamored for more war activity.
17. Nazi bombers raided Scapa Flow, the British fleet anchorage.
19. Britain raided the German air base at Hornum in reprisal.
20. Daladier quit as French Premier and was succeeded by his Finance Minister, Paul Reynaud, a bitter foe of the Nazis.

APRIL, 1940

4. Churchill was given general supervision over all units of Britain's military and naval strength. Chamberlain announced that Hitler had lost the war by permitting the Allies time to get prepared.
6. Norway complained of belligerent warship activity in her waters.
8. The Allies laid three mine fields in Norwegian waters, trying to halt German supply shipments, particularly of iron ore, from trickling in along Norway's ragged coastline.
9. Germany invaded Norway and Denmark. Denmark gave in immediately. Norway declared war against Germany and King Haakon VII and his government fled Oslo, which the Germans occupied.
10. British planes and warships attacked the German supply line across the Kattegat and Skagerrak to Norway. The Germans took the iron ore port of Narvik.
11. The British-German naval and air battle continued fiercely. The British lost from four to six ships, the Germans from two to nine. Many more were damaged and both lost dozens of planes.
12. The Germans occupied Stavanger, Bergen and Trondheim, the latter a strategic port on Norway's west coast.
13. German troops continued to land in Norway and began to push northward in a fanlike move from Oslo.

16. The Germans nearly cut Norway in two at her narrowest waist, roughly between Trondheim and the Swedish border.
17. British landing parties sought a foothold in Narvik.
19. British troops were landing in Norway but the German drive still rolled northward from Oslo.
23. Britain's new war budget of $9,334,500,000 was made public. It placed the heaviest load in English history on taxpayers.
24. Nazis captured Steinkjer and continued their push.
26. The British forces retreated northward, harassed by Nazi planes.
27. Germany justified her invasion of Norway by charging that the Allies had been about to occupy the country, with the consent of Norway.
30. The Germans captured Dombaas and control of the railway between Oslo and Trondheim. Britain ordered her ships to abandon the Mediterranean route, and to sail around Africa instead.

MAY, 1940

2. Chamberlain admitted that the Allies had given up in the fight for southern and central Norway, and that they had only partial control in the north.
7. Nazi troops were reported massing near the Netherlands border.
10. Hitler announced "the hour has come," and Germany, explaining that she was "protecting the neutrality" of the Low Countries, invaded Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, and bombed points in northern France.
11. Churchill succeeded Chamberlain as British Prime Minister. The Allies rushed to aid the Netherlands and Belgium. Amsterdam and Rotterdam and many other cities in the two countries were bombed and some partially occupied by parachute troops.
12. While still bombing incessantly in the Low Countries, Germany took one of the Belgian forts at Liege and pushed around the besieged city in a flanking movement with speedy motorized columns.
13. The Netherlands was split in two by a swift German drive straight across to just south of Rotterdam. The Belgians resisted bravely. Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, fled to London.
14. The Dutch armies gave up, except in the western province of Zeeland. Allied troops arrived on the Meuse front in Belgium and a long battle line took form there.
15. From Zeeland to the French town of Sedan, at the Maginot line's north end, Belgian and Allied troops stood to protect Brussels and France. The line ran through Louvain. The Germans broke through the line at three places, one of them at Sedan.
17. The Germans drove thirty-five miles into France. Gen. Maurice Gamelin told his French soldiers to "die on the spot" rather than surrender. In the north, the Germans pushed a British and Belgian force back many miles.
18. In the north, the Germans took Louvain and Brussels. In the southern salient of their drive they pushed toward the Channel ports and were eighty-five miles from Paris.
19. Gen. Maxime Weygand succeeded Gamelin. A large battle raged at St. Quentin, eighty miles from Paris.
20. The Germans pushed forward to Peronne, sixty miles from the channel, and to Laon, seventy-five miles from Paris.
21. Amiens and Arras fell and German advance units reached Abbeville, on the Channel. The British and Belgian forces now were cut off in the north.
22. The Allies stiffened and retook Arras. They dug in on the Somme-Aisne front to protect Paris.
23. The Allies counter-attacked strongly at several points but the Germans took another Channel port, Boulogne.
24. The Nazis' advance units ran up the Channel coast to Calais, tightening the circle around the marooned Belgian and British forces. From the south, the French sought to split the German-occupied territory at a thirty-mile-wide point. Italy postponed sailings of her liners.
25. France ousted fifteen generals and continued to counter-attack.
27. French soldiers pushed the Germans back on the Somme front, but the Nazis drew the noose closer on the trapped British and Belgian armies.
28. At the order of King Leopold III, the Belgians quit fighting and surrendered. The Cabinet disowned the King and vowed to carry on the fight. The British began to try to escape from the Flanders trap by evacuation from Dunkerque.
29. Under heavy German attack, 400,000 British soldiers began to escape, after huge losses, across the Channel to England. The Allies finally captured Narvik.
30. While girding for a drive on Paris, the Germans battered the British escape measures from Flanders.

JUNE, 1940

1. German planes bombed Marseilles.
2. There were more German air raids in the Rhone Valley.
3. Paris was bombed, killing 254 persons. The British retreat from Flanders was completed and all northern France was in German hands.
4. The Allies bombed Munich, Frankfort and the Ruhr. The Nazis bombed Le Havre. Both British and French pleaded desperately for material aid from the United States, especially for planes.
5. An estimated 1,500,000 Germans began a 100-mile offensive toward the south, along the Somme front.
6. The French held on the Somme, except for two German breakthroughs, near Abbeville and Laon, seventy miles from Paris.
8. The Germans broke through at four spots and were forty-eight miles from Paris.
9. The Germans still advanced and at Gisors were thirty-five miles from Paris. Norway surrendered to Germany and the Allies began to quit Narvik.
10. Italy declared war on Britain and France. The Germans advanced inexorably toward Paris, crossing the Seine at several places.
11. Parisians fled the capital and the French Army, retreating, took a new stand on the Marne.
12. The Nazis crossed the Marne and took Chateau Thierry.
13. Paris, sure to fall, was declared an open city by the French, meaning that it would not be defended and so should be spared of destruction.
14. The Germans marched into Paris and pushed on to take Le Havre and to threaten Tours, the emergency capital.
15. The French fell back to the Loire River, some sixty miles south of Paris, to take a new stand.
16. The Germans crossed the Rhine in front of the Maginot line. They captured Verdun and Chaumont, 135 miles southeast of Paris, and advanced on all other fronts. The French Cabinet met for a "fateful" decision.
17. Marshal Henri Petain succeeded Reynaud as Premier. The French abandoned the Maginot line and, while the Germans engulfed all eastern France and Italy struck from the south, Petain announced the French surrender to the Germans. Great Britain said she would fight on alone.

German

JUN 18 1940

By Louis P. Lochner

Chief of the Associated Press Berlin Bureau

Paris (by Courier Plane to Berlin), June 16 (Sunday) (AP)—All indications here point to an early crackup of the French Army.

German Army sources reported late this forenoon that several French divisions battling somewhere south of the capital suddenly threw down their arms and marched on Paris.

They sent a messenger ahead to advise Gen. Boguslaw von Studnitz, commander of the German forces occupying Paris, that they were coming peacefully and merely asked to be permitted to rejoin their families.

"Too Many Captives To Feed"

"If this sort of thing keeps up," Studnitz said, "we'll have our hands more than full feeding captive soldiers."

Another story was supplied me by Roy P. Porter, member of the Paris staff of the Associated Press.

Porter's story was that one unit of French troops was marching southward from Paris Saturday along one highway while, unknown to them, a unit of the German troops also marched on a parallel route.

Suddenly the two roads converged. When the French saw the Germans, they offered to surrender.

"Now Run Along"

The German officer in charge commanded them to give up their arms and said, "now run along." He didn't even bother to take them prisoners.

Henry Cassidy, also with the Associated Press ir Paris, told me the following:

"When the German occupation began at 7 A. M. Saturday two German planes swung to a landing on the Place de la Concorde as easily as though they were taxis.

"One carried Colonel Warlimont, former military attache at Washington, now one of Adolf Hitler's adjutants. The other one brought newspapers which were snatched up by the crowd.

Clocks Advanced

"The two planes took off again at 6 P. M., clipping the trees before the Chamber of Deputies and dipping in saluate over the Place."

Cassidy informed me that yesterday the clocks were advanced one hour officially to German time and a curfew was to be in effect from 9 P. M. to 5 A. M. daily.

He said that yesterday, before our arrival, untold numbers of German troops marched through Paris en route to new battlefields.

"The Germans marched quietly and in perfect order into silent, almost deserted Paris early on June 14," Robert Okin, another Associated Press man, told me.

French Watch Silently

"Little knots of Frenchmen stood on the streets and watched them silently. The troops appeared fresh and clean shaven and they kept strictly to the right side of the street and streamed up around the back of l'Opera and up the boulevards into the Place de la Concorde.

"Their equipment was in perfect shape and neatly packed, and in several hours of watching I saw no breaches or breakdowns in the organization of the march.

"The German attitude seemed to be that this was a part of the day's work, interesting but not particularly joyous. It seemed far from a tired army. The horses, the number of which surprised many observers, were well groomed and fresh."

Indications of the speed with which a blitzkrieg moves may be seen from the fact that Otto Dietrich, Adolf Hitler's press chief and one of his closest collaborators, failed to catch up with us to head our column of newsmen into Paris Friday evening.

Even he had not expected Paris to capitulate so soon, which means Hitler also was probably surprised. Dietrich's first act was to pay homage to France's unknown soldier.

"One surprising think I discovered was the damage done to Le Bourget during the German bombardment," Porter said, "French sources had refused to admit the airdrome had been bombed, but when I visited it I found the hangars badly wrecked, the fields messed up and the offices smashed.

"German labor corps workers were busy restoring the port to its former condition, while German transport planes and bombers already were landing on the field."

Thousands Returning

Already thousands of those who sought relief outside the city were returning and swank shops such as the Galeries Lafayette were doing business as usual.

The deadly silence which so appalled our party of American newspapermen upon entering Paris Friday night—the German army went into the city Friday morning—has given way to the noises arising from returning life.

In Montmartre and in the working class section between the Boulevard des Italianes and the Pantheon, practically all the shops have reopened.

Nazi Salute Given

In one section, as our car roared up the steep heights to Sacre Coeur Cathedral, windows everywhere opened and the gaping tenants watched with interest. Some even raised their hands in a Nazi salute.

The French were intrigued by many notices of "American protection" which blossomed on doors after the Germans came in.

The Stars and Stripes also fluttered in the breeze from an American church.

In fact, the Germans have made no effort yet to prohibit the display of the French tricolor and many buildings, including the Bourse, still showed the French national flag.

Bullitt Visits General

William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador, paid a courtesy visit to General Boguslaw von Studnitz, commanding the German forces occupying Paris.

The general then returned the call.

United States Embassy, stood behind the general to view the parade.

Visits Napoleon's Tomb

Dr. Otto Dietrich, Hitler's press chief, went with us to the Invalides where he and our party were the first foreigners to stand at Napoleon's tomb since the German occupation.

German guards had supplanted the French, but the red, white and blue guardhouses still were used. The tomb was a disappointment, however, for it was covered with sandbags and the Mosaic floor was coated thickly with plaster of paris.

All German flags captured by the French in earlier wars had been removed prior to the departure of the French guards.

All indications here pointed to the crackup of the French army.

Report French Quitting

German army sources report that several French divisions battling somewhere south of the capital suddenly threw down their arms and marched on Paris. They sent a messenger ahead to advise the Germans that they were coming peacefully and merely asked to be permitted to rejoin their families.

Another story here was that a French major was picked up on a highway leading south. He was going to join his regiment. The major was represented as stunned and dazed to find that the Germans already were in Paris.

The general feeling in Paris seemed to be one of relief that the city had been spared the fate of Warsaw and Rotterdam.

Warsaw was devastated by the Germans during the fight for that city and a section of Rotterdam was destroyed by the German air force.

Reports Paris Returning To Normal Under Nazis

Lochner Says Thousands Who Fled Are Returning To City And Shops Are Opening

JUN 18 1940

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Associated Press Correspondent

Paris (By Courier Plane to Berlin), *Sunday*, June 16—Life in Paris shows signs of returning to normal.

During the second day of the German rule of Paris—Saturday—I toured the city and saw some evidences that Paris is beginning to function again as a city. The street cleaners began their work, sanitary services were functioning once more—and garbage collectors went stolidly about their business.

Some cafes in the Latin quarter reopened.

Ambassador Bullitt, wearing a top hat and cutaway with striped trousers, called again later at General Studnitz' headquarters in the Hotel Crillon to ask facilities to communicate with the United States Embassy in Berlin.

When the German vanguard paraded before General Studnitz Friday, Colonel Horace Fuller and Lieut.-Com. Roscow Hillenkoetter, of the

Ambassador Bullitt Tells Of Occupation

JUN 18 1940

Washington, June 17 (AP)—Ambassador William C. Bullitt stuck to his post in German-occupied Paris tonight and advised the State Department that his staff was in excellent health.

In a message sent from Paris Saturday to the Embassy at Berlin through German military authorities, Bullitt, who remained after the French Government had left, also said the Nazi occupation was carried out without disorder or loss of life.

The State Department indicated there was no plan for moving Bullitt as a result of French negotiations for peace. Any change in that respect probably would depend upon Bullitt's own wishes, it was understood.

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GOES FROM PARIS TO GERMAN LINES

Reporter Describes Ride and Reception.

JUN 18 1940

By ROY P. PORTER.

PARIS, June 16 (By Courier Plane to Berlin) (A. P.).—Crossing the German line just north of Paris probably was my most interesting experience of the war.

With Robert Okin, another member of the Associated Press staff who remained here through the German occupation, I drove into German territory about two miles north of Paris at about 10 o'clock last Thursday night, after the French had abandoned the city.

I found between the two lines only a single French soldier. He was riding one horse and leading two others.

The Germans stopped me near a village.

Four field-gray infantrymen carrying rifles surrounded my car, asked me courteously to get out, and searched me.

When I told them I was an American newspaper man they immediately said: "Good. We don't make war on America."

They held us for questioning, however, until a lieutenant who spoke English and French came up.

He admitted us as professional visitors.

After examining our passports he went with us another three miles behind the outposts where he introduced me to a captain, as if I had been his dinner guest.

Finally it was agreed to let us go back to Paris.

When he left us with an escort of soldiers to conduct us to the viaduct marking the line, he yelled, "morgen!" (Good morning.)

We did not encounter a single French soldier all the way back to the Paris city limits.

B. E. F. STANDING RESOLUTE AMID BROKEN FRENCH

British Units Visited by Correspondent Man Their Weapons.

JUN 18 1940

By DREW MIDDLETON.

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, June 15 (A. P.).—(Delayed).—British troops stood fast along a comparatively serene front today, but behind the front, in a country as rich as the Mohawk Valley, there was absolute chaos.

French soldiers—tired, dispirited and some without rifles—mingled with thousands of civilian refugees.

On a 500-mile trip that covered most of the British front, I saw some action—plenty to show that the men who fight for the "sum of things" are resolute.

Roads behind were jammed, and I saw Paris taxicabs, as out of place as the silken gowns of the women in them, rattling over cobblestones of villages 150 miles from the Eiffel Tower.

In the halting procession of the homeless were farm carts, bicycles and overloaded baby carriages.

Everywhere along the roads are tank barriers and intrenchments. Sometimes they are manned by French regulars, worn out from persistent hammering of dive-bombing Stukas and days of marching and fighting. Sometimes they are manned by reservists recently called to colors—aimless and shiftless in piebald uniforms of once glorious horizon blue and khaki.

The cavalcade of the beaten pours through these barricades, past French 75s which assuredly were old when France turned back von Kluck on the Marne.

In the dreary procession are nuns with school children. They march bravely and pathetically, singing old songs of a warrior race the "Regimen de Sambre et Meuse" and persistently and somewhat sadly the "Marseillaise."

Some still stay. Women are cutting hay in fields. Children are leading cows home for milking while bombers roar overhead. Gnarled old men work in barnyards, and on the edge of the roads French troops—their eyes dulled by fatigue and defeat—rest.

You pass through this sorry procession to the comparative peace and order of the British lines. There are no intrenchments, only "points" of riflemen and machine-guns set in natural cover and protected by guns at the rear.

Tanks and armored cars, their numbers halved by a month of fighting, nestle in little vales; howitzers cough sullenly toward the enemy.

The men have been rushed and hauled across France. They have warded great strokes—and dealt ones as great in their gallantry as any in their army's long history. They are not beaten in the face of a foe thrice armed and five times better prepared for the manifold emergencies of modern total war.

Eyeless, Legless, Armless Poilus End Argosy Of Pain

"So Tired, So Weary," War-Torn Band Reaches Switzerland After Vain Hunt For Hospitals

JUN 18 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Porrentruy, June 17—Wounded and war-weary, a blind and halt column of men who can fight no more for France crossed tonight to this Franco-Swiss frontier town and raised the feeble cry of relief: *"Vive La Suisse."*

In the caravan were 150—some eyeless, legless, shell-torn.

They cheered when they were told they had come at last to rest. For five days the group of seriously wounded—they once numbered nearer 200—were shunted from field hospital to field hospital behind the fighting lines. Often they tried to sleep in their trucks within the sound of battle.

Promised Hospitalization

Here they were promised hospitalization. Here they heard that France has asked for terms of surrender.

"So the war is over," said Pierre Denis, of Limoges, whose feet were shot from under him in the Battle of Flanders. "I cannot say I am sorry, even if we lost. We are all so tired—so weary."

Like the rest he was carried from battlefields to hospital trucks, to hospitals in the field, then to Paris.

"We spent one night there in a real bed," he recalled. "Even if we did all have to go again on stretchers, it was wonderful."

The wounded were moved seven times. Some died en route.

Would Stagger Along

Behind the critically wounded came others. They had wounds, but could stagger along the roads unaided.

Swiss officers promised them care in military hospitals in the Alps.

Tired as they were, they were hopeful.

"Maybe we'll get well again," said one. He was blind.

There were civilian refugees, too, jamming the roads to the frontier. The first started arriving two days ago. Many, however, turned back toward their homes when they learned of Premier Petain's statement that France had asked for terms.

Already an estimated 2,500 have entered Switzerland through Porrentruy, 1,000 through Le Locle and Chaux De Fonds, and 1,000 more through Le Suerrieres. Many of these were sent back into France through Geneva.

Maginot Line Reported Clear

Swiss Hear Weygand Withdrew French Troops in Nick of Time.

JUN 18 1940

BASLE, June 17 (A. P.).—The iron jaws of the German armies were closing today around the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, attempting to take in a single bite one of the greatest fortified systems the world has ever known—the famous Maginot Line.

Reports reaching here from the battle front indicated that the French, who had virtually abandoned the Maginot defenses yesterday under the threat of encirclement, had snatched their troops out of the German jaws literally in the nick of time.

The French forces were reported engaged in fierce rearguard actions as they withdrew, pressed by motorized Nazi columns plunging toward the Swiss frontier through the Jura Mountains.

Some of the German units were reported to have already reached the famous wine center of Dole, in the heart of northern Burgundy and only fifty miles by air from the Swiss border.

Skeleton Force in Maginot Forts.

The retiring French troops, consisting of fresh reserve divisions, were reported holding the Germans there while a skeleton force left in the Maginot Line put up stiff resistance against attackers.

Nevertheless, the German thrust deep into eastern France seemed to indicate that the "lost provinces" of Alsace and Lorraine were destined to be lost again.

Although the Maginot forts were constructed with a 360-degree defense potential—capable, that is, of resisting fire from all sides—they would be of little use if severed from France's main fighting forces by the German encircling movement.

Nazis Tear Into Burgundy.

It appeared to military observers here that Gen. Maxine Weygand, the Allied Commander in Chief, had acted not an hour too soon in ordering the withdrawal of most of the Maginot defenders.

Nazi mechanized units which shot down into Burgundy through the high Langres Plateau were spreading out like star shells along the route and were being followed up by motorized infantry. The swathe cut into French territory was being widened yesterday as the day wore on.

Along the Rhine Valley, where the Maginot forts were weakened by the French withdrawal, the Germans expanded their bridgehead at Neuf Breisach into a real front, backed with pontoon bridges across which motorized units raced.

Battle of Burgundy Shaping Up.

Some of these units have already fought their way along the Vosges road via Munster Pass. If they can establish contact with the German forces driving southward from Verdun the greater part of Alsace-Lorraine and the Maginot forts will be cut off.

The Nazis have still another ace in the hole—the lower German column aimed toward the Swiss frontier in the Jura.

The troops pulled out of the Maginot Line by Gen. Weygand were reported joining the assembling eastern army in the Besancon region, where they are preparing for what military men called the Battle of Burgundy.

The German goal in this battle, they said, would be to join hands with Italy and, as a neutral spokesman described it, "take Mussolini by the hand lead him to the Rhone Valley."

The French goal would be to try to save the republic by a stand on the Besancon-Doubs Line. After Doubs, the only alternative would be to fall back on the Alps just south of Geneva.

Quiet on the Rhine.

The inhabitants of Basle, accustomed to being awakened during the night by artillery exchanges along the Rhine, felt something unusual was afoot by the lack of activity over the week end.

During Saturday night and Sunday morning the dull bombs of explosions on the French side of the Rhine replaced the customary thunder of the heavy guns. A burst of flame which rose at one time behind the French lines led Basle observers to believe a munitions dump had been fired by the retreat troops.

Refugees again became a problem as the withdrawal was begun. The Swiss authorities at border cantons such as Berne, Vaud and Geneva prepared to receive thousands—perhaps tens of thousands—of fleeing French civilians.

The first few thousands have already drifted across the Jura border. So far the Swiss are accepting only women, children, old men and injured. They are receiving no men of fighting age in order to preserve strict neutrality.

Nazis Face Fort-by-fort Test.

One of the most ticklish problems for the Germans was how soon they could safely launch the expected battle of Burgundy. One argument in favor of delay was that even if they completed the encirclement of Alsace-Lorraine today they still could not be sure just what they have inside.

Some of the Maginot forts, like the one they took at Colmar, may contain only a gun crew. Still, so far as the Nazis know, others may be more heavily manned. If so, they would constitute a dangerous threat to the Germans' long left flank from Verdun to Burgundy.

The possibility that comparatively fresh French troops might rise out of the ground and strike that flank is regarded here as a grave danger to the Germans. Hence the Nazis may prefer to spend valuable time "smoking out" the Maginot garrisons, fort by fort, before tackling the Doubs line.

Report French Troops Surrounded.

FAHY, on the French-Swiss Frontier, June 17 (A. P.).—French refugees from Besancon who crossed the frontier into Switzerland at Fahy today, reported that German motorized columns had reached the outskirts of Besancon, about twenty-five miles from Switzerland.

Besancon, a fortress city [illegible] guarded by French troops, is about 200 miles air line southeast of Paris.

The refugees said that up to the time they left, about dawn this morning, the Germans had attempted no land attack on the city. They said they believed the swift-moving Germans had already partly surrounded the French troops.

German fighters and bombers appeared over armored ground units early today and bombed and machine-gunned the French positions, they said.

The refugees, all women, children and old men, were placed in buses by the Swiss authorities and routed to Porrentruy where schools have been turned into refugee centers and local authorities in co-operation with the Swiss Red Cross are feeding and tending the people.

SWISS REPORT BATTLE RAGING ALONG BORDER

JUN 18 1940

French Infantry Blocking Armored Enemy Units at Pontarlier.

MAGINOT LINE OPENS FIRE

Guns Roar at Germans Despite Pleas for Peace Made by New Premier.

LES VERIERS, Switzerland (At the French Border), June 17 (A. P.).—Two hours after Premier-Marshal Petain's broadcast announcement that he had asked the Germans for peace, a fierce battle began today on the plain behind

Nazis Close Trap In Alsace; Poilus Stunned By Peace Bid

JUN 18 1940

By the Associated Press]

Les Verriers, Switzerland (At the French Border), *Tuesday*, June 18—The dramatic battle of the Jura Mountains ended this morning and the Germans' powerful motorized army finally closed the door on its Alsace-Lorraine trap after fighting battle-worn Frenchmen who refused to believe their country has offered to surrender.

By the dogged battle a few thousand French Alpine *Chasseurs* had rescued a fresh army estimated at least at 300,000 Maginot fortress troops who literally were snatched from the trap before the Germans could close it.

Baudoin Backed Up

The rescue gave the new French Foreign Minister, Paul Baudoin, military backing for his statement last night that the French would never lay down their arms to accept a peace which was dishonorable.

Most Frenchmen in Switzerland said they believed the Nazi demands on France would permit an "honorable" peace, but that Baudoin's words were directed mainly at Premier Mussolini.

They believed Marshal Petain would consider Italian demands for Corsica, Savoy and Nice "dishonorable" peace terms, and that the veteran of Verdun and his army and people might fight on, in spite of desperately deadly odds, rather than submit to such terms.

Stand In Orderly Guard

The 300,000 whose rescue yesterday places such a last-ditch fight within the realm of military possibility, stood in an orderly guard early today on the lower Jura.

They were khaki-clad fortress troops of the lower Alsace Maginot Line, most of whom were under command of General Bessom.

[Although the French were reported to have withdrawn their main forces from the Maginot Line, it was believed that they had left small detachments to delay the German advance.]

Guns of both sides had been silent in this area until the French opened fire.

Report From Bordeaux.

Eric Sevareid, the Columbia Broadcasting System's correspondent in Bordeaux, emergency French capital, said in a broadcast to the United States today:

"We have just come from the conference of the special military spokesman. The conferences for all Maginot troops received orders to send out all available reserves under General Bessom's command.

Two divisions of Alpine *chasseurs* Their last-ditch fight had its eastern end on the modernized fort of Bellegarde, towering high above the Rhone river and known as "Gibraltar of the Rhone."

From there a natural geographical line sprawls along the Rhone and across to Brittany on the coast.

How Rescue Was Effected

Here is the story of their rescue and how it was effected by a comparatively small force of reserve artillery units and weary Alpine *chasseurs*.

Some time between the fall of Paris and the fall of Verdun, the command-

the French and foreign press are still going on.

"And here is the important fact about the army situation. The French Army is still fighting. Arms have not yet been laid down, so far as we know, at 5:30 P. M. (12:30 P. M., New York time) in Bordeaux. We were told by the official spokesman of the Ministry of War that purely military considerations dictated the French decision to sue now for peace. Conditions of peace have not yet arrived and have not yet been made known to the public.

Navy Is Still Intact.

"The French decision was particularly due to the situation of the land army, which the spokesman said he thought was extremely grave, but not desperate. We were told that the navy is still entirely intact and that the French Air Force is still very powerful. You will understand how important these facts are in view of the peace negotiations or the peace terms that are coming.

"The difficulty now with the land army is that there is no continuous front and great army groups have been completely separated.

"Even so, on the Loire, the army is holding, and around (name of town indistinct) there were French counter attacks last night.

"They are still partially holding the Maginot Line, but there has been a partial withdrawal of troops from that region of the French defenses."

Pontarlier, where large numbers of German motorized units found their path to the south blocked by French infantry.

Pontarlier is about thirty miles southeast of Besancon, in the rugged Doubs region.

The rumble of field guns was heard on the Swiss side of the Les Verriers valley, through which hundreds of refugees were streaming into Switzerland. They reported that the battle started when the Germans tried to enter Pontarlier.

The French, they said, were fighting stubbornly. The Germans were trying to fight their way into the town after practically surrounding it with motorized units and light field pieces.

Chasseurs Surrender to Swiss.

About 5:25 P. M. (12:25 P. M. New York time) watchers on the Swiss frontier saw several hundred armed uniformed figures appear on the crest of a hill on the French side of the frontier and run down across the grassy slope toward Switzerland.

Swiss frontier soldiers advanced to meet them. They were exhausted French Alpine chasseurs, who said they had been cut off from their main force by large numbers of German troops east of Pontarlier, where they were routed and many killed.

The men who formed part of one of France's most famous units were a pitiful sight as they crossed the frontier. They handed their arms to the Swiss without a word.

Soldiers in Pitiful Shape.

Many fell exhausted on the grass just inside the Swiss frontier and fell asleep immediately. They were unshaven, their uniforms in rags, and some had no helmets. Others had no jackets. Some of them bore minor wounds.

The men with enough energy to speak gave their story in broken sentences to Swiss officers—three days of fighting in a retreat from the north. They had lost their supplies; they were short of ammunition.

They said they had been rushed north from the Italian frontier several days ago in a desperate attempt to halt the German advance. Swiss Red Cross workers fed those who could eat, and gave first aid treatment.

French Shell Enemy.

BASLE, Switzerland, June 17 (A. P.).—Despite Marshal Petain's radio statement to France that his new Government had requested an armistice, light artillery of the French Maginot Line began heavily shelling German positions in Baden today at 3 P. M. (10 A. M., New York time). German West Wall guns replied.

also were withdrawn from the Italian front and sent north to reinforce the Verdun sector.

But German motorized units blasted through the French front on the Marne before the *chasseurs* reached their new positions. Once a break was made the Germans shot an entire Panzer division into the gap, followed by trail blazers whose goal was to close the door on Alsace-Lorraine and the whole Maginot zone.

These reached Dole early Sunday splitting the *chasseurs* force in two with less than a division between the Germans and the Jura.

Chasseurs Fall Back

These Alpine troops, already wearied and weakened by the casualties of three days of violent fighting, fell back on little Fresse Mountain, about thirty miles from the Swiss frontier. There they found several batteries of 75's and 101's manned by reserve artillerymen.

There they stood for thirty-six hours while behind them moved the Maginot army by forced marches and in overloaded trucks—out of the trap.

Hammered by motorized units, superior arms, superior numbers, and attacked from the air, they stood their ground until last night, when the last of Bessom's forces passed through the gap.

Then the *chausseurs* broke, and almost 1,000 haggard, worn men, almost blind from fatigue, stumbled down the grassy slopes toward the Swiss frontier.

Collapse On Grass

But only a few crossed into Switzerland where they collapsed on the grass after the Swiss had disarmed them. The remainder turned south, heading toward new positions to take up the battle again.

Some refused to believe that Marshal Petain had offered to surrender.

"Propaganda!" gasped one wounded French *chasseur*, who staggered wearily across the border here with dozens of his comrades.

"Everybody knows that they have some of our radio stations. Propaganda! Listen! Does that sound like capitulation?"

Gunfire Still Heard

As he spoke there came from across the mountains the rumble of cannon and the rattle of machine-gun fire—it was hours after Petain had said "we must stop fighting."

BASEL RESIDENTS WERE MYSTIFIED BY THE FACT THAT THE FRENCH MAGINOT FORTS OPENED UP WITH A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE ON GERMAN POSITIONS, EVEN AFTER PETAIN SPOKE.

JUN 18 1940

THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE CONTINUED TONIGHT AND THE GERMAN WESTWALL FORTS REPLIED.

A GREATER PART OF THE PICKED FRENCH UNITS MANNING THE LOWER MAGINOT FORTRESSES, ESTIMATED AT 200,000, SUCCEEDED IN GETTING OUT OF ALSACE-LORRAINE TOWARD LYON BEFORE THE GERMAN MECHANIZED FORCES REACHED THE SWISS FRONTIER CUTTING OFF THE ENTIRE MAGINOT ZONE.

THAT ARMY NOW IS IN ORDERLY RETREAT TOWARD THE RHONE VALLEY. THE RHONE, WITH POWERFUL ROCKY FORTS SUCH AS BELLEGARDE, HAS BEEN FRANCE'S NEXT LINE OF DEFENSE.

NAZI MOTORIZED UNITS WHICH SWEPT DOWN THROUGH FRANCE IN COMPLETE ARRAY WITH LIGHT ARTILLERY, MOTORCYCLE UNITS AND SUPPLY TRAINS, CLASHED DURING THE AFTERNOON WITH THE LAST PART OF THIS ARMY AND A REMNANT OF ANOTHER FRENCH FORCE BASED AT DIJON AND BESANCON.

THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING WAS ON THE BROAD PLAIN BEHIND PONTARLIER, ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BENSANCON. THE FRENCH WERE FIGHTING STUBBORNLY TO HOLD THE TOWN WHICH THE GERMANS TRIED TO ENTER AFTER

30.24-3043

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VIRTUALLY SURROUNDING IT WITH MOTORIZED UNITS AND LIGHT FIELD-PIECES.

BEFORE NIGHTFALL SEVERAL HUNDRED FRENCH RAN DOWN ACROSS THE VALLEY ON THE FRONTIER AND ABOUT 40, MOSTLY WOUNDED, ENTERED SWITZERLAND. SPECTATORS WHO RAN TO GREET THEM FOUND THEY WERE CHASSEURS, WITH THEIR CLOTHES IN TATTERS AND SO UTTERLY FATIGUED THAT MANY DROPPED TO THE GROUND AT OR NEAR THE BORDER.

THE WEARY SOLDIERS SAID THEY HAD BEEN CUT OFF FROM THEIR MAIN FORCE EAST OF PONTARLIERS BY A LARGE NUMBER OF GERMANS. THE FRENCH WERE ROUTED AFTER GAMELY PUTTING UP A FIGHT AND LOSING MANY KILLED.

THESE MEN WHO HAD BEEN MEMBERS OF ONE OF FRANCE'S MOST FAMED UNITS PRESENTED A PITIFUL SPECTACLE. FROM BEHIND WEEKS-OLD GROWTHS OF BEARD THEY PEERED THROUGH BLOODSHOT EYES AT THE SWISS FRONTIER GUARDS, HANDED THEM THEIR RIFLES, AND MANY OF THEM COLLAPSED INTO A STUPOR.

JUN 18 1940

MANY BORE UNATTENDED WOUNDS, OTHERS HAD TATTERED BANDAGES. SOME WERE WITHOUT HELMETS OR JACKETS.

THOSE ABLE TO SPEAK TOLD OF THREE DAYS OF FIGHTING IN RETREAT FROM THE NORTH, WITHOUT FOOD AND ONLY THE BAREST SUPPLIES OF AMMUNITION.

THEY SAID THEIR UNITS WERE RUSHED NORTH FROM THE ITALIAN FRONTIER SEVERAL DAYS AGO IN A FRANTIC ATTEMPT TO HALT THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

SWISS RED CROSS WORKERS TOOK CHARGE OF THE HAPLESS FRENCHMEN, FED THOSE WHO COULD TAKE NOURISHMENT AND ATTENDED THE WOUNDED.

MJ911PED

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ROME, JUNE 17--PREMIER MUSSOLINI LEFT BLACKED-OUT ROME TONIGHT ON A DIMLY-LIGHTED TRAIN TO CONFER WITH ADOLF HITLER AT MUNICH TOMORROW ON THE JOINT PEACE TERMS THEY WILL PUT BEFORE FRANCE.

SECRECY SURROUNDED THE DEPARTURE OF THE PRIVATE TRAIN AND FEW SAW THE PREMIER LEAVE.

JUN 18 1940

BEFORE TAKING THE TRAIN, MUSSOLINI HAD A LONG CONFERENCE WITH MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF ITALIAN ARMED FORCES.

ON THE TRAIN WITH MUSSOLINI WAS HIS SON-IN-LAW AND FOREIGN MINISTER, COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, WHO WILL BE AT MUSSOLINI'S SIDE WHEN HE MEETS HITLER.

SUCH A MEETING BY THE TWO WAR LORDS WOULD COME EXACTLY THREE MONTHS AFTER THEIR SECRET 2 1/2-HOUR TALK IN BRENNER PASS, ON THE GERMAN-ITALIAN BORDER, WHICH PRECEDED GERMANY'S BLITZKRIEG ON SCANDINAVIA AND WESTERN EUROPE.

(IN BERLIN, THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT HITLER AND MUSSOLINI MIGHT MEET AT VERSAILLES, SEAT OF TREATIES ENDING THE WAR OF 1870 TRIUMPHANTLY FOR GERMANY AND THE WORLD WAR, WHEN THE REICH WAS BEATEN.)

MUSSOLINI'S FOREIGN MINISTER AND SON-IN-LAW, COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, FLEW BACK FROM THE FRONT TODAY TO CONFER WITH IL DUCE. COUNT CIANO WILL ACCOMPANY MUSSOLINI TO THE MEETING WITH HITLER, WHO WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP.

THE MENTION OF MUNICH AS THE MEETING PLACE OF THE DICTATORS RECALLED THAT IT WAS THERE IN SEPTEMBER, 1938, THAT HITLER AND MUSSOLINI, WITH NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, THEN BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, AND EDOUARD DALADIER, THEN FRENCH PREMIER, ARRANGED THE SETTLEMENT WHICH EVENTUALLY DOOMED CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

WORD THAT THE FRENCH WERE SUING FOR PEACE WITH GERMANY CAUSED A FLASH OF JUBILATION THROUGHOUT ITALY. THOUSANDS OF ITALIANS TOOK IT AS A SIGN THAT THE WAR--WHICH THEY ENTERED AT THE CALL OF MUSSOLINI JUST A WEEK AGO--SOON WOULD BE OVER.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED AERIAL ASSAULTS ON ALLIED NAVAL BASES AND FLYING FIELDS YESTERDAY IN MALTA, CORSICA AND TUNISIA.

ALTHOUGH ITALIAN FORCES HAVE BEEN REPORTED ACTIVE ON LAND, ESPECIALLY IN PUSHING BEYOND THE ALPINE BORDER INTO FRANCE, ITALY HAS BEEN FIGHTING PRINCIPALLY IN THE AIR.

NEW POSTERS WHICH WERE PLASTERED ON THE WALLS OF ROME QUOTING ITALIAN HEROES ON THE ITALIANISM OF NICE, NOW BELONGING TO FRANCE, INDICATED THE FASCISTS INTENDED TO CLAIM THAT CITY ALONG WITH THE FRENCH REGION OF SAVOY. BOTH ONCE BELONGED TO ITALY.

CORSICA, THE ISLAND OFF WESTERN ITALY, TUNISIA, IN AFRICA, AND JIBUTI, THE FRENCH-HELD PORT WHICH IS THE TERMINUS OF THE ONLY RAILROAD RUNNING TO ITALY'S ETHIOPIAN POSSESSIONS, ARE THE OTHER ITALIAN OBJECTIVES IN THE WAR.

JUN 18 1940

A JOINT ATTACK ON BRITAIN, IN WHICH THE GERMANS WOULD STRIKE DIRECT FROM EUROPE WHILE THE ITALIANS WOULD HAMMER AT BASES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, ALSO IS EXPECTED TO BE DISCUSSED BY THE TWO DICTATORS.

MJ3LSPED

ROME-FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN XXX TWO DICTATORS.

ITALIANS CONTINUED RECONNAISSANCE ACTIVITY IN THE ALPS ALONG THE FRENCH BORDER AND CLASHED WITH BRITISH TROOPS IN NORTH AFRICA.

THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID A CIVILIAN WAS KILLED AT SAVONA AND SEVERAL OTHERS WERE WOUNDED BY BRITISH AIRMEN. SIX AVIATION TECHNICIANS WERE KILLED AND 30 WOUNDED IN AN AIR ATTACK ON AN ITALIAN AIRDROME.

JUN 18 1940

A STRONG TONE TOWARD EGYPT WAS TAKEN BY THE ROME NEWSPAPER EL TEVERSE, WHICH DECLARED THAT THE "ATTITUDE ASSUMED BY THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT IS INADMISSABLE."

IN HIS DECLARATION OF WAR, MUSSOLINI SAID EGYPT WOULD NOT BE MOLESTED WHILE SHE REMAINED NEUTRAL. SINCE THEN, EGYPT, BOUND TO BRITAIN BY A MILITARY ALLIANCE, HAS BROKEN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ITALY AND HAS INFORMED THE ITALIANS SHE WOULD GO TO WAR IF THEY ATTACKED EGYPTIAN FORCES OR TERRITORY.

IL TEVERE (CORRECT) SAID THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT "HAS PERMITTED EGYPT TO BECOME THE BASE OF OPERATIONS AGAINST CYRENAICA AND ALEXANDRIA TO BE TRANSFORMED INTO A CENTER FOR BRITISH OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS. THAT OBVIOUSLY CANNOT LAST LONG AND THE DECISION BECOMES MORE URGENT EVERY DAY THAT PASSES."

MJ44OPED JUN 18 1940

ROME-SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN XXX THAT PASSES."

RUMORS OF SECONDARY ACTION SPREAD IN ROME, BUT ON THE WHOLE WERE DISCREDITED.

JUN 18 1940

ONE WAS THAT RUSSIA HAS ASKED RUMANIA TO SEND A DELEGATION TO MOSCOW IMMEDIATELY TO DISCUSS THE RETURN OF BESSARABIA TO RUSSIA. THAT PROVINCE IN EASTERN RUMANIA WENT TO RUMANIA AFTER THE WORLD WAR.

ANOTHER WAS THAT HUNGARY PLANS TO MOVE INTO THE TRANSYLVANIAN REGIONS OF RUMANIA, WHICH RUMANIA ALSO GAINED AFTER THE WORLD WAR.

STILL ANOTHER RUMOR WAS THAT JAPAN INTENDED TAKING INDO-CHINA IN ANY BREAK-UP OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

HOWEVER, FOREIGN OBSERVERS AWAITED DEVELOPMENTS BEFORE ACCEPTING ANY RUMORS AS PROBABILITIES.

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30.24-3045

FLAGS OF GERMANY AND ITALY WERE DISPLAYED FROM MANY BUILDINGS IN ROME IN CELEBRATION OF FRANCE'S REQUEST FOR AN ARMISTICE.

MJ445PED

JUN 18 1940

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE LATVIAN GOVERNMENT RESIGNED TODAY FOLLOWING ACCEPTANCE OF RUSSIA'S DEMAND FOR REINFORCEMENT OF THE RED ARMY GARRISON THERE, REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM RIGA.

JUN 18 1940

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BULLETIN

LONDON, JUNE ~~18~~ 17-AP-~~FIVE~~ EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AND NINE WOUNDED IN FR FOUR RAIDS BY ITALIAN BOMBERS ON MERSA MATRUH, WESTERN EGYPT, ~~THIS MORNING~~ Sunday, REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED FROM MERSA MATRUH.

MJ640AED

JUN 18 1940

A20

VALLETTA, MALTA, JUNE 17-(AP)-FIVE ENEMY BOMBERS ESCORTED BY TWO FIGHTER PLANES DROPPED MANY BOMBS ON THIS BRITISH ISLAND FROTRESS TODAY. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

THE PLANES WERE ATTACKED BY ROYAL AIR FORCE FIGHTERS AND MADE OFF SHOWING SIGNS OF DAMAGE.

JUN 18 19

MJ858PED

VALLETTA, MALTA, JUNE 17-(AP)-AXIS POWER PLANES RAIDED MALTA, BRITISH NAVAL BASE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, TWICE YESTERDAY, AND WERE MET BY BRITISH FIGHTERS.

NO DAMAGE OR CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.

JUN 18 1940

DB133PED

EL FERROL, SPAIN, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE 3,525-TON ITALIAN STEAMER FIDELITAS AND THE DEPRANUM, OF 1,613 TONS, ARRIVED IN THIS PORT TODAY FROM CORUNA WHERE THEY HAD SOUGHT REFUGE A WEEK AGO WHEN ITALY ENTERED THE WAR.

ED519PED

JUN 18 1940

CAIRO, EGYPT, JUNE 18-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-THE BRITISH AIR FORCE REPORTED EARLY TODAY THAT IN REPEATED RAIDS ON ITALIAN AFRICAN BASES IT HAD DESTROYED AT LEAST 100 PLANES ON THE GROUND.

AUTHORITATIVE REPORTS REACHING HERE FROM THE BORDER OF ITALIAN LIBYA SAID ALSO THAT THE BRITISH HAVE TAKEN MORE THAN 600 PRISONERS INCLUDING ONE HIGH-RANKING ITALIAN OFFICER.

MJ9PED

JUN 18 1940

CAIRO, JUNE 17-(AP)-PREMIER ALI MAHER PASHA, AS MILITARY GOVERNOR OF EGYPT, PROHIBITED ALL TRADE BETWEEN EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN SUBJECTS TODAY. ITALIAN RESIDENTS WERE ORDERED TO TAKE OUT IDENTIFICATION CARDS IMMEDIATELY.

COMMENTING ON THE ITALIAN AIR RAIDS ON SALUM AND OTHER EGYPTIAN BORDER POSTS, THE PREMIER SAID HE CONSIDERED THEM FRONTIER INCIDENTS WHICH COULD BE SETTLED BY DIPLOMATIC MEANS.

MJ341PED

BERLIN, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE FORTRESS OF METZ HAS SURRENDERED TO A GERMAN DETACHMENT, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED HERE TONIGHT.

MJ345 30PED

JUN 18 1940

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 17-AP- THE FRENCH PLEA FOR AN ARMISTICE SHOCKED AUSTRALIA TODAY, BUT FAILED TO ALTER HER DETERMINATION TO FIGHT TO THE END.

THE HERALD SAID BRITAIN SHORTLY MUST FACE ALONE IN THE ULTIMATE STRUGGLE AND DECLARED "THERE CAN BE NO FLINCHING."

SIMLA, INDIA, JUNE 17-AP-INDIA WILL SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO THE UNITED STATES TO PURCHASE PLANT MACHINERY, TOOLS, AIRCRAFT AND OTHER WAR ESSENTIALS AVAILABLE ABTER BRITISH REQUIREMENTS HAVE VEEN SATISFIED, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE PURCHASES WILL BE MADE UNDER RECENTLY ANNOUNCED PLANS TO EXPAND INDIA'S LAND FORCES. ---

JUN 18 1940

ROME, JUNE 17-AP-ITALIAN POLICE HAVE BEGUN ARRESTING FRENCH AND BRITISH CIT CITZENS STILL IN ROME, MILAN AND OTHER ITALIAN CITIES AS REPRISALS FOR THE ARREST OF ITALIANS IN BRITAIN AND FRANCE, A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID TODAY.

JUN 18 1940

LONDON, JUNE 17-AP-A PARTY OF BRITISH WAR CORRESPONDENTS WAS AMBUSHED BY GERMANS BUT ESCAPED UNHURT BY FLEEING 80 MILES AN HOUR IN THEIR AUTOMIBILES, REUTERS REPORTED TODAY.

IN A DISPATCH DATED "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE," REUTERS SAID THE INCIDENT COO OCCURRED SATURDAY DURING A TOUR OF THE BATTLE ZONE WEST OF ROUEN.

TWO CORRESPONDENTS, TWO PHOTOGRAPHERS AND SEVERAL BRITISH OFFICERS MET A GERMAN CYCLIST PATROL WHICH OPENED FIRE FROM A DISTANCE OF 50 YARDS, THE DISPATCH SAID.

A BRITISH CAPTAIN IN THE LEADING CAR EMPTIED HIS REVOLVER AT THE GERMANS AS THE TWO CARS IN THE PARTY TURNED AND FLED.

WITH LOCHNER

JUN 18 1940

VERSAILLES, FRANCE, JUNE 17-AP-ONCE BEAUTIFUL VERSAILLES PALACE PRESENTED A SORRY SPECTACLE TODAY TO A TOURING GROUP OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN AND GERMAN PRESS OFFICERS.

SANDBAGS WERE IN EVIDENCE EVERYWHERE. ALL PAINTINGS HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM THEIR FRAMES.

STATUES IN THE FAMOUS HALL OF MIRRORS AND A TABLET COMMEMORATING THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES WERE COVERED WITH BOARDS PAINTED WHITE.

FOUNTAINS ON THE PALACE GROUNDS WERE NOT PLAYING AND THE UNKEMPT GRASS ADDED TO THE GENERAL PICTURE OF DESOLATION.

THE GERMAN OFFICERS WITH THE NEWSMEN WERE DEEPLY STIRRED BY THE VISIT AS VICTORS TO THE SCENE OF GERMANY'S GREATEST HUMILIATION.

"VERSAILLES WAS ANOTHER AGE," SAID DR. OTTO DIETRICH, GERMAN PRESS CHIEF. "BUT THAT'S PAST NOW. A NEW FUTURE DAWNS."

JUN 18 1940

II

WASHINGTON, JUNE 17-(AP)-GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS "ASSASSINATED" THREE FRENCH GENERALS IN THEIR OWN HEADQUARTERS, COUNT RENE DE CHAMBRUN ASSERTED TODAY.

THE COUNT, DESCENDANT OF LAFAYETTE AND HONORARY CITIZEN OF THIS COUNTRY, SERVED AS LIAISON OFFICER BETWEEN THE FRENCH ARMY AND THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FLANDERS.

HE ATTRIBUTED THE FRENCH ARMY'S DEFEAT IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY ENTIRELY TO THE NAZIS' "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITIES, AND SAID THAT "WE WEREN'T FIGHTING THE SAME WAR---WE DID NOT USE THE SAME METHODS."

COUNT DE CHAMBRUN DECLINED TO NAME THE THREE GENERALS KILLED BY PARACHUTE TROOPS BUT SAID HE KNEW THE INCIDENTS TO BE A FACT.

AS AN EXAMPLE OF FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES, HE SAID THAT IN BELGIUM GERMAN AGENTS "SPREAD RUMORS ABOUT THE STREETS TO INDUCE THE PANIC-STRICKEN POPULACE TO FLEE."

JUN 18 1940

"THE RESULT OF THIS EXODUS," HE CONTINUED, "WAS THAT OUR DIVISIONS FOUND PRACTICALLY EVERY ROAD AND FIELD BLOCKED BY REFUGEES. THIS RENDERED EVERY MOVEMENT OF OUR DIVISIONS IMPOSSIBLE.

"AMONG THE FARM WAGONS OF THE REFUGEES WERE CARTS IN WHICH WERE CONCEALED GERMAN TROOPS, SOMETIMES DISGUISED AS CIVILIANS, WHO ATTACKED OUR TROOPS FROM BEHIND WITH LIGHT MACHINE GUNS."

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30.24-3047

WASHINGTON,JUNE 17-(AP)-FRANCE HAS TWO GROUPS OF ISLANDS AND A MAINLAND COLONY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

OFF THE COAST OF NEW FOUNDLAND ARE ST.PIERRE AND MIQUELON, SMALL ISLANDS WITH A POPULATION OF ABOUT 4,000, ENGAGED PRIMARILY IN FISHING.

THE OTHER ISLAND POSSESSIONS ARE PART OF THE WINDWARD GROUP IN THE CARIBBEAN. THEY ARE: GUADELOUPE, WITH A POPULATION OF ABOUT 304,-000 ENGAGED IN TROPICAL AGRICULTURE AND TRADE, AND MARTINIQUE, OF 246,000 POPULATION.

JUN 18 1940

THE MAINLAND POSSESSION IS FRENCH GUIANA, ON THE NORTH COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA. ITS 37,000 INHABITANTS ARE ENGAGED PRIMARILY IN TRADE, PLACER GOLD MINING AND LOGGING IN THE HEAVILY TIMBERED COUNTRY-SIDE. ITS NEIGHBOR TO THE WEST IS THE COLONY OF ANOTHER GERMAN-INVADED NATION, DUTCH GUIANA.

AJ912PES

NEW YORK, JUNE 17-(AP)-A BRITISH BROADCAST HEARD TODAY BY NBC QUOTED PARIS SOURCES AS SAYING THAT GERMAN SWASTIKAS WHICH HAD BEEN RAISED OVER THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE IN PARIS HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

THE REPORT SAID THAT MANY SHOPS HAVE REOPENED, SUBWAYS HAVE RESUMED OPERATION AND GERMAN OCCUPATIONAL FORCES ARE MAKING PURCHASES WITH CREDIT SLIPS ON AN EXCHANGE BASIS OF 20 FRANCS FOR ONE MARK.

UX159PED

JUN 18 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 17-(AP)-A BROADCAST ON THE WAVELENGTH OF THE FRENCH RADIO STATION TPA 13 INTERCEPTED THIS MORNING BY NBC SAID THE ENTIRE INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF TURIN, ITALY, HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY FRENCH AIR RAIDERS. THERE WAS NO FURTHER DETAIL, EXCEPT THAT ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS FAILED TO FUNCTION.

JUN 18 1940

30.24-3047

BERLIN,JUNE 17-(AP)-SPECULATING ON POSSIBLE PEACE TERMS FOR FRANCE SOME OBSERVERS HERE BELIEVE ADOLF HITLER, AFTER FORCING THE BRITISH OFF THE CONTINENT, WILL BE SATISFIED. OTHERS HOWEVER, RECALLED REPEATED STATEMENTS BY GERMAN SPOKESMEN THAT THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS THE REAL ENEMY AND MUST BE DESTROYED.

JUN 18 1940

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SANTIAGO,CHILE,JUNE 17-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS SAID TONIGHT THE MINISTRY APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE THE UNITED STATES PLAN OF AN INTER-AMERICAN CARTEL BUT WAS WAITING TO RECEIVE DETAILS OFFICIALLY BEFORE SAYING MORE.

COMMENTING ON THE UNITED STATES SENATE'S APPROVAL OF A BILL DECLARING THAT THE NATION WOULD NOT ACQUIESCE IN ANY TRANSFER OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE POSSESSIONS FROM ONE NON-AMERICAN NATION TO ANOTHER, THIS OFFICIAL SAID:

"IT WAS THE OBVIOUS THING TO DO."

JUN 18 1940

JH106AED

COLON,PANAMA,JUNE 17-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,000 PANAMANIANS STAGED A SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATION BEFORE THE FRENCH AND BRITISH CONSULATES TONIGHT.

THEY CARRIED TORCHES AND FLAGS OF PANAMA, FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

IN FRONT OF THE FRENCH CONSULATE, DEPUTY PEDRO FERNANDEZ PARRILLA, FORMER MAYOR OF COLON, SAID:

"WE, THE SONS OF AMERICA, ARE UNITED WITH FRANCE X X X IN HER HOUR OF SORROW AND ARE ASSURED THAT CONQUESTS BY FORCE WILL NOT ENDURE. PANAMA IS ALIGNED WITH FRANCE IN THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY--LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY."

JH123AED

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE HONDURAN GOVERNMENT REPUBLISHED TODAY A RECENT DECREE BANNING POLITICAL OR PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES BY FOREIGNERS IN THIS COUNTRY IN WHAT APPEARED TO BE A CONCERTED CENTRAL AMERICAN MOVE AGAINST FIFTH COLUMNISTS.

SIMILAR ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN IN GUATEMALA AND SAN SALVADOR.

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JUN 18 1940

OTTAWA, JUNE 17-(AP)-MINISTER OF MUNITIONS C.W.HOWE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PRODUCTION OF ANTI-TANK AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS HAS NEWLY BEEN INCREASED ONE-THIRD, AND BREN GUNS (MACHINEGUNS) ARE IN A CAPACITY PRODUCTION ON A 7-DAY WEEK BASIS.

WD158PED

JUN 18 1940

OTTAWA, ONT., JUNE 17-(AP)-THE STATUS OF THE ISLANDS OF ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON, FRENCH POSSESSIONS LYING OFF THE SOUTH COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND, PROBABLY WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED STATES SHOULD FRANCE MAKE PEACE WITH GERMANY, GOVERNMENT QUARTERS BELIEVED TODAY.

IN THE CASE OF GREENLAND, A DANISH POSSESSION, BOTH CANADA AND UNITED STATES APPOINTED CONSULS TO THE ISLAND AFTER GERMANY OVERRAN DENMARK. CANADA SENT A SHIP TO GREENLAND WHICH CARRIED SUPPLIES TO THE INHABITANTS.

JUN 18 1940

THE FRENCH ISLANDS HAVE A POPULATION OF 5,000, MOSTLY FISHERMEN, AND ARE GOVERNED BY AN ADMINISTRATION APPOINTED BY THE FRENCH COLONIAL SERVICE. THEY HAVE ALSO A COUNCIL FOR PURELY LOCAL AFFAIRS

ED554PED

OTTAWA, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE, THE WHEREABOUTS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN A SUBJECT OF SPECULATION AMONG CANADIANS, IS STILL IN ENGLAND, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

WHEN THE BRITISH STARTED SENDING ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO FRANCE A WEEK AGO, THERE WAS CONJECTURE AS TO WHETHER THE FIRST DIVISION WENT WITH THEM, SINCE IT IS REGARDED AS ONE OF THE BEST TRAINED AND EQUIPPED FORMATIONS AVAILABLE.

WD105PED

JUN 18

OTTAWA, ONT., JUNE 17-(AP)-STEPS FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF CANADIAN TROOPS LANDED IN FRANCE LAST WEEK HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER THE WEEK-END, PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING SAID TODAY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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JUN 18 1940

OTTAWA--FIRST ADD MACKENZIE KING X X X OF COMMONS.

H MACKENZIE KING SAID PREPARATIONS FOR THE "EARLY PARTICIPATION IN ACTION IN FRANCE OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE "WERE MADE THIS MONTH."

JUN 18 1940

"LAST WEEK SOME OF OUR TROOPS WERE ACTUALLY LANDED IN FRANCE," HE SAID. "THE CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES RENDERED THEIR WITHDRAWAL IMPERATIVE AND OVER THE WEEKEND EFFECTIVE STEPS WERE INITIATED TO THAT END."

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THAT THE FATE OF FRANCE "WILL STRENGTHEN RATHER THAN WEAKEN CANADA'S DETERMINATION TO INTENSIFY OUR WAR EFFORT WITH ALL THE MEANS IN OUR POWER IN THE DIRECTION OF INCREASED MEASURES OF HOME DEFENSE X X X AND IN THE DIRECTION OF FURTHER ASSISTANCE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM."

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30.24-3049

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OTTAWA--SECOND ADD MCKENZIE KING XXX UNITED KINGDOM.

CANADA'S WAR INDUSTRIES HAVE BEEN GEARED UP TO CONSTANTLY FASTER PRODUCTION. THE MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT THREE PLANTS ARE WORKING AT FULL CAPACITY MAKING ANTI-TANK AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS, AND WILL BE FURTHER EXPANDED.

ON A SEVEN DAY WEEK, PRODUCTION OF BREN GUNS IN TORONTO WAS SAID TO BE ALMOST SIX MONTHS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE. NEW MUNITIONS PLANTS ARE BEING BUILT.

JUN 18 1940

CANADA IS PRODUCING SHELLS, RIFLE AND MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION, AIRCRAFT, TRANSPORT CARRIAGES, FIELD GUNS, MINESWEEPERS, BREN GUN CARRIAGES AND VARIOUS NAVAL AUXILIARY VESSELS.

RQ825PED

UNDATED "SECOND TRAFALGAR"

JUN 18 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FOR THE SECOND TIME IN LITTLE MORE THAN A CENTURY AND A QUARTER BRITAIN STANDS ON GUARD AGAINST INVASION BY MASSED ARMIES ON THE CONTINENT.

AS AGAINST NAPOLEON AT THE START OF THE 19TH CENTURY, THE NARROW STRAIT OF DOVER IS ENGLAND'S BATTLEFRONT, AND HER NAVY IS HER FIRST LINE FIGHTING FORCE.

BRITISH SPOKESMEN HAVE RECALLED THOSE YEARS FROM 1803 WHEN INVASION BY ANOTHER CONQUEROR WHO HAD OVERRUN MOST OF WESTERN EUROPE THREATENED ENGLAND, AND COMMENTED:

"WE STOOD THEM OFF THEN. WE CAN DO IT NOW." BUT THERE WERE NO AIR FORCES, TORPEDO BOATS OR SUBMARINES IN NAPOLEON'S DAY.

FOR TWO YEARS AFTER NAPOLEON FOCUSED HIS ATTENTION ON ENGLAND IN 1803, HIS ARMIES, DRAWN FROM MANY EUROPEAN LANDS WERE MASSED ON THE FRENCH COAST OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. THEY COULD NOT CROSS. HISTORIANS REFER TO THAT THREAT OF INVASION AS THE "TRAFALGAR CAMPAIGN" BECAUSE IT WAS BLASTED IN 1805 WHEN LORD NELSON SHATTERED THE FRENCH AND SPANISH FLEETS OFF CAPE TRAFALGAR, ON THE SPANISH COAST NEAR GIBRALTAR, AND SEWED UP COMMAND OF THE SEAS FOR BRITAIN.

NAPOLEON TURNED TO ENGLAND STRENGTHENED BY VICTORIES ACROSS THE CONTINENT AND ON THE EVE OF A PACT WITH TSAR ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA.

THE ARMY HE MASSED ACROSS THE STRAIT FROM ENGLAND TOTALED 150,000 MEN--HE DRILLED THEM IN EMBARKING MANEUVERS IN A VAST FLEET OF FLAT BOTTOM TRANSPORTS INTENDED TO TAKE THEM ACROSS THE STRAITS.

BUT WITHOUT SMASHING ENGLAND'S BLOCKADING FLEET THAT CROSXING COULD NOT BE ATTEMPTED.

NAPOLEON'S STRATEGY WAS TO SCATTER HIS WAR FLEET AND LURE THE BRITISH SHIPS OUT INTO THE ATLANTIC IN PURSUIT, THEN SLIP HIS FLEET BACK TO A HOME RENDEZVOUS AND STRIKE BEFORE ENGLAND COULD GUARD THE CHANNEL. THAT FAILED.

JUN 18 1940

NAPOLEON ORDERED THE FRENCH ADMIRAL VILLENEUVE WITH THE FRENCH AND SPANISH WAR FLEET TO PUT TO SEA FOR A TEST. NELSON WON FOR ENGLAND.

LATER, UNDER THE TREATY OF TILSIT, WITH RUSSIA, NAPOLEON ATTEMPTED TO MASS ALL THE FLEETS OF EUROPE HE ."

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LATER, UNDER THE TREATY OF TILSIT, WITH RUSSIA, NAPOLEON ATTEMPTED TO MASS ALL THE FLEETS OF EUROPE HE COULD COMMAND TO TURN THE BLOCKADE AGAINST ENGLAND. BUT ENGLAND'S COMMAND OF THE SEA WAS

TOO STRONG.

TO THE END, ENGLAND'S FLEET WAS NAPOLEON'S NEMISIS. AFTER WATER-LOO, IT WAS THE BRITISH WARSHIP BELLEROPHON WHICH INTERCEPTED THE DEFEATED EMPEROR AND PREVENTED HIS ESCAPE TO AMERICA.

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(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING MAY BE USED EITHER SEPARATELY OR AS AN ADD TO THE UNDATED, FRANCE'S SURRENDER, BEHIND THE NEWS.)

UNDATED FRENCH NAVY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 18 1940

FRANCE'S NAVY, THE SECOND MOST POWERFUL IN EUROPE, IS ONE OF THE BIG QUESTION MARKS IN ANY PEACE SETTLEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THERE IS NO INDICATION WHETHER THE FRENCH FLEET MIGHT BE TAKEN OVER BY BRITAIN TO BOLSTER THE DEFENSE OF HER OWN SHORES AND CARRY ON OPERATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, OR SEIZED BY GERMANY TO BRING HER OWN FLEET, WITH THAT OF ITALY, UP TO APPROXIMATE EQUALITY WITH OR SUPERIORITY TO, THE BRITISH NAVY.

DESPITE CENSORSHIP, SOME UNITS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SERVING WITH THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. OTHERS ARE BELIEVED TO BE ALONG FRANCE'S ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN COASTS.

AT THE START OF THE WAR FRANCE'S NAVY, SMALLER THAN THAT OF EITHER THE UNITED STATES OR JAPAN, WAS SECOND TO BRITAIN'S IN EUROPE--LARGER THAN ITALY'S OR GERMANY'S--ALTHOUGH MANY OF HER SHIPS WERE OLD.

BRITAIN HAD 15 CAPITAL SHIPS AND A TOTAL TONNAGE OF MORE THAN 1,390,000; FRANCE, 7 CAPITAL SHIPS AND A TOTAL OF 575,000 TONS; ITALY, 6 CAPITAL SHIPS AND A TOTAL TONNAGE OF 550,000.

BESIDES THE CAPITAL SHIPS, FRANCE HAD 7 HEAVY CRUISERS, 12 CRUISERS, 1 AIRCRAFT CARRIER, 59 DESTROYERS, 78 SUBMARINES, AND ONE MINE-LAYING CRUISER.

HER MERCHANT MARINE IN 1939 TOTALED 1,282 SHIPS OF 2,952,975 GROSS TONS.

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UNDATED-GERMAN-ITALIAN NAVIES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 18 1940

OWING TO NEW BUILDING AND DISPUTED LOSSES, IT IS DIFFICULT TO ARRIVE AT FIGURES ON THE STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN NAVIES, THIS BEING PARTICULARLY TRUE OF GERMANY.

AS SHOWN IN THE CURRENT EDITION OF THE AUTHORITATIVE JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, WITH ADMITTED BUILDINGS AND LOSSES SINCE, THE TWO FLEETS LINE UP LIKE THIS:

JUN 18 1940

GERMANY: FOUR BATTLESHIPS AND TWO OTHERS BUILDING AND POSSIBLY NOW IN SERVICE; TWO POCKET BATTLESHIPS, THOUGH DAMAGE TO BOTH HAS BEEN CLAIMED AT VARIOUS TIMES; TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS LAID DOWN IN 1936 AND REPORTED AMONG "SEVERAL" BELIEVED LAUNCHED ABOUT THE FIRST OF THE YEAR; FIVE HEAVY CRUISERS; FOUR MEDIUM CRUISERS BUILDING AND POSSIBLY NOW OR SOON IN SERVICE; FOUR LIGHT CRUISERS; 42 DESTROYERS, OF WHICH AT LEAST A DOZEN HAVE BEEN REPORTED SUNK, WITH SEVERAL NEW ONES BELIEVED BUILT OR BUILDING;

SEVENTY-ONE SUBMARINES WITH 26 MORE UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 1939, (IT WAS REPORTED IN GERMANY LAST JANUARY THAT A NEW SUBMARINE WAS BEING COMPLETED EVERY DAY, AND EVEN WITH ALLIED CLAIMS OF HEAVY LOSSES, THE FRENCH ESTIMATED AT THAT TIME THAT GERMANY STILL HAD 75 OR 80 SUBMARINES;

TEN 600-TON ESCORT VESSELS: AT LEAST 20 AND PROBABLY MANY MORE

30.24-3057

30.24-3051

62-TON TORPEDO BOATS; FOUR MINE-LAYING AND TRAINING SHIPS; 14 DEPOT AND REPAIR SHIPS; 55 MINESWEEPERS; 44 TENDERS, SMALL VESSELS LIKELY CONVERTIBLE INTO TORPEDO BOATS;

TWENTY-SEVEN PATROL, SURVEYING AND TARGET SERVICE BOATS; 56 MOTOR LAUNCHES, WITH SOME OF POLISH LAUNCHES PROBABLY ADDED; AT LEAST SIX OILERS, THREE RIVER PATROL BOATS AND FIVE SHIPS FOR TRAINING IN SAIL.

ITALY: SEVEN BATTLESHIPS, WITH ANOTHER, THE ROMA, NEARING COMPLETION; SEVEN HEAVY CRUISERS; FOUR MEDIUM CRUISERS AND AT LEAST 14 OTHER MEDIUM CRUISERS EITHER NEWLY COMPLETED OR BUILDING; EIGHT LIGHT CRUISERS; TWO "COLONIAL CRUISERS" OF 3,248 AND 4,500 TONS; TWO BIG ESCORT VESSELS AND COAST DEFENSE SHIPS; 61 DESTROYERS; 69 BIG TORPEDO BOATS OF 600 TO 1,000 TONS EACH; 73 MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS; 118 SUBMARINES; NINE SEAPLANE CARRIE

JUN 18 1940

S; 51 SMALL MINELAYERS AND SWEEPERS; 10 SMALL GUNBOATS; TWO YACHTS; TWO SAIL TRAINING SHIPS; FOUR SUBMARINE DEPOT SHIPS; TWO SUBMARINE SALVAGE SHIPS; TWO OTHER SALVAGE SHIPS; 10 TENDERS AND SURVEYING VESSELS; EIGHT TRANSPORTS; 35 OILERS AND WATER-CARRIERS; AND 31 TUGS, POSSIBLY CONVERTIBLE INTO TORPEDO BOATS.

UNDATED THIS DAY IN MILITARY HISTORY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 18 1940

FRANCE'S REQUEST FOR AN ARMISTICE IN THE EUROPEAN WAR CAME 125 YEARS TO THE DAY AFTER THE OPENING OF THE DISASTROUS FRENCH STAND AT WATERLOO UNDER NAPOLEON.

THE ISSUE WAS NOT FINALLY DETERMINED AT WATERLOO UNTIL JUNE 18, 1815, BUT JUNE 17 WAS THE CRUCIAL DAY.

IT WAS ON JUNE 17 ALSO THAT THE FIRST CONSIDERABLE ENGAGEMENT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WAS FOUGHT AT BUNKER HILL IN 1875.

WD138PED

FRANCE'S SURRENDER--BEHIND THE NEWS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE IF AND WHEN FRANCE'S CAPITULATION TO GERMANY IS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.)

FRANCE IS THE NINTH NATION TO SUCCUMB TO THE MIGHT OF GERMANY IN LITTLE MORE THAN TWO YEARS.

THE GREAT NAZI OFFENSIVE WHICH CULMINATED IN THE SURRENDER WAS LAUNCHED JUNE 5--THE DAY AFTER THE GERMANS COMPLETED THEIR MOP-UP OF FLANDERS WITH THE CAPTURE OF DUNKERQUE.

NINE DAYS LATER ADOLF HITLER'S IRON LEGIONS MARCHED INTO PARIS AND THE SWASTIKA BANNERS WERE UNFURLED OVER THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES. WITHIN ANOTHER TWO DAYS THE GERMANS HAD OUTFLANKED THE FAMED MAGINOT LINE AND THE FRENCH WERE FORCED TO ABANDON THE $500,000,000 SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATIONS IN WHICH THEY HAD PLACED THEIR SUPREME TRUST.

THE WITHDRAWAL WAS THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR THE ARMIES OF FRANCE.

JUN 18 1940

THE TRAIN OF EVENTS WHICH LED UP TO THE OUTBREAK OF WAR LAST SEPTEMBER BEGAN ON MARCH 11, 1938, WHEN GERMAN TROOPS MARCHED INTO AUSTRIA WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

THE FOLLOWING MARCH HITLER, DEFYING THREATS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH RESISTANCE, TOOK OVER CZECHO-SLOVAKIA WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT. ON SEPT. 1, 1939, HE ORDERED HIS ARMIES INTO POLAND, AGAIN DEFY-

ING BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WHO PROCLAIMED A STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY TWO DAYS LATER.

THE GERMANS REQUIRED LESS THAN A MONTH TO OVER-RUN POLAND. WARSAW FELL ON SEPT.28 AFTER A TERRIFIC SIEGE THAT REDUCED THE CITY TO RUINS.

(MORE)

UNDATED--FRANCE'S SURRENDER--BEHIND THE NEWS, FOR USE WHEN OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED. FIRST ADD X X X CITY TO RUINS.

ON APRIL 9, AFTER A WINTER OF COMPARATIVE INACTIVITY, THE GERMANS INVADED NORWAY AND DENMARK, MEETING NO RESISTANCE IN THE LATTER COUNTRY. ON MAY 10, THEY INVADED THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG.

JUN 18 1940

HOLLAND CAPITULATED IN FOUR DAYS AND BELGIUM GAVE UP THE STRUGGLE 14 DAYS LATER--ON MAY 28, PAVING THE WAY FOR THE FINAL DEFEAT OF THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FLANDERS AND THE PULVERIZING GERMAN MARCH ON PARIS.

THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH THE NAZI BLITZKRIEG METHODS ACCOMPLISHED THE DOWNFALL OF FRANCE AMAZED MILITARY EXPERTS, WHO BEFORE THE WAR HAD RATED THE FRENCH ARMY AS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

MOST OBSERVERS BELIEVE THE FRENCH MADE THEIR GRAVEST MISTAKE IN IMPOSING TOO GREAT CONFIDENCE IN THE DEFENSIVE STRENGTH OF THE MAGINOT LINE AND IN FAILING TO ADAPT THEIR STRATEGY TO THE GERMAN METHODS OF LIGHTNING WARFARE.

THE MAXIMUM STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH ARMY AT THE OUTSET OF THE WAR WAS ESTIMATED AT 6,000,000 MEN, INCLUDING THE AIR FORCE. THE LATTER WAS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE FAR INFERIOR NUMERICALLY TO THE GERMAN AIR ARM, WHICH WAS GENERALLY CONSIDERED THE MOST POWERFUL IN THE WORLD.

CAPITULATION OF THE FRENCH LAND FORCES MAY STILL LEAVE HER NAVY-- SECOND LARGEST IN EUROPE AND FOURTH LARGEST IN THE WORLD-- A FORCE TO BE RECKONED WITH. EARLIER BRITISH STATEMENTS HAVE INDICATED AN EXPECTATION THAT THE NAVY WILL CONTINUE THE FIGHT IN COOPERATION WITH THE BRITISH.

FRANCE ALSO HAS AN UNESTIMATED NUMBER OF TROOPS UNDER ARMS IN THE NEAR EAST AND IN HER AFRICAN POSSESSIONS. WHETHER THEY WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT, AND WHAT WILL BECOME OF HER TERRITORIES OVERSEAS IS A MATTER OF SPECULATION.

FRANCE ITSELF HAS AN AREA OF 212,659 SQUARE MILES AND A POPULATION OF 42,000,000.

HER COLONIAL EMPIRE EMBRACES 4,613,315 SQUARE MILES AND A POPULATION OF 69,076,627.

THESE POSSESSIONS INCLUDE:

IN ASIA; SYRIA, FRENCH INDIA AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

IN AFRICA: MOROCCO, ALGERIA, TUNISIA, FRENCH WEST AFRICA, TOGOLAND, CAMEROON, FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA, REUNION, MADAGASCAR, COMOROS AND SOMALLILAND.

IN THE AMERICAS: ST.PIERRE AND MIQUELON ISLANDS; GUADELUPE, MARTINIQUE AND FRENCH GUIANA.

IN OCEANIA: NEW CALEDONIA AND TAHITI.

JUN 18 1940

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THE WAR TODAY

JUN 18 1940

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

WITH FRANCE COMPELLED TO GIVE WAY TO THE TEUTONIC AVALANCHE WHICH IS GRINDING DOWN THE COUNTRY, WHAT NEXT?

30.24-3053

30.24-3053

ENGLAND HAS SWORN TO BATTLE TO THE END. THE MEASURE OF BRITISH DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING THIS GREAT TASK WILL, TO MY MIND, DEPEND IN CONSIDERABLE DEGREE ON THE PEACE TERMS IMPOSED ON FRANCE.

IN CARRYING ON THE FIGHT AGAINST THE MOST POWERFUL WAR-MACHINE EVER KNOWN, ENGLAND WILL DEPEND AS HERETOFORE ON THE VAST SUPERIORITY OF HER RESOURCES AND ON HER TREMENDOUS NAVY TO WIN THROUGH. BUT IF SHE SHOULD LOSE THE AID OF THE FRENCH NAVY TO GERMANY, SHE WOULD BE CONFRONTED WITH A GRAVE SITUATION.

THE BRITISH NAVY--SOMETHING MORE THAN 2,000,000 TONNAGE--IS THE BIGGEST THING AFLOAT. THE FRENCH FLEET TOTALS ABOUT 819,000 TONS AND THE ITALIAN 715,000. GERMANY DID HAVE SOME 579,000 TONS AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, BUT MUCH OF THAT HAS BEEN DESTROYED.

NOW IF YOU WILL DO A BIT OF SIMPLE ARITHMETIC YOU WILL SEE THAT THE ADDITION OF THE FRENCH FLEET TO THAT OF ITALY, AND WHAT IS LEFT OF THE GERMAN NAVY, WOULD BRING THE GERMAN-ITALIAN STRENGTH PERILOUSLY CLOSE TO THAT OF BRITAIN. WHERE, THEN, WOULD THIS LEAVE ENGLAND'S CONTROL OF THE SEAS?

DISPATCHES INDICATE ENGLAND HOPES THE FRENCH FLEET WILL BE TURNED OVER TO HER. SUPPOSING, HOWEVER, THAT HITLER THREATENS THE FRENCH WITH TERRIBLE PENALTIES IF THIS IS DONE. THAT CERTAINLY WOULD RAISE A DIRE PROBLEM.

JUN 18 1940

THE SAME MIGHT BE SAID OF THE FRENCH AIR-FORCE. THEORETICALLY, IT WOULD BE FEASIBLE FOR THE FRENCH TO SEND THEIR PLANES WINGING ACROSS THE CHANNEL TO THEIR ALLY. PRACTICALLY SUCH AN OPERATION MIGHT RESULT IN FIERCE GERMAN SANCTIONS.

WE SHALL HAVE TO WAIT AND SEE WHAT THE FATES PRODUCE.

IT IS AN IRONIC CIRCUMSTANCE THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD SHOULD HAVE BEEN ENCOUNTERING STEADY DEFEAT WHILE POSSESSED OF ENOUGH POTENTIAL RESOURCES TO WIN A DOZEN WARS. THEY JUST HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO GET THOSE RESOURCES INTO OPERATION FAST ENOUGH TO MEET THE ONSLAUGHT OF THE HITLERIAN MILITARY CREATION INTO THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH HAD BEEN THROWN VIRTUALLY EVERYTHING OF WHICH THE REICH WAS POSSESSED.

ON MAY 22 FRENCH PREMIER REYNAUD DECLARED THAT IF THE ALLIES COULD HOLD THE GERMAN RUSH JUST A MONTH THEY WOULD BE THREE-QUARTERS WAY TO VICTORY. BUT THEY WEREN'T ABLE TO HOLD THE RUSH.

BRITAIN'S PROBLEM, AS WAS THAT OF FRANCE, WILL BE TO AVOID BEING SMASHED BEFORE IT CAN GET ITS RESOURCES INTO ACTION. THE LATEST WORD FROM LONDON IS THAT THE GOVERNMENT NO LONGER WILL DEPEND ON ECONOMIC EXHAUSTION OF THE ENEMY BUT WILL GO ALL OUT IN GETTING EQUIPPED AS FAST AS POSSIBLE TO MEET THE BLITZKRIEG BLOW FOR BLOW. MUCH OF THAT EQUIPMENT, OF COURSE, IS EXPECTED FROM AMERICAN FACTORIES.

JUN 18 1940

MOST OBSERVERS STILL HOLD TO THE THEORY THAT IF HITLER DOESN'T WIN HIS BLITZKRIEG IN THE NEAR FUTURE, HIS LACK OF RESOURCES WILL PRECLUDE VICTORY. ITALY BRINGS TO THE PARTNERSHIP LITTLE IN THE WAY OF RESOURCES EXCEPTING MORE MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

JUN 18 1940

BRITAIN WILL TRY TO MEET GERMANY NOT ONLY IN BATTLE BUT TO MAINTAIN THAT GREAT NAVAL BLOCKADE WHICH HAS CUT THE REICH OFF FROM VIRTUALLY ALL SEA-BORNE SUPPLIES. WHETHER BRITAIN WILL INDEED BE ABLE TO KEEP UP THE BLOCKADE MAY DEPEND ON THE DISPOSITION OF THAT VITAL FRENCH FLEET.

SHOULD THIS NAVY GO TO THE GERMAN-ITALIAN ENTENTE, THE BLOCKADE MIGHT BE REVERSED AGAINST ENGLAND, WHICH HAS TO IMPORT THE GREAT BULK OF ITS FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

HELP MAY COME TO BRITAIN FROM A GRIM AND UNWANTED SOURCE BEFORE LONG. DOCTORS ATTENDING THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING IN NEW YORK LAST WEEK CALLED ATTENTION TO THE GREAT LIKELIHOOD OF FAMINE CONDITIONS IN EUROPE BY WINTER. MALNUTRITION WOULD, OF COURSE, MEAN DISEASE.

JUN 18 1940

NONE OF THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN THE WAR CAN PRODUCE ANYTHING LIKE ENOUGH FOOD FOR THEMSELVES. THIS INCLUDES THE OCCUPIED NATIONS--POLAND, NORWAY, DENMARK, HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. THE GREAT DANUBIAN BASIN--ONE OF THE WORLD'S GRAIN CENTERS--HAS SIGNALLED THE WORST CROP PROSPECTS IN A DECADE. AND BESIDES THAT, THEY ARE HANDICAPPED IN AGRICULTURAL WORK BECAUSE MOST OF THEIR MEN ARE STANDING AT ARMS.

THE PROSPECTS ARE VERY TERRIBLE. IF BRITAIN CAN KEEP HER SEA LANES OPEN SHE WILL COME THROUGH WELL. BUT THE CHANCES FOR THE REST OF EUROPE ARE GRIM.

RUSSIA'S SUDDEN MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE BALTIC STATES, LITHUANIA, LATVIA AND ESTONIA, VERY NATURALLY HAS CAUSED A BURST OF ANXIOUS SPECULATION ABROAD AS TO WHETHER THIS SIGNALS BOLSHEVIST INTERVENTION IN THE WAR.

I SHOULD SAY THAT THE RED MANEUVER IS PARTLY DEFENSIVE AGAINST ANY POSSIBLE SHARP PRACTICE BY GERMANY, AND PARTLY TO IMPROVE THE SOVIET STRATEGIC POSITION FOR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS, IF MOSCOW SEES FIT TO MOVE.

AS I SEE IT, RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY IS AIMED AT TWO OBJECTIVES:- (1) ABSOLUTE SECURITY FOR THE SOVIET UNION, AND (2) THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM TO EUROPE AND, FOR THAT MATTER, ULTIMATELY TO THE WHOLE WORLD.

YOU CAN SUBSTITUTE "COMMUNIST DOMINATION" FOR "SPREAD OF COMMUNISM" WITHOUT CHANGING THE MEANING.

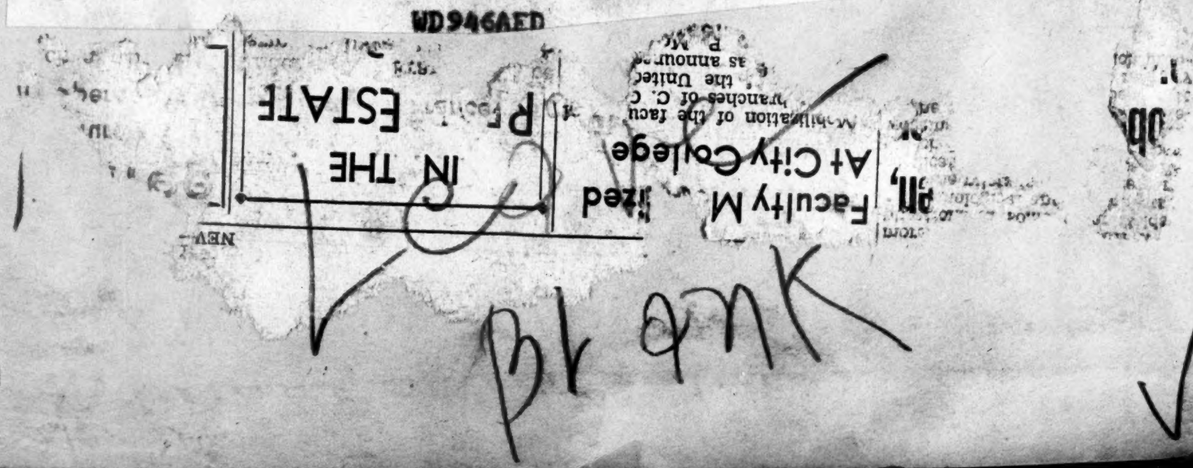
ANY ACTION WHICH THE MUSCOVITES TAKE WILL BE DIRECTED TOWARD THESE OBJECTIVES. INTERVENTION IN THE WAR WOULD HAVE NO OTHER MOTIVE THAN THE SPREAD OF COMMUNIST DOMINATION, UNLESS FOR ACTUAL PROTECTION OF THE SOVIET UNION.

THE BOLSHEVISTS HAVE NO LOVE FOR EITHER THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS OR BRITAIN, BUT MOSCOW MIGHT HELP EITHER IN PURSUIT OF ITS OWN OBJECTIVES. I SEE NO INDICATION THAT IT WOULD HELP EITHER UNLESS ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES WERE INVOLVED.

JUN 18 1940

IT WOULD SEEM THAT MOSCOW'S PURPOSES WILL BEST BE SERVED IF BOTH SIDES IN THE CONFLICT ARE BROKEN ON THE RACK OF WAR. THIS WOULD TEND TO CREATE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONFUSION WHICH MIGHT IMPEL POPULATIONS OF THE DISTRESSED COUNTRIES TO TURN TO COMMUNISM IN THEIR SEARCH FOR RELIEF.

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30.24 - 3055

30.24-3055

DICTATORS WEIGH PETAIN PEACE PLEA; FRENCH ORDERED TO FIGHT TILL TRUCE

Forces of Land, Sea and Air Are Directed to Carry On Their Resistance During Negotiations—Terms Not Disclosed as Munich Conference Ends —London Hopes to Save Eastern Armies, Navy and Flyers.

JUN 19 1940

~~MUNICH, June~~ 18 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini totaled up today in a quiet study of the great stone Fuehrerhaus here the price which broken France must pay for peace, but ended this second meeting of Munich without immediately disclosing just how high that price is to be.

"The Fuehrer and Duce agreed upon the position of both governments toward the French demand for an armistice," said an unamplified official announcement.

JUN 19 1940

The two dictators left the city soon afterward presumably for their respective field headquarters.

From other quarters it had been understood from the beginning of the conference at 4 P. M. (10 A. M., New York time), that the terms arrived at would be kept secret until their acceptance or rejection by France.

Announcement Due From Axis Capitals.

It was a meeting that may change the face of the world as all men have known it — for Hitler and Mussolini had pledged themselves to build "a new Europe."

It appeared that the dictate of this new Munich—where less than two years ago the life of Czecho-Slovakia as a republic was ended—would be announced simultaneously from Berlin and Rome.

This much seemed sure: that whatever the terms, they would, if accepted, make the French Army impotent and shove France into the place of a second-rate Power.

Italy seemed destined to insist on her old demands for Corsica, Tunisia, Nice and other concessions to benefit her African colonies.

What Will Happen to France Herself?

Most observers believed that Germany would snatch back the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, lost at Versailles. The real question mark appeared beyond these seemingly obvious requirements: "What will happen to France herself?"

It had been for Munich's citizens such a day of celebration and hero worship as they had not seen since September, 1938, when Hitler and Mussolini looked across the same table at Edouard Daladier, then Premier of France, and Neville Chamberlain, then Prime Minister of Britain.

Hitler arrived first today, entering the city with all the pomp of a present-day Napoleon, while church bells rang and the people shouted "Heil!"

Mussolini, the No. 2 partner in an axis which thus far has not lost a major engagement in this war, arrived just three hours later —at 3 P. M. (9 A. M., New York time).

They met—Hitler and Mussolini—in an atmosphere which suggested that the bargain might be a hard one for France. For, although nothing was said officially and there was every prospect that the policy of silence might go on for hours, authorized German sources had declared: "France must understand clearly that the vanquished cannot make demands!"

While the two chiefs and their Foreign Ministers were closeted in Hitler's study, German and Italian legal, economic and military experts conferred in the same building, the Fuehrerhaus, presumably working out details of the terms to be imposed on France.

No disturbing noises pierced the quiet of the conference building, because the Koenigliche Platz on which it fronts was kept free of crowds.

Hitler's famous interpreter, Dr. Paul Schmidt, aided in the consultations of the two principals.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, conducted Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, and others to the Prinz Karl Palace.

The shouting crowds along the streets were witnessing then a virtual repetition of another Munich conference—one of September, 1938, except that this time it was France, and not Czecho-Slovakia, whose fate was at stake.

In the Fuehrerhaus—Der Fuehrer's building of ornate stone—Hitler and Mussolini began their discussion late in the day, sitting down in Hitler's study.

Hitler Meets Duce at Gate.

Mussolini went there from Prinz Karl Palace, accompanied by Von Ribbentrop. Hitler met the Italian leader at the gate of the Fuehrerhaus.

All schools in the city were closed for the day, as were all business houses on the streets traversed by the ministers and military men. All youth and adult party organizations were out on the street and their singing echoed all through the city.

Mussolini wore his accustomed look of belligerent determination as he marched out of the main railroad station with Hitler. They reviewed an honor company and then drove off for a triumphant parade before beginning their talk in the study of Hitler's palace.

They rode in separate cars and midway in their progress their caravan of triumph split up, Hitler going on to his palace and Mussolini to the Prinz Karl for a short rest.

Then Von Ribbenrtop, in the back seat of a big open car, drove through the troop-filled streets to pick up Il Duce. As they returned, Von Ribbentrop and Mussolini were smiling vastly and the crowds bellowed: "Heil! Heil, Duce!"

Both Dictators in Triumph.

Both dictators arrived in Munich in triumph.

Mussolini's train, en route to this former capital of appeasement, passed through village after village decked in the German and Italian colors. At Innsbruck Il Duce, wearing a field gray uniform, left the train briefly to review an honor company.

For Hitler it was perhaps the moment of greatest triumph in his career as Germany's leader. There were lines in his face—indications of the strain he has been under during the swift and momentous campaign of the west.

But he smiled—the smile of a conqueror—and he saluted almost continuously, standing in his car as it moved slowly past cheering throngs to his home.

The crowds were plainly festive, conscious no doubt of the background part they were playing, too, in this historic affair.

Mothers held their children above their heads to let the youngest generation see Der Fuehrer.

All of the various party formations were on the sidewalk. There were veterans of the various campaigns, some with their arms in slings, some limping with canes, some still wearing dressings on their heads. The schools, naturally enough, were closed.

Hundreds of church bells rang as the conquering Fuehrer reached this Bavarian city, historic in the annals of national socialism and modern Germany.

Train Guarded by Warplanes.

Four trim and speedy fighting planes—of the type which have caused so much havoc on the map of Europe in recent months—guarded Hitler's train as it sped him here from his western front headquarters.

The planes dipped down in swift maneuvers over Munich as Der Fuehrer and his party reached the station.

As the cars bearing Hitler and his followers rolled through the streets exultant cries welled up among the ancient streets. From windows and roof tops shouts came forth: "Heil, Hitler!"

JUN 19 1940

Europe's Eyes on Munich.

BERLIN, June 18 (A. P.).—The eyes of Europe turned today toward Munich, where Hitler and Mussolini met to write history and change the geography of the Continent.

To Germans the fateful meeting promised to make amends for the happenings of three centuries ago when, in 1648, through the Peace of Westphalia, Germany was split into fragments not rejoined until the time of Bismarck.

Authorized sources, taking note of the French Foreign Minister's speech, its placating tone and suggestion that France and Germany be friends, said: "France must understand clearly that the vanquished cannot make demands."

The Berlin press reflected the official German attitude in large headlines.

Time Element in Doubt.

Germany was determined to make its own terms effective in full.

It has been repeatedly made evident that German troops have not stopped their march through France, despite Marshal Petain's radio message yesterday asking for an armistice.

"We are determined to have a peace not for the present, but for centuries," said a headline in Der Angriff, Propaganda Minister Goebbels's paper.

An accompanying article said:

"France forced the use of arms. We now begin giving Europe peace for which we have fought. The new Europe is being born these hours."

Only Great Britain and her fleet and possibly Russia and her armies stand between complete liberty for Hitler and Mussolini in their decisions at Munich.

Whatever the demands on Marshal Petain may be, it was emphasized here that France will be required to swallow them.

"It is France's day of reckoning," chorused the Berlin press, echoing the opinions expressed on every side by Germans of high and low degree.

The fate of France's fleet occupied many minds, but the generality of Germans regarded it as likely that much of it had been "spirited off" by the British to continue the fight.

That Germany would exact a high price for peace was accepted here as a foregone conclusion.

Uppermost in the minds of most Germans today were memories of the armistice of 1918, when their nation was compelled to accept from the victorious Allies terms which it regarded as humiliating. There was every sign that the Reich expected to pay off the old score.

'The Last Poilu.'

"At a time when the cloak of the gods sweeps over the earth and, with a few swift touches, brings about total changes, it is well to think of things as they were," said the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger in an article headed "The Hour of the Last Poilu."

The paper said, however, that Germany would act toward France in the hour of victory "not in the spirit of vengeance or malicious joy, but with the necessary hardness and firmness demanded by our responsibility to our soldiers and to a thousand years of political experience."

Sounding the same note, Hitler's own Volkischer Beobachter observed:

JUN 19 1940

"We remember with the greatest clarity the gray hours of the morning of November 11, 1918, when the same Weygand who is today the French generalissimo dictated to a heroic foe, which had lost honorably, conditions of an armistice more brutal than anything since the destruction of Carthage.

"He and his master, Foch, did not speak then as soldiers to soldiers, but as prison wardens to criminals. We are not vengeful, but we have ceased being German sentimentalists. The gentlemen of the west have seen to that."

Every utterance fro mauthorized German sources lately has indicated that the complete elimination of France as a fighting factor would be the only condition on which an armistice would be accepted.

Total demobilization of the French army, as was required in Norway, Belgium and Holland, appeared to be a likely condition.

What would happen to the French navy became a subject of lively speculation.

Conceivably Premier Petain would have no direct control over French ships at sea, and it was acknowledged that he probably could not guarantee the surrender of the entire navy even if he wished to. And obviously there was little Germany could do to prevent the flight of the fleet. But in some German quarters the belief was expressed that many French sailors would have little heart for war once their

homeland is prostrate. It was expected, therefore, that many would surrender.

The Germans noted with marked interest the fact that the British radio had broadcast directions to all Norwegian, Dutch and Polish vessels heading for French ports to change their courses for British harbors.

AXIS PEACE PRICE STILL KEPT SECRET

Hitler And Mussolini Leave Munich After Agreeing Upon Terms

Führer Wears Grin As City Acclaims His Greatest Triumph

JUN 19 1940

New York, June 18 (AP)—It is doubtful that Germany's reply to France's request for an armistice will arrive before "tomorrow evening at the earliest," said a French Government broadcast received here about 9 P. M. by the CBS short-wave listening station.

Since it already was 3 A. M. Wednesday in France, it was assumed the announcer meant Thursday when he said "tomorrow evening."

[By the Associated Press]

Munich, Germany, June 18—Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini totaled up today in a quiet study of the great stone Führerhaus the price which broken France must pay for peace, but ended this second meeting at Munich without immediately disclosing just how high that price is to be.

"The Führer and Duce . . . agreed upon the position of both governments toward the French demand for an armistice," said an unamplified official announcement.

The two dictators left the city soon afterward.

JUN 19 1940

Terms Kept Secret

From other quarters it had been understood from the beginning of the conference at 4 P. M. that the terms arrived at would be kept secret until their acceptance or rejection by France.

It was a meeting that may change the face of the world as all men have known it—for Hitler and Mussolina have pledged themselves to build "a new Europe."

It appeared that the dictate of this new Munich—where less than two years ago the life of Czecho-Slovakia as a republic was ended—would be announced simultaneously from Berlin and Rome.

Would Disarm France

This much seemed sure: Whatever the terms, they would, if accepted, make the French army impotent and shove France into the place of a second-rate power.

Italy seemed destined to insist on her old demands for "Corsica, Tunisia, Nice," and other concessions to benefit her African colonies.

Most observers felt Germany would snatch back Alsace and Lorraine provinces lost at Versailles. The real question mark appeared beyond these seemingly obvious requirements.

Day A Gala One For Munich

It had been for Munich's citizens such a day of celebration and hero

(Continued from Page 1)

worship as they had not seen since September, 1938, when Hitler and Mussolini looked across the same table at Edouard Daladier and Neville Chamberlain.

The Munich "peace of appeasement" came out of that historic session. But since that day war has raged on a European front probably broader than any other in history.

There was no thought of appeasement as the Axis leaders met here this time, their faces plainly showing the strains of the struggle in which they have been engaged. Hitler had come direct from the general headquarters of his plunging army in the west.

Duce Grim, Hitler Gay

While Premier Mussolini entered the city wearing his accustomed expression of determination, Hitler smiled broadly as standing in his car, he took the salutes of the shouting people.

It was the hour of the greatest triumph of all his career as a Nazi—a career that seventeen years ago in this very city landed him in jail after an unsuccessful *putsch*. It was a jail in which he wrote part of his foreshadowing "Mein Kampf."

It was here, too, that a beer cellar explosion left him alive last November—with a margin of a few minutes.

Planes Guard Train

He entered this morning in a train guarded by four maneuvering planes. Schools were closed; streets echoed the *heils* of exulting thousands; men of the party, young and old, formed on the sidewalks.

Thousands of troops stood in solid rows upon the streets. Men and women marched singing about the city.

Mussolini arrived three hours later, at 3 P. M. With the manner of an old friend, Hitler met him at the railway station.

Review Honor Guard

They reviewed an honor guard briefly and then, each in his own automobile, moved away in a parade, Hitler going on to the Führerhaus—his palace of stone—and Mussolini to the Prinz Karl Palace to rest briefly.

Less than an hour later, Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, called at the palace for the Italian head of the Axis and they drove together to Hitler's house.

The crowd roared *"Heil! Heil Duce!"* Mussolini himself smiled this time.

Duce Met By Hitler

Arrived at the Führerhaus, he was met at the gates by Hitler and then taken into the study where two men fell to discussing what was to happen to the republic of France.

While the crowd before the silent stone house was kept back, so that no sound might go through to the conference room, German troops in the field still struck on and on at the French armies, and the high command announced:

"The military collapse of France is swiftly progressing under the pressure of our relentless pursuit."

Everywhere the isolated French forces were declared to be still falling back, and the Germans said more than 100,000 prisoners and immense war booty were taken yesterday alone.

JUN 19 1940

Nazis To Keep Fighting Until Peace Is Signed

Berlin, June 18 (AP)—Striking on against broken France, the German military experts tonight declared that "fighting can be stopped only when the armistice is signed."

The German press threateningly added that Britain would be next.

"The military collapse of France is swiftly progressing under the pressure of our relentless pursuit," said the high command.

"England," said the newspaper *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, "now stands completely alone. This is the reality of the hour in which Hitler and Mussolini sit together in Munich as representatives of the Europe of tomorrow."

Sees England Next

Said the news service *Dienst aus Deutschland*:

"There is no reason to doubt that after crushing France all measures are being pursued by the Germans in order to apply all available military weapons of force against England—originally designated as the main enemy."

But without reference to Munich, the high command showed how the German drive in the west was going on unabated.

Successes Claimed

These were among the recent German successes claimed:

The River Loire reached from Orleans to Nevers.

The Orne river crossed at several points between Caen on the Channel coast and Le Mans.

France's great armament works at Le Creusot—her Ruhr district—seized.

The elaborate Maginot Line defenses being pulled apart from all sides, after being severed yesterday from the rest of France by a German wedge reaching to the Swiss border.

Axis Aims to End British Rule

JUN 19 1940

Rome Hints at Drastic Terms for France—Gayda Pictures U. S. as London Ally.

ROME, June 18 (A. P.).—Italians indicated today that Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini were counting on a separate peace with France on terms that would break forever British influence on the European Continent.

While these expressions came privately, and without amplification, from informed sources, nothing officially was said here as to how severe might be the conditions.

The French were warned, however, that Germany and Italy were prepared to line up their troops from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean for a "final assault" on her if she refused to accept the Hitler-Mussolini conditions.

French Pictured as Deserted.

Newspapers in Rome made much of reported feeling among the French that they have been virtually deserted by the British, indicating that such reports might be used by the Germans in an attempt to separate the western Allies and then smash the British or force them to sue for peace.

Virginio Gayda, Mussolini's frequent mouthpiece, wrote that with France in collapse and Britain fighting with America's material assistance, the war had become "a purely Anglo-Saxon struggle against a large part of the rest of the world."

"England remains alone to fight with her imperial forces and with the aid of war material and finance promised by the United States," wrote Gayda in Il Giornale d'Italia. "It remains to be seen how long and in what effective form this war can last. It is meanwhile to be noted that British-American resistance now assumes the form and substance of a purely Anglo-Saxon war against a large part of the rest of the world."

The threat of a final assault against France was presented here by the official Stefani news agency, which said that France would be treated "much more generously" than she could have expected had she accepted Britain's offer for a British-French union.

See British Control at End.

The agency added that the "gigantic feeling of hatred toward England" in France "may be the basis on which the winners and losers will build their neighborliness in a Europe freed forever from British domination."

A military communique reported, meanwhile, that Italian planes had bombed the French naval base of Bizerte, the British base at Malta and airports on French Corsica, while Italian submarines had sunk two enemy oil tankers.

Fighting continued against France on the Alpine frontier and in north Africa.

The High Command reported, too, that air raids on northern Italian cities had continued, causing two deaths in Milan and damaging several buildings, including a nuns' hospice. Four enemy raiders were declared shot down in the Genoa region.

Spokesmen cautioned foreign observers against concluding too hastily that the war is at an end because of France's request for an armistice and an honorable peace.

Must Accept Terms.

The conflict, it was said, will be considered ended only if France and Britain accept the conditions agreed on by the two dictators. The conditions were not yet known.

Authoritative Fascists said that they were unable to state whether Der Fuehrer and Il Duce would draft joint terms for acceptance by both enemies, or separate terms for France.

Responsible persons denied a British announcement that several hundred Italians had been captured in an attack on Libya.

Claim Nice and Savoy.

As the axis leaders met exactly three months after their secret talk at the Brenner Pass, on the German-Italian border, which preceded the Nazi blitzkrieg against Scandinavia and western Europe, new posters were plastered on the walls of Rome indicating that the Fascists would claim parts of southern France.

Among the Italian war objectives often listed have been Nice and Savoy in France, both former Italian possessions; Corsica, the French island off western Italy; Tunisia, the French colony in North Africa, and Jibuti, the French-held port which is the terminus of the only railroad running to Italian-occupied Ethiopia.

The Rome newspapers, which came out yesterday with headlines declaring that France was laying down her arms, changed their stories today to say that fighting still went on.

Vatican Windows Protected.

The Italian forces are continuing their warfare against both the French and the British, the High Command said today.

Meanwhile, today Italian and German flags flew side by side on many Roman buildings, giving the city a festive air, but in the streets below, air raid precautions continued unabated. Workmen filled heavy paper bags with sand and piled them at building fronts and in piazzas.

In the Vatican City workmen pasted thousands of yards of gummed paper strips on Vatican windows to keep them from being shattered by concussion in any air raids.

JUN 19 1940

British Bomb Italian Posts.

CAIRO, June 18 (A. P.).—British bombing planes made two raids on gasoline supplies and other objectives in Italian East Africa yesterday, the Royal Air Force said in a communique today.

The communique said gasoline stores in Massawa were bombed twice and that a defense post in the Asmara-Gura area was destroyed.

At Neghelli a hangar and at least three enemy planes on the ground were reported destroyed.

Direct hits were scored against a motor transport park and barracks.

The British planes returned safely, the communique declared.

Further raids at Malta resulted in little damage, the Air Ministry said. One opposing plane was believed to have been shot down.

In the bombing of Matruh on June 16 two Egyptian civilians were killed and three British and nine Egyptians were wounded.

Sidi Barrani was bombed yesterday. There were no casualties.

Earlier today the British Air Force reported that in repeated raids on Italian African bases it had destroyed at least 100 planes on the ground, and there were reports that the British had taken 600 prisoners, including a high-ranking Italian officer, at the border of Italian Libya.

Valetta, the capital of Malta, Britian's Mediterranean naval base, reported that five enemy bombers escorted by two fighter planes dropped many bombs there yesterday but that there were no casualties.

JUN 19 1940

Alarm in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 18 (A. P.).—A seventeen-minute air-raid alarm was in effect in Alexandria today as three Italian planes were sighted over the western desert, apparently on their way to Alexandria. The planes failed to reach the city, however.

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Spain to Join Peace Talks

Press Sees World About to Be Readjusted With New Lands for Nation.

JUN 19 1940

MADRID, June 18 (A. P.).—Reports that Generalissimo Francisco Franco had been invited to act as intermediary in France's suit for peace with Germany were circulated here today as the press speculated on early fulfillment of Spanish territorial aspirations in a world about to be readjusted.

Although there was no official comment on the possibility of Gen. Franco's assuming the role of mediator, spokesmen close to the Foreign Office said that Germany had invited Spain to participate in any peace discussions with France.

[A French radio report heard in London today said that while the Spanish Ambassador to France was acting as intermediary between the French and German governments, the Papal Nuncio was acting in a similar capacity between the French and Italian governments.]

Spanish newspapers pointed to the German invitation as an indication that Spain's national personality is being recognized in Europe, but they said that France's appeal for "an honorable peace" would not divert Spanish attention from its stated objectives.

Wants Andorra, Too.

To these, which include control of Gibraltar and sections of northwest Africa, the newspaper Informaciones added Andorra, the 175-square-mile principality in the mountainous region between Spain and France.

The paper said that Andorra should be placed under the sole jurisdiction of Spain because France had abandoned all claims to co-sovereignty.

While an official statement on Spain's part in the French-German peace efforts was still lacking, both the press and political circles took for granted that it is important.

Foreign diplomats had an unconfirmed report that conversations might take place at Madrid—possibly at Franco's residence, five miles outside the capital.

Rooms Are Reserved.

Rooms have been reserved at a hotel here for Jose Feliz de Lequerica, Spanish Ambassador to France, and eleven others in a party. It was reported yesterday from Bordeaux that de Lequerica would facilitate negotiations between France and Germany.

Commenting on Germany's invitation to Spain to participate in any peace negotiations with France, Informaciones said: "Peoples with grievances and demands to present, and injustices to be repaired, will soon have an opportunity to do so in a world about to be readjusted."

Reports that Gen. Franco had been invited to act as intermediary caused observers to recall that he has had friendly relations with the new French Premier, Marshal Petain, as well as with Adolf Hitler and Premier Mussolini.

While Gen. Franco received military assistance from both Germany and Italy during the Spanish civil war, he studied military science under Marshal Petain and was closely associated with the French Premier in campaigns in Morocco.

See Recognition for Spain

Nationalists Say They Have Vital Interest in Mediterranean

MADRID, June 18 (AP).—Germany's invitation to Spain to participate in any peace negotiations with France was considered here today to be tantamount to German-Italian recognition of Spain's "vital interests" in the Mediterranean.

To Spanish nationalists it would be "unthinkable" for the victors and vanquished to redraw the map of the Mediterranean without taking Spain into consideration.

UNIT ON SWISS BORDER HURLS GERMANS BACK

Invaders Now Must Take Circuitous Route To Join Fascists

Reich Forces In Central And East France Continue Advances

JUN 19 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 18—The French night communique, as broadcast on the French radio tonight, said advance German detachments had reached the great port of Cherbourg.

More than one hundred miles south of Cherbourg, below the Bay of St. Malo, other German forces reached Rennes. Still other Germans formed several bridgeheads across the middle Loire, between Orleans and Nevers.

[By the Associated Press]

Basel, Switzerland, June 18—Armored German columns tried to slice the reorganized French army on the southern Jura Mountains tonight to clasp hands with Italians in the Alps, but failed to get through.

Panzer tanks and armored car units, convoyed by mortorcycle machine-gunners, tested the new French line, and found it strong.

They withdrew slightly to await reinforcements before tackling the new right wing of the French army "fighting for honor of the flag."

Nazis Must Skirt Geneva

To reach the Italians, the Germans will have to drive one hundred miles in a circuitous route around Geneva.

In this new line along Saint Point Lake, source of the Doubs river in the heart of the Jura range fringing Switzerland, are units of the 450,000 Maginot fortress troops who escaped the Nazi's Alsace-Lorraine trap by slipping behind a thin screen of Alipen *chasseurs* who yesterday ended a desperate thirty-six hour rear-guard stand.

These are not war-weary forces from the Flanders fire, but comparatively fresh troops who saw months of inaction in France's Maginot Line.

400,000 Surrounded

The Naxis apparently had captured 50,000 to 100,000, leaving 400,000 or more of the 1,000,00 Maginot linesmen still surrounded or trying to cut their way out.

The French troops at Saint Point dynamited the four-mile long railroad tunnel under Golden Mountain, which emerges in Switzerland. This apparently was a move to prevent their new positions just south of Pontarlier from being surprised from the rear.

German Stabs Stopped

The fortress men stopped the German stabs with heavy fire of famous 75s, and with anti-aircraft guns dismantled from the Maginot fortresses and now used as anti-tank guns.

The French said they had brought with them all the munitions stored in the underground forts wich they could load on trucks and private cars.

Not all the French slipping through the Nazi armored screen to the north, however, joined this embattled line.

2,000 Surrender

About 2,000 more French troops crossed into Switzerland today and surrendered their arms. They joined about 1,000 others who had come across yesterday. Most of these were tattered, war-shocked veterans of weeks of fighting, but many were from supply units from the Dijon area.

Although blocked in this area, the Germans were busily carving Alsace-Lorraine with great, swift-moving columns.

They attacked forts still resisting in the heart of the Colmar region of the Maginot zone from the rear.

The French fortress city of Vesoul, behind the Burgundian Gate, fell to German motorized units this afternoon, according to refugees reaching Switzerland.

Petain Orders Troops To Carry On The Battle

Bordeaux, France, June 18 (AP)—The unconquered French clung fiercely to their fields and hills today in desperate engagements along a broken front, fighting on under orders of the man who asked the foe for peace and now awaits reply.

In an order of the day, as dramatic in its way as his World War order to defend Verdun with courage and valor, Premier Henri Philippe Petain calmly told the men in the field to carry on against the Nazi invader.

The order went out by radio. It included all the men of the French air service and all the men of the fleet, which is under virtual command of the British.

Cabinet Awaits Word

And while the weary poilus, in weakened infantry regiments, artillery and tank sections, strove to keep the enemy back, the French Cabinet waited for word of the fateful conference of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini at Munich—the conference which will probably decide the fate of France and her colonial empire.

The order to continue resistance against Germany went out in the name of Generalissimo Maxime Weygand as well as Petain's.

"It is the duty of all to continue resistance," they said.

Nazis Ruse Reported

There had come to Bordeaux various reports that the German troops, making contact with the fading French armies, had advanced carrying white flags—a form of strategy designed to make the French think an armistice already was in effect.

"All French and Allied combatants on land, sea and in the air are notified that no armistice and no suspension of fighting have occurred," said Petain's order. "Negotiations are the only thing that has been planned and they have not yet commenced."

The morning meeting of the Cabinet lasted two hours, and the members were reported studying the diplomatic and military situation, and problems of supplies.

The French had sought, through Petain, "peace with honor."

French Told to Continue War

BORDEAUX, June 18 (A. P.).—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain ordered all French soldiers and sailors on land, sea and in the air tonight to keep on fighting—even while he awaited Adolf Hitler's reply to his plea for an honorable peace.

Peace negotiations have not even begun, the eighty-four-year-old Premier told his men.

"The duty of all is to continue resistance," he said.

The French Cabinet met two hours this morning and the members were reported to have studied the diplomatic and military situation, and problems of supplies.

The order to continue resistance was made after reports were circulated among the French that German troops were raising the white flag to be able to advance without fighting. The Frenchmen said that the Germans apparently intended to make French troops believe that an armistice already is in effect.

JUN 19 1940

Premier Petain's office, receiving reports of such incidents, declared that "all French and Allied combatants on land and sea and in the air are notified that no armistice and no suspension of fighting have occurred."

The announcement added:

"Only negotiations have been planned and they have not commenced."

France, declaring her navy and her air force "intact," insisted that her peace terms with Germany and Italy be "honorable."

Meanwhile, the German legions were plunging still deeper into France on virtually every front.

The French Army still resisted, however, especially at Orleans, seventy miles south of Paris, and in the region of La Charite-sur-Loire, a full 120 miles southeast of the capital.

[The Germans claimed yesterday that they had already captured Orleans.]

At both of these places, which are on the Loire River, the fighting was violent, according to the French High Command.

In the region of Dijon and Autun, east of the Loire, from 150 to 175 miles southeast of Paris, the French tried to halt the advance of Hitler's mechanized forces.

Report in Near East.

LONDON, June 18 (A. P.).—French spokesmen here said today that they considered it probable that Gen. Auguste Nogues, commanding France's North African Army, and Gen. Mittlehauser, commanding the French Army in the Near East, had decided to continue fighting.

[Mittlehauser's command, based in Syria, has been estimated at

more than 200,000 men. No estimates have been available on Nogue's command.]

These London sources said that they had no direct communication with the Bordeaux Government and, therefore, were unable to confirm or deny reports carried by Havas, the authoritative French news agency, that French leaders had decided to continue the war, with the Government established in England and the air force and navy operating from English bases.

Citizens Urged to Clear Roads.

In a broadcast by the French radio pick up here, the French Interior Minister Charles Pomaret, urged citizens to stay at home to keep the roads free for troops who are "still fighting."

"Behind the front," he said, "calm and order must be kept. France is still living and will live."

In summarizing the French military situation, M. Pomaret described it as "extremely critical," but said fighting still goes on.

"The pressure by the enemy," he said, "is very strong and our troops are tired, but the army is holding on everywhere. The army of the Maginot Line is intact and regrouping made necessary by events is in progress."

French Dynamite Tunnel.

VALLORBE, Switzerland, June 18 (A. P.).—The French dynamited a four-mile long railroad tunnel under Gold Mountain in the Juras close to the Swiss border today. The tunnel was used normally by the trans-European express trains.

Since the eastern mouth of the tunnel lies on the Swiss side of the mountain it was believed that Gen. Weygand plans to pin the eastern wing of his line on the Jura Mountains.

The French fortress city of Vesoul, behind the Burgundian gate, fell to German motorized units just before the tunnel was dynamited.

The French entrance to the tunnel is about forty miles southeast of Besancon, and the Swiss end about twenty miles northwest of Lausanne.

Nazis See Foe Collapsing.

BERLIN, June 18 (A. P.).—Germany's High Command proclaimed today the imminent "collapse" of France's last resistance in the field, even as Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini sat down in Munich to determine what is to be exacted from the republic in return for granting her peace.

Nazi field forces were declared to have crossed the Orne River at several points; to have reached the Loire upstream from Orleans as far as Nevers; to have occupied the French armament center of Le Cruzot and captured Belfort fortress and the fortress of Dijon.

Claimed also was the fortress of Metz—"surrendered," said the High Command, to "audaciously advancing mobile detachments."

Sectors of the Maginot Line still being defended by the French were declared to be under attack from the rear.

Nazi Report French Collapse.

BERLIN, June 18 (A. P.).—The collapse of the French Army is progressing rapidly, the German High Command declared today, announcing that the Orne River had been crossed at several points between Caen and Le Mans, in northwestern France.

The communique reported the capture of Belfort fortress, the French armament center of Le Creuzot, the fortress of Dijon and Colmar.

The great fortress of Metz in the Maginot Line fell before "audaciously mobile German detachments," the communique said.

From there parts of the Maginot Line still defended by the French on both sides of Thionville are now under attack from the rear, it continued. The break-through of the Maginot Line south of Saarbrucken was widened as far as the Rhine-Marne Canal, it was added.

"Far more than 100,000 prisoners" were taken yesterday alone, the communique reported. Booty included the equipment of numerous French divisions and several fortresses.

Say Navy Is Intact.

At both of these places, which are on the Loire River, the fighting was violent, according to the French High Command.

"At all points of contact," said a communique issued last night, "our troops are still fighting with the same bravery for the honor of the flag."

M. Baudoin said: "We are ready to lay down arms if we can get an honorable peace. But we are never ready to accept shameful conditions which mean the end of the spiritual freedom of our people."

Later the French radio said that the navy was "intact" and the air force "intact and powerful."

Nevertheless French military spokesmen acknowledged that the end was at hand—that the front was disorganized and that the Germans had split the French forces into four ribbons.

And the army's communique said that German spearheads had been driven as far as the region of Dijon and Autun, east of the Loire, 150 to 175 miles southeast of Paris, and that Nazi mechanized units had reached Doubs and Jura departments west of the Swiss frontier.

Tells Errors of France.

In a broadcast addressed primarily to North America the French Government radio last night reviewed the plight in which France finds herself today and acknowledged that "we have made many mistakes."

"What was our crime?" the announcer asked. "It was simply a belief in a way of life that our experience had proved to be suddenly unadapted to the times.

"Our lives were full, with mingled work and laughter, while others were doing nothing but train their sons to fight. . . . We built schools and hospitals, and we enjoyed life as a whole, with the finer graces as well as the major ones. We lived easily and well."

French Say Navy Is Intact

Declare Air Force, Too, Is Unbroken in Demand on Hitler for Acceptable Terms.

BORDEAUX, France, June 18 (A. P.).—France, declaring her navy and her air force "intact," insisted today that her peace terms with Germany and Italy be "honorable."

JUN 19 1940

While Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini were debating Premier Petain's request for peace, the French nation stood firmly behind Foreign Minister Paul Baudoin, who told the world by radio last night that "if we are given the choice between resistance and honor, the French Army and the whole French people will know what to do."

As he spoke the German legions were plunging still deeper into France on virtually every front, though the French Army still resisted, especially at Orleans, seventy miles south of Paris, and in the region of La Charite-sur-Loire, a full 120 miles southeast of the capital.

[The Germans claimed yesterday that they had already captured Orleans.]

350,000 Poilus Escape Trap To Strengthen Hand of France

Dramatic Rescue of Maginot Line Troops Effected by a Band of Chasseurs Who Fight Nazis for 36 Hours.

LES VERRIERS, Switzerland (At the French Border), June 18 (A. P.).—A French force 350,000 strong escaped today from the lower Maginot Line to reassemble with the southern army and give force to the nation's insistence upon an "honorable peace."

JUN 19 1940

The troops moved south in two main forces, the first of 300,000 and the second of 50,000.

The larger body was rescued by a few thousand French Alpine Chasseurs, who stood guard in the lower Jura region while the Maginot Line troops escaped behind the thin screen.

The second force of 50,000, mainly from the Nancy garrison and veterans of the engagements around Metz and the Vosges sector, headed south twelve hours after the others. They made their way down through the Saone Valley unopposed except for skirmishes with small motorized German units.

Liaison Kept by One Man.

Their passage indicated here that, although the German armored divisions reached the Swiss frontier early today, the Alsace-Lorraine sector is still far from being sealed off from the rest of the French forces.

It was considered impossible for the Germans in two days to have extended their motorized legions over the area from Verdun to Jura in more than a thin line.

A lone French motorcycle courier was said to be maintaining liaison between the forces.

Main Army Reassembling.

Meanwhile today the artillery fire just north of Basle had ceased, but the rumble of guns was still audible from the region around Neuf Brisach, where the Germans are maintaining bridgeheads across the Rhine and the Rhine-Rhone Canal.

Huge clouds of smoke marked the passage of French troops in withdrawal. They were burning oil and gasoline reservoirs, dynamiting bridges and destroying munitions dumps behind them.

In the communities of eastern France through which the troops moved south, the civilians reopened barricaded shutters and doors to greet and feed the soliders.

Everything had been prepared for the encirclement developments, and the people had been expecting to see German rather than their own soldiers.

The main French Army of the south, according to advices reaching here, is being reassembled at the junction of the Rhone and Saone rivers.

The feat of the Alpine Chasseurs in rescuing their mates happened this way:

Some time between the fall of Paris and the fall of Verdun the Maginot defenders were ordered to send out all available reserves, and at the same time two divisions of Alpine Chasseurs were rushed from the Italian front to re-enforce the Verdun sector.

Chausseur Force Cut in Two.

Before the Chausseurs reached the Verdun region, however, the Germans broke through on the Marne and sent an armored division to close the door behind Alsace-Lorraine and the whole Maginot zone. On Sunday they cut the Chasseurs force in two. Less than a division was left between the Germans and the Jura Mountains.

Nevertheless, despite their small force and their weariness from several days' fighting, they stood for thirty-six hours against the Germans, using several batteries of 75s and 101s which they found at the position they took on little Fresse Mountain, about thirty miles from the Swiss frontier.

Behind them the Maginot army of 300,000 men moved out of the trap in overloaded trucks.

Last Night They Broke.

Finally, last night, after the last of Gen. Bessom's forces had passed through the gap, the chasseurs broke.

Almost 1,000 of them stumbled toward the Swiss frontier, battle-weary, but only a few came into Switzerland to be disarmed. The others turned south to take up new positions for more fighting.

The flow of French wounded across the Swiss frontier continued today. Many of the soldiers have been shunted from hospital to hospital in France as the German thrusts struck first in the west, then in central France and finally in the east. All are being directed to Swiss military hospitals in the Alps.

French refugees reaching here said that Premier Petain may have had to ask for peace terms because of the situation behind the lines. They said that the roads used by the rear guard were lined with trucks and motor cars abandoned for lack of fuel.

They reported that refugees were moving by tens of thousands southwest along the interior roads, delaying and sometimes hopelessly entangling military transports.

They also said that French officers were despondent over munitions lost when Paris fell and the loss of gasoline dumps along the Seine.

Set For Invasion, Churchill Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 18—Prime Minister Winston Churchill today told the House of Commons that seven-eighths of the British troops sent to France, or 350,000 out of 400,000 men, now are back in England, "where we now have under arms over 1,250,000 men."

JUN 19 1940

Behind these stand half a million local defense volunteers, he said.

"We also have dominions armies here," Churchill added.

Canadians landed in France have been safely withdrawn.

"In view of the troops now in this country, invasion of this country would require hostile armies on a very large scale," the Prime Minister went on.

"After All, We Have A Navy"

"After all, we have a navy. Some people seem to forget it. We must remind them.

"For more than thirty years I have been concerned in discussions about the possibility of an overseas invasion, and I took the responsibility on behalf of the Admiralty at the beginning of the last war of allowing all the regular troops to be sent out of the country, although our territorials had only just been called up and were quite untried.

"Therefore, these islands for several months were denuded of fighting forces, but the Admiralty had confidence in the defense by the navy, although at that time the Germans had a magnificent battle fleet in the proportion of ten to sixteen and even though they were capable of fighting a general engagement any day, whereas now they have only a couple of heavy ships worth speaking of.

((The French radio announced today that France's navy also was "intact" and the air force "intact and powerful.")

"No Reason For Panic"

"So far as seaborne invasion on a great scale is concerned,

30.24-3059

30.24-3059

we are far more capable of meeting it today than we were at periods during the last and during the early months of this war," Churchill said.

He cautioned that the navy "had never pretended to be able to prevent raids by bodies of five to ten thousand men flung across the sea during a dark night or a foggy morning."

"The British Air Force is now stronger relatively to the German than it has ever been," Churchill said, adding "there is reason for great vigilance and exertion but none whatever for panic."

"We must remember that even five divisions, very lightly equipped, would require from 200 to 250 ships," he continued.

He said such a force "would not be easy to take across the sea with no powerful naval force to escort it" and predicted it would be "intercepted long before it reached the coast."

Sees Disaster For Invaders

Churchill predicted confidently that forces invading England likely would be "drowned in the sea or blown to pieces while trying to land."

JUN 19 1940

But he warned that, despite vast preparations to meet invasion, the nation soon will face bombing attacks.

Germany, he said, was "crafty, cunning and full of novel treachery," but Britain had officers thoroughly trained to "counteract these novel possibilities."

"We are also told that the Italian navy is coming to gain sea superiority in these waters. If that is seriously intended, I can only say we shall be delighted to offer Mussolini free safeguarded passage through the Straits of Gibraltar in order that he may play the part which he aspires to do.

"There is general curiosity in the British fleet to find out whether the Italians are up to the level they were in the last war or whether they have fallen off.

Battle Of Britain About To Begin

Churchill declared that the French would "be casting away their future" unless they continued the war, but he admitted "the battle of France is over; the battle of Britain is about to begin."

"If we lose it, the whole world, including the United States of America, will sink into the abyss of a new dark age," he told the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister declared that Britain could not relieve France of her "treaty obligations" to continue the war.

He said, in fact, "it is not yet certain that military resistance by France will come to an end"—although he did not state in what form that resistance might continue.

To a house echoing with cheers, he cried:

"Let us brace ourselves to our duty. And so bear ourselves that if the British Empire and commonwealth lasts for a thousand years, men will still say: 'This was their finest hour.'"

Churchill urged the French to continue to resist in some form lest they "cast away their future."

He recounted the men and the ships with which Britain will resist invasion, and he said every man was now in the nation's defense forces for whom a gun could be found.

He foresaw a great pressure of coming strain on the Nazi regime, "with almost all Europe writhing and starving under its heel."

". . . Upon this battle depends the survival of Christian civilization. Hitler knows he will have to break us in this island or lose the war. . . .

"If We Can Stand Up . . ."

JUN 19 1940

". . . If we can stand up to Hitler all Europe may be free, and the life of the world may move forward into broad, sunlit plains."

During the last war, said Churchill, "we repeatedly asked ourselves 'Are we going to win?' and no one was able to answer until at the end. Quite suddenly and unexpectedly, our terrible enemy collapsed and we were so glutted with victory that in our folly we cast it away."

Then it was that Churchill advised France to refrain from a separate peace, said Britain could not relieve France of her promise not to make one, and declared that whatever happened, the British never would lose "our sense of comradeship with the French people."

Hopeful Of Ultimate Victory

The Prime Minister expressed "good and reasonable hopes for ultimate victory."

Of Britain's own terms, he cried:

"We abate nothing of our just demands. Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians, all who have joined their cause to our own, shall be restored!"

Assured Of Support

The Opposition leaders, Liberal Sir Percy Harris and H. B. Lees-Smith, for Labor, assured the Prime Minister the nation was united behind him "right to the end."

But Churchill let the nation know in stark language what he felt would happen if the "battle of Britain" were lost.

The new "dark age" which would come, he said, would be "made more sinister and perhaps more prolonged by the lights of a perverted science."

The one great question, he said, was: "Can we break Hitler's air weapon?"

Foe's Advantage Great

He added, however, that "no invasion on a scale beyond the capacity of our air forces to crush immediately is likely to take place from the air until our air force has been definitely overpowered."

Declaring "the advantage of the defenders will be very great," he said Britain hoped to improve on the ratio of three or four German planes downed for every British plane lost, which, he said, was established over Dunkirk at the end of the battle of Flanders.

Churchill told Commons that the entire British Expeditionary Force in France was thrown out of action when the French high command failed to withdraw the northern armies from Belgium at the moment they knew the French front was broken at Sedan and on the Meuse river.

The delay entailed a loss of fifteen or sixteen French divisions, Churchill said.

The Prime Minister recalled how the British Army and 120,000 French troops were rescued by the British Navy from Dunkirk, but only with the loss of "all their cannon, vehicles and equipment."

Took Weeks To Repair

"This loss inevitably took some weeks to repair and in the first two of those weeks the battle in France had been lost," Churchill said.

Churchill said that, considering the heroic resistance made by the French and the enormous losses and inevitable exhaustion of the Germans, "it might be well thought that the twenty-five divisions of the best-trained and best-equipped troops would have turned the scale."

Only three British divisions were able to stay in the lines with the French, Churchill said, adding that recrimination "is utterly futile and even harmful."

"We sent every man we could to France as fast as we could reequip and transport their formations," Churchill said.

Without the concentration of men and materials now in England, Churchill explained, "we cannot face what lies before us."

The Prime Minister referred to "many who wished to hold an inquest on the conduct of the Government and Parliament during the years which led up to this catastrophe."

Secret Session Thursday

Churchill told Commons that the session on Thursday would be secret because "vital matters" are to be discussed and he had no wish to have "everything read in the morning by our dangerous foe."

A secret session was scheduled for two weeks ago, but was deferred. At that time it was indicated that some members might try to fix the blame for England's present state on former Prime Minister Chamberlain.

Indictment of the former Government, Churchill said, "would be a foolish and pernicious process."

Churchill decried recrimination, saying, "I am quite sure that if we open a quarrel between the past and the present we shall find we have lost the future."

Churchill said he spoke of events leading up to the recent fighting in France "to explain why it was we did not have between twelve and fourteen British divisions fighting in this great battle instead of only three."

Churchill said that with about 350,000 out of 400,000 men safely back in England, "others are still fighting with the French and with considerable success."

"More than 1,250,000 men are now under arms in this country, Churchill said, adding that a great mass of stores, rifles and munitions have been saved from France.

Britain To Fight On

"I made it perfectly clear that whatever happened in France would make no difference to the resolve of Britain and the British Empire to fight on," he said.

"We may now ask ourselves in what has our position worsened since the beginning of the war?" the Prime Minister said.

"It has worsened by the fact that the Germans have conquered a large part of the coastline of Western Europe and many small countries have been overrun by them."

Results Of French Action

"Should military resistance come to an end in France—which is not yet—though it will in any case be greatly diminished, the Germans can concentrate their forces both military and industrially upon us, but for the reason given to the House this will not be easy to apply.

"If invasion becomes more imminent, we have been relieved from the task of maintaining a large army in France and we have a far larger and more efficient force here to meet it.

"If Hitler can bring under despotic control the industries of the countries he has conquered, this will add greatly to his already vast armament output.

"On the other hand, this will not happen immediately and we are now assured of immense continued and increasing support in munitions of all kinds from the United States and especially of airplanes and pilots from across the ocean. They will come from regions beyond the reach of enemy bombers."

SCATTER HIGH-EXPLOSIVE MISSILES UP AND DOWN EAST COAST OF ENGLAND

Attack Termed Foretaste Of Expected "Battle For Britain"—Bombs Falling On Thames Estuary Said To Have Caused No Damage

JUN 19 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, June 19—Nazi air raiders scattered bombs up and down the English east coast in a midnight-to-dawn attack today, losing four of their planes to the fiery British defense in a foretaste of the expected "battle for England."

From the Thames Estuary to Yorkshire, the German bombers ranged, seriously injuring one man and damaging several houses in an east coast town. One empty house was demolished.

The British Press Association said that the bombs dropped on the Thames—bottleneck of British shipping—exploded harmlessly in marshes.

Cheer As Plane Falls In Flames

Bomb-roused sleepers in Essex cheered hoarsely as one German raider was shot down and burst into flames near a main highway.

Another was sent crashing into wreckage in Norfolk. Up and down the coast searchlights, anti-aircraft fire, the thud of bombs and the roar of planes made the night bright and noisy with the fight.

Raid warnings lasted for nearly four hours at some east coast centers, and dawn was breaking as people streamed out of shelters.

One Falls Into Sea In Flames

A third Nazi bomber was shot down in Cambridgeshire and a fourth was seen to burst into flames and fall into the sea just off the coast.

The defensive barrage on the southeast coast was described as the "most terrific ever seen in this area," with the Germans driven off time and again.

The raiders came over Yorkshire in five waves, over a period of four hours, but in that section appeared to be on scouting missions, since no bombs were dropped.

Watchers in East Anglia let out a roar of cheers when they saw a German bomber plummet to earth and crash in the flaming climax of a brightly lighted sky fight with a British fighter.

People for miles around could see the battle in the glare of searchlights which held the raider until it struck the earth.

Anti-aircraft guns kept up a drumfire for two hours against the raiders aiming their bombs at crowded docks and vital shipping. The thunder of exploding bombs continued until after midnight despite the rain of anti-aircraft shells.

Planes were heard over many towns, and air-raid sirens shrieked.

JUN 19 1940

Planes First Drop Flares

What appeared to be flares were dropped by planes before explosions shook houses in Norfolk. Houses were shaken by bombs.

An indication that British airmen were repaying the attacks was seen in the sudden silencing of the Bremen and Hamburg radio stations. Reuters said the stations went off the air for the second successive night without explanation.

The shutdown usually indicates the approach of Allied raiders who could ride the radio beams to their targets.

The Air Ministry announced today that the Royal Air Force inflicted heavy damage in raids on military objectives at Hamburg last night. Another German plane crashed on the Norfolk coast after British fighters went up.

The raiders appeared in Essex, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Yorkshire, as well as along the Thames.

Another air-raid warning aroused an Essex town from its sleep. Here, too, planes were heard overhead and anti-aircraft batteries fired. No bombs were reported dropped here.

Cambridgeshire, north of Essex, also had an air-raid warning.

An Air Ministry communique said, "Enemy aircraft crossed the coast during the night. Air-raid warnings were sounded in a number of districts in eastern England."

Nazis Tell of Transports Sunk

Say Ships of 170,000 Tons Were Sent Down in Loire Estuary.

JUN 19 1940

BERLIN, June 18 (A. P.)—The German High Command reported more than 170,000 tons of Allied transports and numerous smaller war and merchant ships had been severely damaged or destroyed by German planes in the estuary of the river Loire in "the biggest air raid effect" yet obtained in the war.

A strong bombing squadron was declared to have descended on Nantes and St. Nazaire—the latter an important port of debarkation for units of the world war American Expeditionary Force—and to have surprised a great concentration of Allied naval units.

While more than 170,000 tons was officially declared hit, other authorized sources said that a total of 880,000 tons of shipping was caught and heavily bombed and that "much" of it was actually put out of action. Nine transports running from 10,000 to 30,000 tons were reported hit.

The communique listed among ships hit—saying that a number of them were loaded—two transports of 30,000 tons each, two transports of 25,000 tons each, one transport of 20,000 tons and four transports of more than 10,000 tons each.

[The Loire estuary would be a logical place for embarkation of the British Expeditionary Force which has been fighting with the French along the Loire front.]

The High Command told of heavy punishment inflicted by the German Air Force in northwestern France, and between the Atlantic and the upper Loire besides in the estuary.

The High Command also announced today that a German submarine made a successful attack on a British auxiliary cruiser yesterday in the Moray Firth, on Scotland's northeastern coast. It did not say whether the cruiser was sunk.

Merchant Ships Lost.

LONDON, June 18 (A. P.).—British mercantile tonnage lost in the week ended June 9 totaled 45,936 tons, it was announced today.

Of the total, 4,400 tons was lost in operations off the French channel ports, it was said.

Nine British ships were lost during the period covered by the statement. Two Allied ships, totaling 1,623 tons, went down.

Two neutral ships, totaling 4,472 tons, were sunk.

German merchant losses up to June 16 have totaled around 837,000 tons and Italian losses up to the same date have been 230,000 tons, it was said.

The announcement explained that actual British merchant losses in the period were 41,536 tons, since the losses of 4,400 tons in the combined operations off the French coast were not mercantile losses in the ordinary sense.

Similarly, the actual Allied Mercantile total was set at 952 tons,

BRITAIN ISSUES INVASION RULES

People Told What to Do and Not to Do.

JUN 19 1940

'STAY PUT' IS FIRST ORDER

Danger of False Instructions and Rumors Mentioned.

LONDON, June 18 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Information announced today seven rules for the guidance of the British populace if an invader comes.

The rules are:

1. Whether the invader comes by parachut, airplane or ship, you must remain where you are. The order is: "Stay put."

2. Do not believe rumors and do not spread them. When you receive an order make sure it is authentic.

3. Keep watch. If you see anything suspicious, note it carefully and go at once to the nearest policeman or military officer.

4. If parachutists land near home they will not be feeling at all brave. Do not give any German anything. Hide your food and your bicycles. Hide your maps. See that the enemy gets no petrol. Put your car or motorcycle out of action.

5. Be ready to help the military in any way, but do not block roads until ordered to do so by the military or local defence volunteer authorities.

6. Factory managers and workmen should organize some system now by which a sudden attack can be resisted.

7. Think before you act. But think always of your country before you think of yourself.

The announcement, distributed in leaflet form, said:

"The Germans threaten to invade Great Britain. If they do so they will be driven out by our navy, army and air force.

"Hitler's invasions of Poland, Holland and Belgium were greatly helped by the fact that the civilian population was taken by surprise.

"More detailed instructions will be given when the danger comes nearer."

Great Britain also launched a "fitness for service" campaign today to prepare every male over 16 years of age for the strain of war.

The Central Council of Recreative Physical Training said:

"Victory will be delayed and even jeopardized unless the stamina of every youth and man in the country is raised and maintained at the highest possible level."

It added the warning: "Physical and mental endurance will be demanded from all, whether employed in essential industries, engaged in home defense or serving in his Majesty's forces.

Free instruction is to be given daily.

Whip Nazis With Anglo-French Union, Aide Of Reynaud Urges

Merger, Plus U. S. Supplies, Would Enable Allies To Crush Enemy, General De Gaulle Says

JUN 19 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 18—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, French under secretary of national defense in the resigned Reynaud government, declared tonight that union of Britain and France plus the vast industrial stores of the United States would enable the Allies "to crush our enemies."

Speaking out in favor of British-French union, a British suggestion which the Reynaud government turned down and led to its resignation last Sunday, De Gaulle in a broadcast from London declared:

"Whatever happens, the flame of French resistance must not and shall not be extinguished. Believe me, I speak with knowledge when I tell you the same methods which have brought about our defeat can quite well one day bring victory.

"France with her vast empire behind her can unite with the British Empire and utilize to the full, as England is doing, the vast industrial resources of the United States.

"In spite of all our mistakes, all our deficiencies and all our suffering there are in the universe sufficient means to enable us one day to crush our enemy.

"The generals who for many years have commanded the French armies have formed a government. That government, alleging that our armies have been defeated, has opened negotiations with the enemy to put an end to the fighting.

"We certainly have been and still are submerged by the mechanical strength of the enemy both on land and in the air. . . . The tanks, airplanes and tactics of the Germans astounded our generals to such an extent that they have been brought to the pass where they are today.

"But has the last word been said?

"No!"

He invited all French officers and men in Britain "who may arrive here with or without arms," engineers and skilled armaments workers to "get in touch with me."

Authoritative London circles said General de Gaulle was "undoubtedly underlining an opinion strongly held and supported in France and Britain—that France could and should fight on."

It was added that the broadcast should not be considered as encouraging a separatist movement in France.

Strong German Drive Still On, British Say

JUN 19 19

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 18—British military circles said today that the French army is still fighting and the German drive is continuing strongly, particularly in southeast France.

Military circles said that, as far as known here, there is not much German action on the west toward Laigle.

Recent statements, these circles said, that British anti-tank guns were no good against heavy German tanks were "not true." They asserted British anti-tank guns "at effective range are capable of penetrating any German tank met with in fighting so far."

No Comment On Turkey

Comment was reserved on the Mediterranean situation, Turkey and French Indo-China.

Military circles said that a document instructing the civilian population on what to do "if the invader comes" was "just as important as orders issued to the military. The two hang together and, unless civilians comply in spirit and letter now, the result of their neglect may be a serious handicap to the armed forces."

R. A. F. Bombs Destroyer

The Air Ministry said today "the R. A. F. heavily bombarded military objectives over a wide area in the Rhineland, Ruhr and northwestern Germany last night.

"Early today an enemy destroyer off the Frisian Islands was bombed and hit amidships," the report added.

The ministry said the destroyer was one of a group encountered by a reconnaissance plane over the North Sea early today.

The report said "volumes of smoke" arose from the German vessel and was still issuing from it when the plane turned away and set course for its base.

Nazi Blockade Foreseen

The *Daily Express* predicted that Hitler would "try to starve England by closing the Straits of Dover, sealing up our east coast from bases in Norway and bombing our ports," but it expressed confidence that any attempt at invasion could be repelled.

"We will reply," the *Express* said, "by closing the Mediterranean and blockading the whole west coast of Europe."

It predicted that as the British blockade tightened Hitler would "look more and more enviously at the wheat lands of Russia," and added: "This summer we have the chance of an alliance with Russia based on common self-interest against a common peril."

War Minister Reports

War Minister Anthony Eden told Commons today that more men had been taken into the military service in the past five weeks than in the first four months of the year.

Henderson Stewart asked for assurances that thousands of men of 23 and upward who had registered would be called quickly because "their feeling of frustration and exasperation" was becoming intolerable.

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30.24-3061

Fuel Supplies Held Okay

Eden said steps were being taken.

Sir Victor Warrender, financial secretary of the Admiralty, announced in Commons that 125 civilians were killed and 81 wounded in aiding the navy to remove Allied armies in the flight from Dunkerque. He said four killed and two wounded were civilian volunteers and the rest were members of the merchant marine.

Last of B. E. F. Reaches Home From France; Canadians Turned Back Without Firing Shot

JUN 19 1940

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, in France, June 17 (delayed)—All that is left of the British Expeditionary Force after thirty-eight days that shook the world tramped stolidly through the cobblestoned streets of a French port today to ships waiting to carry them home to battle-girt Britain.

As they marched, French soldiers of a dozen regiments, sailors and nondescript civilians stood sullenly watching. There were no cheers of "Vive les Anglais!" no smiling children to salute the Tommies with the British "thumbs-up" gesture.

With lightning speed, the news that the British were withdrawing and that the French Army, already cracking, was covering the withdrawal spread through the city. There was no actual antagonism toward the British, only sullen resignation to the idea of defeat.

Britain's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, and Lieut. Gen. Sir John Greer Dill, chief of the Imperial General Staff, conferred with the then French Premier Paul Reynaud at Tours Thursday night. They hastened there after a series of warning messages from their commanders had outlined the hopelessness of the British situation unless the French could hold their own part of the line.

Speaking plainly, Mr. Churchill and Sir John told M. Reynaud that Britain would fight in France "so long as the French fight."

Then, yesterday, the long British trek to the coast began. It was not a withdrawal similar to that from Dunkerque. This time the line was miles further east, and troops and transports rolled through sections of Brittany where no British soldiers had been since 1918.

During the withdrawal the German Air Force was remarkably quiet. In a six-hour drive toward the coast yesterday the writer saw only one German plane.

The embarkation port had not been bombed, although three big German seaplanes had flown over amid a hail of anti-aircraft fire.

The British took the withdrawal hard. Here and there some sang "Tipperary," but most faces reflected bewilderment.

"We stood them [the Germans] off every place we fought them," said a grizzled sergeant-major of infantry. "Then the French would give way on one flank or the other and we'd have to fall back."

One British division, thinned by casualties, had to hold more than six miles of line with fewer than 8,000 men against five German divisions of about 15,000 men each.

The number of British withdrawn in this second retirement in a month was not large. The B. E. F. in France consisted of an infantry division, the remnants of a Scottish division, lines-of-communications troops, various units of divisional artillery and a general headquarters staff and its troops.

In addition there were the ground staffs and headquarters personnel of the Royal Air Force striking units, men who had undergone terrific strain of almost hourly battles plus persistent German bombing and machine-gunning of airdromes.

As the mass of the expeditionary force started leaving, it was a sad and solemn sight for one who remembered how this army looked in the pride of its strength, rolling into Belgium on May 10 and 11 to strike at the Germans.

Many thousands of those men are dead; much of the army equipment has been captured or destroyed; comrades from their native villages and shires are in German prisons. All that was left to this army was courage and its belief that it still could not be beaten.

Canadians Escape Nazi Trap

JUN 19 1940

First to Reach France Rush Straight Into Pincer but Get Back Untouched.

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, June 18 (A. P.).—Canada's Active Service Force, after months of preparation and training, finally got to France last week, primed for front-line action, but had to turn around immediately and return to England, it was disclosed today, without having seen a German or fired a shot.

The vanguard of the first division is back with a dramatic story.

Part of the detachment, comprising the Headquarters Staff of the First Canadian Infantry Brigade and the Forty-eighth Highlanders, escaped the German encircling move by a margin of only two hours.

Led by Major-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, the division moved toward France a week ago today. For days and nights, long columns of motor transports rumbled to the ports of embarkation. Escorted by British and French naval forces, the leading transports carried the First Brigade. Some advance units, vehicles, ammunition and supplies reached port last Thursday night.

Suddenly Called Off.

Troopships crowded with more Canadians expecting to come to grips with the Germans rode at anchor in a south coast harbor, while still other units streamed hourly into the assembly area.

Then suddenly came the news that the "show" had been called off. The men didn't know then why the change had been made. Now they know.

Meanwhile the Canadian advance guard had moved on toward its zone of concentration in France, and had reached Sable, near Tours. They hadn't the faintest idea of how tight the German ring was being drawn.

Arrive in a Deserted City.

Their train glided quietly into the yards in the early hours of Friday. Not a soul was in sight. The French engineer sounded a few sharp blasts of the locomotive whistle, but there was no response.

Brig.-Gen. A. A. Smith, at the head of the First Infantry Brigade, and Lieut.-Col E. W. Haldenby, heading the Forty-eighth Highlanders, started off to investigate. They met a man who identified himself as a British military transport officer. He told them that the Germans had broken through the French defenses and that they were at that very moment advancing on Sable.

"Get your men out of here as quickly as you can," he advised, and then vanished into the darkness.

The Canadian commanders were dumbfounded. They tried to find their informant again, but failed. Inquiries elsewhere, however, convinced them that their plight was serious.

Cram Aboard Ferry.

Orders were given to the train crew to prepare to return, but the crew declined to move without word from the station master, who could not be found. Furthermore, they said there wasn't enough steam in the boiler. And they added: "Besides, the war is over."

Finally a firing crew was made up of soldiers, and the engineer—given a carton of cigarettes and a bottle of wine—agreed to take his place at the throttle.

When the train reached port the Canadians found that none of the British or French authorities there had been expecting them. Luck was with the Canadians, however, for a fast cross-channel ferry was tied up at the dock.

Within fifteen minutes the Canadians were aboard and on their way back to England, more than 2,000 men cramming into quarters normally accommodating only 800.

They received a welcoming roar of cheers upon their return to England, despite the fact they had seen no action.

Nazi Prediction Met to the Day On Fall of Paris

JUN 19 1940

Reporters Were Told on June 10 That Army Would Be in Capital on June 15

By Louis P. Lochner

PARIS, June 18 (by plane courier to Berlin).—I can now disclose that we correspondents were told on June 10, five days after Fuehrer Adolf Hitler started the battle of France, that the German army would be in Paris on June 15.

It was on June 15 that Gen. Kurt von Briesen, cousin of a Milwaukee (Wis.) attorney, Ernst von Briesen, reviewed his division victoriously marching down the Champs Elysees and past the Arc de Triomphe and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Von Briesen, with his staff, reviewed from horseback the division which first obtained fame in the battle of Kutno, biggest battle of the Polish war.

JUN 19 1940

"They've fought on fifty battlefields since the beginning of the war," he said of his goose-stepping soldiers. "They are sculpted from the best German oak."

The Paris population, naturally, did not turn out to see this parade of their conquerors. Only a few gapers stood along the streets.

When we visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier again on Sunday, we found traces of France's tragedy symbolized anew by a bouquet of red, white and blue flowers, deposited there overnight. Black crepe was attached to it.

On the first Sunday of the German occupation, thousands of persons who had been in hiding jammed the boulevards.

The famed Cafe de la Paix had only half of its terrace open, but that was filled by nearly 100 French civilians sipping aperitifs. Among them were scattered fourteen German officers drinking black coffee. A German motorized column was parked on the boulevard in front of the cafe.

Paris police, working under German orders, passed from house to house taking a census to find out how many of the city's 3,000,000 population remained. It is believed nearly 1,000,000 still are here.

There are no mail deliveries, and change is running short, but all public services continue to function. There is plenty of food and drink. German money is being accepted in stores at the rate of twenty francs to one mark. Prices appear stable.

Two newspapers, "Le Matin" and "Le Jounral Des Debats," Nationalist and Conservative newspapers resumed publication late today.

Nazis Say Paris Blames Reynaud

PARIS, June 18 (Noon) (By Courier to Aachen and Telephone to Berlin) (AP).—The French government's suit for peace has unleashed a torrent of resentment in German-occupied Paris against the regime which brought France to defeat.

Most of the feeling is turned against former Premier Paul Reynaud, who resigned Sunday, and after him such leaders as former Premier Edouard Daladier, who headed the government when France entered the war and directed its efforts during the first months.

Marshal Henri Petain, now Premier, still commands respect as a venerable warrior who took on a crushing charge in a time of peril, but his advanced age, eighty-four years, and the presence in his cabinet of several holdovers of the previous ministry indicates to Parisians that his present government will be only temporary even if a peace with Germany does not bring changes.

What the future holds no one knows, but it is significant that current opinion is strongly rightist. The principal organs of opinion allowed to resume publication under German occupation are the Rightist paper "Le Matin," the semi-Fascist "Victoire," and "Le Journal des Debats."

"Victoire" published the news of Petain's appeal for peace with a bitter editorial denouncing Reynaud for carrying on the war "against the will of the country" and "without caring for the lives of our soldiers" after the fight already was lost.

Demanding Reynaud's head, the paper said: "When a mistake is made of killing uselessly so many people there is only one way to make up for it: To die. If he still dares to live after the actions we have just seen, history can find only one word for Paul Reynaud: Cowardice."

Spanish And Polish Refugees Provide Drama At Swiss Border

Madrid Exiles Wait For Chance To Get In; Those From Warsaw Return To Battle

JUN 19 1940

By CHARLES S. FOLTZ, JR.
Associated Press Correspondent

Boncourt, on the Franco-Swiss Frontier, June 18—Of all the strange stories of refugees in Europe, where millions have marched in the last year, one of the strangest was the story of 1,000 Spaniards and 700 Poles who came to the Swiss border tonight.

The Swiss, playing their traditional neutral part in this war as host and as a Red Cross sanctuary for the wounded and refugees, admitted tens of thousands of French non-combatants.

Their citizen-soldiers first disarmed and then admitted under guard thousands of French and Belgian soldiers.

Attended To Wounded

Their volunteer Red Cross nurses and doctors attended to hundreds of French wounded who had suffered the shock of long days and nights of traveling seeking rest before the swiftly changing battlegrounds.

Across on the French side of this frontier tonight 1,000 Spaniards sit by camp fires in the Jura Mountains singing Republican Spanish songs, and wondering about their strange fate.

Two years ago I saw these men sitting around camp fires in the Pyrenees Mountains, singing the same songs.

Wait For Swiss To Let Them In

Then they were waiting for French troops patrolling the border with rifles and machine guns to let them in.

Tonight they are waiting for Swiss troops patrolling the border with rifles and machine guns to let them in.

Then they were fleeing Franco's armies and the German army's condor legions.

Tonight they are fleeing the Germans.

Then they were soldiers of the defeated Republican army.

Now they are munitions workers without a country who fled unarmed from the French Peugeot works between Belford and Hericourt.

Just before sundown 700 Polish artillerymen dashed up to the Swiss frontier with four batteries of 75s and several large truckloads of ammunition.

The excited Polish officer commanding them rushed up to calm the Swiss frontier commander, and learned that they must abandon all artillery and ammunition if they were to cross the frontier.

The Poles then engaged in a discussion ending in streams of explosive Polish exclamations. Others rushed back and turned the whole outfit—guns, ammunition and trucks—around again while the commanding colonel explained to the Swiss:

"We are going back to give the Germans the rest of our ammunition. See you again when it's gone."

They vanished back into France along the refugee road.

Czechs Sit With Spaniards

A group of thirty Czechs, also exiles from their German-held land, reached Boncourt tonight and sat down with the Spaniards.

The road from Delle to Porrentruy via Belfort was crowded with automobiles, bicycles, pushcarts, baby carriages and plodding refugees.

Disarmed French soldiers helped the Swiss to direct them, carried bundles for them, and even carried bodily those who were too weak to walk farther.

French civilians, even though now on Swiss soil, clung to their gas masks.

Lined With Wreckage

The French side of the frontier road was lined with wreckage, including the twisted locomotives which were blown up when the French dynamited a railroad bridge.

Some refugees camped in an old quarry near Porrentruy and others waited in churchyards and school houses for their turn to be moved to the Swiss interior.

On the French side, black columns of smoke, laced with red tongues of flame, showed where gasoline, oil and munitions depots were being burned.

Among the refugees were postal officials from Strasbourg. They took the last train out of that Alsatian border city, which long ago was cleared of most of its civilians.

They had to leave the train at Belfort when German motorized troops cut the tracks. They spent the next thirty-six hours hiking to Switzerland.

WAR PRISONERS BURDEN REICH

JUN 19 1940

Old Castles Are Taken Over to Help House Them.

NO CHARGES OF ABUSE HEARD

U. S. Diplomat Has Job of Caring for Their Interests.

BERLIN, June 18 (A. P.).—The flood of hundreds of thousands of Allied prisoners, captured on the western front, has taxed the facilities of German prison camps to the extent that even old castles have been taken over to house them.

Jefferson Patterson, First Secretary of the American embassy at Berlin, who has been looking after the prisoners' interests, said that prior to the German sweep into the Low Countries there had been but a dribble of French and English prisoners, increased for a time by larger streams of Norwegians.

Then the conquest of the Netherlands and Belgium and the defeat of the Allied armies in Flanders threw a staggering burden on the German system of caring for prisoners, he said.

They have been housed in schools, barracks of various work services and the castles of ancient knights, surrounded by barbed wire. Among these is the castle of August the Strong of Saxony, who at the end of the seventh century ruled Poland.

JUN 19 1940

All Over Germany.

At first, most of the camps were in northeast Germany, but now they are scattered throughout the Reich.

Mr. Patterson said that there had been complaints here and there, principally about food, but that the German reply was that the rations given the prisoners were exactly the same as those allowed the bulk of the nation in calory and gram count.

The Nazi attitude has been that the Allies could modify their blockade if they wanted the prisoners to get better food.

Although civilians have vegetables, fish and other unrationed incidentals not normally provided for prisoners, Mr. Patterson said, often local produce has been made available to prisoners having money.

Mr. Patterson asserted that he had received no complaints of Germans abusing prisoners. Those given extra work have been given extra rations, he said.

Mohammedans Well Treated.

Unfavorable weather would have caused a real housing problem, he declared. To his inquiries about what conditions would be like next winter, the Germans replied:

"Suppose we cross that bridge when we come to it. The war will be over before winter and prison camps will be just a memory."

Mr. Patterson said that many of the barracks were "excellent" but that the influx of prisoners was overcrowding others.

The Norwegians and Dutch for the most part have been released and sent home. The Belgian armies which capitulated have also been released, although Belgian soldiers captured in battle are still being held.

Because of the crowded conditions, coupled with the need for farm labor, it was said, most of the Polish prisoners have been placed on farms.

Mohammedan prisoners are especially well treated. At a camp near Berlin they have been permitted to erect a small wooden minaret, from which muezzins at six-hour intervals solemnly chant: "Allah is great and Mohammed is his prophet."

Nazis Get Planes, Motors And Tractors in France

Unused American Armaments Acquired in Drive South

WITH THE GERMANY ARMY ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT, June 18 (By Plane Courier to Berlin) (AP).—Conditions south of Paris, as the Germany Army drives furiously to destroy France's remaining armies, are approaching those in Poland before resistance collapsed.

At one large airfield, which the Germans captured with seventy-six planes and American-made material we found the French had departed so hurriedly that plates of meat and vegetables were left on the tables in the officers' mess.

In the center of the field an effort had been made to pile up some thirty or forty planes with the obvious intention of setting them afire, but the German advance was so sudden no time remained to torch them. Germany thus acquired all these modern planes, mostly undamaged bombers.

In another part of the huge field stood two dozen unopened crates labeled in English—"Handle With Care." They contained American-made Pratt & Whitney motors. Near them stood half a dozen new Diesel, track-laying tractors made in Peoria, Ill. Huge tanks of gasoline stood untouched.

There were many other slightly damaged and unfinished planes, among them one of Clipper dimensions.

FONTAINEBLEAU STRICKEN

Resort Residents Reported Fed by Nazi Camp Kitchens

FONTAINEBLEAU, France, June 18 (AP), by plane courier to Berlin)—German camp kitchens are supplying food to the residents of this Summer vacation resort.

The city officials fled on the same day, last Thursday, that German troops arrived at the gates of Paris, thirty-seven miles away.

A Frenchwoman who is married to an American said there had been no water in the city since Thursday night. Another said there had been no bread on sale since early on Friday.

JUN 19 1940

To complicate the situation, all the doctors and nurses had departed, save for a few nuns caring for French wounded in a military hospital.

Long lines of Parisian refugees are trudging the roads—but this time they are going back to Paris instead of away from it.

WITH A FRIEND I MADE THE TRIP HERE. WE FOUND A SICK FRENCHMAN FONTAINEBLEAU ALONG THE ROAD ON THE WAY DOWN, AND LOADED HIM INTO OUR CAR AFTER HIS WIFE ASKED US TO GET HIM TO A HOSPITAL.

WE TRIED, BUT FOUND ALL HOSPITALS CLOSED. NOT EVEN THE CHURCH RECTOR COULD SUGGEST WHAT WE COULD DO FOR THE GROANING MAN.

FINALLY I TURNED TO A GERMAN GUARD STANDING BESIDE THE CITY HALL AND TOLD HIM WHAT WE WANTED.

HE TOOK US TO A GERMAN FIRST-AID STATION. A DOCTOR DIAGNOSED THE MAN'S ILLNESS AND TREATED HIM.

JUN 19 1940

FRENCH RECRUITED ON SOIL OF BRITAIN

Gen. de Gaulle Says Fight Must Not Be Ended.

JUN 19 1940

LONDON, June 18 (A. P.).—Gen. De Gaulle, head of the French military cabinet in the former Reynaud government, declared in a broadcast here tonight:

"France is not lost. Whatever happens the flame of French resistance must and shall not be extinguished.

"I, Gen. De Gaulle, now in London, invite all French officers and men who are on British soil or who may arrive here with or without their arms, I invite the engineers and the skilled workmen or armament industries who are on British soil or who may arrive here to get in touch with me."

JUN 19 1940

NO NEWS OF SEAFIGHT

London Denies Knowledge of Italo-French Clash.

LONDON, June 18 (A. P.).—Authoritative British sources insisted today that they had no information concerning a report published by the Daily Mail that French and Italian warships had fought a major engagement, with heavy Italian losses.

The Daily Mail's Bordeaux correspondent telegraphed that the French Mediterranean Fleet, under orders of Admiral Jean Darlan, French commander-in-chief and Navy Minister, had clashed with an Italian force. It was not indicated where or when the supposed battle occurred.

British Labor Pledges Aid

National Council Calls Courage to Endure Price of Victory

LONDON, June 18 (AP).—The National Council of Labor issued a statement tonight pledging British workers to "give their utmost in every field of production and energy for which this crisis calls."

The council, representing the entire British labor movement, declared: 'We are defending our liberty, fighting for our principles. The price of victory is the courage to endure."

Britons Speed to Colors

More Called in Last 5 Weeks Than in First 4 Months, Says Eden

LONDON, June 18 (AP).—War Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that more men had been taken into the military service in the last five weeks than in the first four months of the year. He added it was "the determination of the government to make the maximum use of manpower."

J. Henderson Stewart asked for assurances that thousands of men of twenty-three and upward who had registered and waited for months to be called to service would be called quickly because "their [illegible] ing of frustration and exasperation" was becoming intolerable. Mr. Eden replied merely that steps were being taken.

36 Britons Off Warcraft Sunk by Nazis Are Landed

Survivors of the Glorious and the Acasta Reach England

LONDON, June 18 (AP).—The Admiralty announced tonight that thirty-six officers and men from the aircraft carrier Glorious and the destroyer Acasta, sunk off Norway early this month, had been landed in England by a Norwegian rescue ship.

JUN 19 1940

The Glorious carried a normal complement of 1,216 men, including fleet air arm pilots. Her crew numbered 748 men. The Acasta normally carried 138 men.

The Admiralty announced on June 10 the sinking of the 22,000-ton Glorious, sister ship of the aircraft carrier Courageous, which was torpedoed on Sept. 17; the destroyers Acasta and Ardent, also sister ships; the tanker Oil Pioneer and the 19-840- ton transport Orama. A German announcement the same day said the ships had been sunk on June 8 off Norway.

ULSTER "IN TO THE END"

Craigavon Pledges Every Effort To Combat Invasion

Belfast, June 18 (AP)—Northern Ireland is with Britain "to the end," Prime Minister Lord Craigavon told Commons today.

He said nothing would be left undone to secure the country against invasion and that northern Ireland would be made "as safe as British forces and ourselves can make it."

JUN 19 1940

Nazi Troop Movements Reported In East Prussia

London, June 18 (AP)—Reuters reported in a dispatch from Kaunas, Lithuania, tonight that German troop movements were being carried out in East Prussia.

Additional Soviet Russian troops, including motorized units, have been arriving in Lithuania for the last four days.

Several buildings in Kaunas, the Lithuanian capital, have been requisitioned for Soviet military authorities.

Russia moved in on Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, her three little Baltic neighbors strategically near to East Prussia, after alleging they were engaged in a military alliance contrary to the "mutual assistance" pacts she exacted from them last autumn.

About 500,000 Russian troops have been reported already in the three countries.

JUN 19 1940

South African Force Near Mozambique

LONDON, June 18 (A. P.).—The South African Government has sent a "small military force" to Komartipoort, Eastern Transvaal, along the border of Portuguese-owned Mozambique, as a "precautionary measure," it was reported here today.

30.24-3063
30.24-3063

Fitness for Service Drive Inaugurated by Britain

Every Male Over 16 Will Be Prepared for War Strain

LONDON, June 18 (AP).—Great Britain launched a "fitness for service" campaign today to prepare every male over sixteen years of age for the strain of war.

The Central Council of Recreative Physical Training said: "Victory will be delayed and even jeopardized unless the stamina of every youth and man in the country is raised and maintained at the highest possible level."

JUN 19 1940

British Oil Supply 'Very Satisfactory'

LONDON, June 18 (A. P.).—Britain's supplies of oil and gasoline are "very satisfactory," Geoffrey Lloyd, Secretary for Petroleum, told the House of Commons today. There will be no reduction of the gasoline ration for civilians at present, he said.

[The ration is from four to ten gallons weekly.]

JUN 19 1940

Nazi Trade Expert In Rome for Talk

ROME, June 18 (A. P.).—Dr. Karl Clodius, Nazi economic expert and head of the German Trade Commission, arrived in Rome today with a staff of assistants for trade discussions.

One object of his visit was believed to be revision of the Italo-German understanding regarding southeastern Europe markets.

JUN 19 1940

Belgian Envoy a Refugee

By the Associated Press.

ROME, June 18.—Count Andre de Kerchove de Denterghem, Belgium's Ambassador to Rome, left here early today with his staff for Switzerland as a neutral refuge until he can return to his land.

Britain Expects French Aid

LONDON, June 18 (AP).—Viscount Caldecote, speaking for the government today in the House of Lords, declared: "Whether the French cease to fight or not, we are persuaded that the French authorities will do all in their power to remove every hindrance to the continuance of the struggle by their Allies."

JUN 19 1940

700 Italians Leave England Tomorrow

LONDON, June 18 (A. P.).—Seven hundred Italians who have been "imprisoned" for a week aboard the liner Monarch of Bermuda are expected finally to start for Lisbon tomorrow.

Floodlights will illuminate the ship and a special red, white and blue flag will be painted on her sides.

JUN 19 1940

Japan Eyes Indo-China

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, June 18—The Japanese Government is "seriously concerned" in regard to the future of French Indo-China, which has been extensively discussed in Cabinet meetings, Domei (Japanese news agency) said today.

The agency, which has close Government connections, reported that high Foreign Office officials also were carefully considering the fate of the rich southeastern Asiatic colony of France, now suing for peace with Germany.

Opinion is divided concerning the momentous developments in Europe, which are expected to have important repercussions in the Far East.

There still is a considerable body of public opinion sympathetic to the Allies in spite of Japan's close official ties in recent years with the German-Italian Axis.

37 MALTA CIVILIANS KILLED

149 Casualties Reported In Raids After Italy's Entry

Valletta, Malta, *Wednesday*, June 19 (AP)—Thirty-seven civilians were killed in air raids on Malta in the week following Italy's entry into the war, it was announced today.

The dead included ten women and nine children. Forty-one civilians were seriously injured and seventy-one slightly hurt.

RIOTERS WELCOME RUSSIANS TO RIGA

Youths and Police Clash in Latvian Capital.

STOCKHOLM, June 18 (A. P.).—About twenty civilians and a policeman were killed or injured in a riot attending the entrance of Soviet troops into Riga, the newspaper Aftonbladet said today in a dispatch from the Latvian capital.

The newspaper said that youths, celebrating the arrival of the Russian troops, clashed with the police.

Otherwise, it said, the Soviet occupation of the Baltic States was effected quietly, but crowds were forbidden to gather in Latvia or Lithuania.

Negotiations of Soviet Government representatives in Riga, Tallinn and Kaunas continued today.

JUN 19 1940

British General Says Empire "Never Dies"

Commander Of English Forces In Middle East Declares "Dictators Fade Away"

Cairo, Egypt, June 18 (AP)—General Wavell, in command of British forces in the Middle East, declared in an order of the day that the British Empire will continue the struggle against Germany and Italy until victory is won.

"Difficult times lie ahead. They will, I know, be faced with the same spirit of calm and confidence in which we faced such crises before.

"Dictators fade away, the British Empire never dies."

JUN 19 1940

Catch Italian General Taking Wife To Hospital

British Announce Officer Was Taken Prisoner While Driving Spouse To Maternity Center

Cairo, Egypt, June 18 (AP)—The British announced tonight that an Italian general was taken prisoner during a British raid in Libya June 16 which penetrated the Italian lines so deeply that the officer was captured while driving his wife to a maternity hospital.

The captured general was in charge of an engineer corps.

JUN 19 1940

45 Americans Leave Cairo on Trip Home

All Japanese Women and Children Ordered Out

CAIRO, June 18 (AP).—Forty-five American women and children left Cairo today for Basra, on the Persian Gulf, to take passage for home on an American freighter.

Japanese Ordered Out

LONDON, June 18 (AP).—An Exchange Telegraph (British news agency) dispatch from Alexandria said today that all Japanese women and children had been ordered to leave Egypt immediately. Thirty-four living in Alexandria entrained for Port Said this morning to depart on the liner Nogimo Maru, now in the Mediterranean. The ship sails for Japan tomorrow.

JUN 19 1940

Custodian for Italian Subjects

ALEXANDRIA, June 18 (AP).—The Egyptian government named a general custodian today for confiscated Italian property, estimated to be worth several million dollars. The post was given to Mohamed Zaky Elebrashy Pasha. The government also prohibited trade with Italy and Italian subjects.

The Italian consular staff left Alexandria for Cairo to join Italian Minister Serafino Mazzolini and legation officials, who will start for Italy tomorrow.

South Africa Pledges All To Britain as War Partner

By The Associated Press.

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, June 18—General Jan Christiaan Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, said tonight that there "is no doubt about South Africa's decision to join the other dominions and stand behind Britain."

"South Africa's danger is very great, as she is a valuable economic and strategic prize," he said in a broadcast. "So apart from human considerations, South Africa must stand by Britain to the last.

South Africa will not hesitate to redouble her war effort by making the utmost demands upon her manpower and will wage the war to the very end."

JUN 19 1940

Nazis Taunt French About Maid of Orleans

BERLIN, June 18 (A. P.).—The German press taunted the French today concerning the fall of Orleans, where Joan of Arc 500 years ago lifted the British siege.

The National Zeitung, organ of the National Socialists, recalling that for many years the French gave the heroine no recognition of consequence, asserted that it was Johann von Schiller, German dramatist, who gave her "her proper place in literature" when he wrote "Maid of Orleans."

The High Command announced the fall of Orleans yesterday.

LEAGUE DATA BACK

Records Returned From France to Geneva.

GENEVA, June 18 (A. P.).—Valuable records of the League of Nations, sent to Vichy, France, in May for safekeeping, were returned to the league's palace this morning in a Swiss moving van which made a special dash into the war-stricken republic.

JUN 19 1940

The documents had been sent to the French resort city as the first step toward moving the whole league to Vichy in event Switzerland were invaded.

With German forces sweeping into the French interior and the French Government suing for peace, Secretary-General Joseph A. C. Avenol sent a moving van to Vichy for the files.

It returned early today and the documents went back in their places in the league's palace. League officials at the same time said the league "probably will remain in Geneva for the duration of the war."

Nazis Shifting World Economy

Cartel Plan Fights Hemisphere Penetration

By CLAUDE A. JAGGER
Associated Press Financial Editor

French capitulation has brought America face to face with the possibility of a world nwhich almost 400,000,000 Europeans may be regimented into a vast Nazified economy.

What this might mean to America's daily job of manufacturing and selling, working and making a living, is receiving closest attention in Washington and Wall St.

True, the war is not over. England is still uninvaded, and her fleet is the mightiest on the seas. The central European powers may feel the pinch of lack of gasoline and other vital supplies. Many experts believe Germany could not feed herself and conquerer countries through another winter. Before many months pass, the European situation may again change drastically.

Plan for Cartel

Yet the prospect of German dominance in Europe seemed threatening enough to prompt Washington officials to discuss a plan of a mighty Western Hemisphere cartel to sell this side of the world's surpluses of produce, under a controlled price system, and thus block penetration of Nazi economic control.

It would be easier for the U. S. to wal lherself off from the rest of the world than for any other major power. She is the most nearly self-sufficient. Dollar value of exports in 1939 amounted to 4.6 per cent of the estimated national income. Even France, one of the more nearly self-sufficient of European powers, has shown exports in recent years of about 25 per cent of national income.

But directly in our own Western Hemisphere orbit, economists explain, are some of the great raw material productng countries of the earth. Latin America sells abroad about a third of its production, more that half to Europe.

Competition for U. S.

Such products as Canadian and Argentine wheat, South American beef, Chilean copper and Venezuelan oil, enter directly into competition with domestic products of the U. S.

We need coffee from Brazil, and recently negotiated a reciprocal trade pact with that country. Negotiations with Argentina and Uruguay broke down, however, because we could not buy their wheat and beet.

The fact is that a good part of the raw material production of the western continents must be sold in the Eastern Hemisphere. In the long run, the old world can pay only by shipping its goods in exchange. So it appears this side of the globe must do business with Europe.

Nazi economics had already made vigorous inroads in Western Hemisphere trade before Germany was blockaded last September.

And the German trade methods, introducing direct bartter and flexible costs, brought something new into a world accustomed to do business on the free enterprise system, with currencies of a known, or at least, predictable value.

Can Change Value

The Reich, under the Nazi regime, first placed her foreign trade, then her whole industry under rigorous state control.

Producers in other countries found themselves competing with a system which could change the value of the German currency in which prices of her goods were reckoned, and completely control such items of cost as wages, hours of work and profits of the producer.

The Nazi spokesmen condemn the gold standard and international finance capitalism as it has been practiced by England and the U. S. Germany has a negligible gold supply.

The U. S. holds some $21,000,000,000 of monetary gold, about 70 per cent of the known world supply, of which more than $19,000,000,000 is owned by the U. S.

Thus in many ways, broad extension of Nazi economics in the world economists say, would bring new problems, possibly forces a drastic rearrangement of world alignments.

JUN 19 1940

U. S. Aid Held Vital For Latin America

BUENOS AIRES, June 18 (AP).—Informed Argentine sources declared today that South American nations, dependent on substantial export trade balances for both financial and political stability, needed material aid from the U. S. to avert domination by totalitarian powers in Europe.

These sources said the time had arrived when the U. S. must choose between extending far-reaching financial aid to these "economic victims of the European war," or watching these nations fall into economic systems of totalitarian nations.

Argentina, like Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and other South American republics, has seen her export markets disrupted and some of them eliminated by the spread of war in Europe.

These comments came as news arrived from Washington of a White House plan for an inter-American cartel to handle Western Hemisphere exports.

[Under this plan a foreign purchaser would have to deal with this single agency rather than shop around for a bargain among the various countries. Experts of the United States Department of Commerce said the plan would protect the American republics against being forced to accept barter deals such as those offered by Germany and Italy.]

Argentinians said their nation provided the best example of the peril to Pan-American democratic solidarity in the present economic disruption. Argentina is one of the strongest democracies below the equator, they declared, but economic instability is an ever-present threat to her security.

Failure of Argentina to maintain her economic position through United States assistance would mean, they said, that as soon as the European war ended the country would be subjected to the domination of German economy because of inability to market her products elsewhere.

Argentina, with an important output of wheat, corn, meat, hides and wool in normal times, has lost 30 per cent of her markets abroad—in Holland, Belgium, France, Norway, Denmark, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, as well as through reduction of trade with Germany and Italy. Great Britain, whose buying power has been strained by war needs, has been Argentina's best customer.

Argentina, of all the South American nations, has been coolest to the United States, these sources asserted, but a strong faction, seeming to speaking for the government of President Roberto M. Ortiz and for the people, now says, "Help us, for without help we will be unable to protect democracy."

Chile Halts German Victory Celebration

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile, June 18 (A. P.).—The crew of the German freighter Rakotis was ordered by Chilean authorities today to comply with neutrality regulations and lower flags raised to celebrate Nazi victories in Europe. The freighter sought refuge here.

JUN 19 194

South America Asks U. S. Help To Avoid Nazi Economic Control

JUN 19 1940

By The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—Informed Argentine sources declared today that the South American nations, dependent on substantial export trade balances for both financial and political stability, needed material aid from the United States to avert domination by totalitarian powers in Europe.

These sources said the time had come when the United States must choose between extending far-reaching financial aid to these "economic victims of the European war" and watching these nations fall into economic systems of Old World totalitarian states.

Argentina, like Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and other South American republics, has seen her export markets disrupted and some of them eliminated by the spread of war in Europe, it was pointed out.

These comments came as news arrived from Washington of a White House plan for an inter-American cartel, or sales agency, to handle Western Hemisphere exports.

[Under this plan a foreign purchaser would have to deal with this single agency rather than shop around for a bargain among the various countries. Experts of the United States Department of Commerce said the plan would protect the American republics against being forced to accept barter deals such as those offered by Germany and Italy.]

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Argentinians Cheer French

Buenos Aires, June 18 (AP)—Posting of news of the French order of the day—to continue fighting—on newspaper billboards caused luncheon-hour crowds today to cheer and shout, "Viva Francia." The crowds finally overflowed into the streets and were dispersed by police.

Uruguay Suppresses Nazis

Law Dissolves Foreign Organizations

MONTEVIDEO, June 18 (AP).—A government measure regulating the right of association with a view to suppressing fifth column organizations became a law today with Senate approval.

See today's editorial: Keep Hitler Out. Page 10.

JUN 19 1940

The German minister, Otto Langmann, already had ordered closed all Nazi centers and organizations in Uruguay. The new law gives the government power to censor press and radio and dissolves foreign organizations.

The chamber this afternoon will resume disoussion of a committee report which traced Nazi activities directly to Langmann and his aides. Langmann has disclaimed responsibility for any anti-Uruguayan activities.

Twelve Germans are under arrest and government sources said Julio Dalldorf, chief of Nazi units in this country, might be asked to leave.

Plans Reported Seized

One of the Nazi leaders was said to have had in his possession detailed plans for an anti-government movement. Among the papers seized, it was reported, was one urging the Nazis to "hurry and put our plans into action because the European war is ending in June."

The Chamber committee report being studied in a secret session was said to charge that there exists in Uruguay a perfectly prepared Nazi organization which depends for its direction on the German legation and a complete plan for infiltration of Nazi followers through every phase of Uruguayan life.

Plot Held Uncovered

A military plot to seize Uruguay with the help of German war veterans in Argentina and turn the nation into a German agricultural colony has been uncovered by Uruguay police, the New York Times correspondent reported.

It was said the plan included the wholesale assassination of Uruguayan political leaders, Jews and Masons.

The Times correspondent said all the principal Nazi leaders had been seized, except Dalldorf, the Little Fuehrer who is protected from arrest because he is on the staff of the German Legation at Montevideo as press attache.

Evidence of the vast plot was found in documents seized in the residence of Arnulf Fuhrmann, Nazi district leader at Salto, Uruguay, the Times reported. Because of the sensational nature of the evidence, it was said, the Chamber committee studied it at secret sessions.

The plot, it was said, provided for the stirring up of a revolt in the Uruguayan army and the distributing of units of the revolters at strategic points throughout the country. Then there was to be organized a reserve of a thousand German war veterans from Argentina, who were to be mobilized at Montevideo. The plan was said to include the establishment of a temporary government in Uruguay, presumably until the Reich could send permanent government heads from Germany. Uruguay was then to be organized into an agricultural colony.

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 18-(AP)-URUGUAY'S MINISTER OF WAR SAID TONIGHT THAT NAZI ACTIVITIES IN URUGUAY AS UNCOVERED IN A SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL REPORT WERE NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH TO ENDANGER THE NATIONAL SECURITY.

NEVERTHELESS THE WAR MINISTER, GEN. ROLETTI, SAID HE HAD ORDERED ALL REGIMENTS TO BE READY FOR ACTION JUST AS IF AN ATTACK WERE EXPECTED AT ANY MOMENT. STHE ARMY ADOPTED SEVERE MEASURES OF VIGILANCE AND WAS PATROLLING THE STREETS OF THE CAPITAL TONIGHT.

WITH 12 GERMAN, ETC., PICKING UP FIRST GRAPH.

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---DASH---

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 18-(AP)-WITH 12 GERMAN LEADERS DETAINED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL BUILDING, URUGUAY ORDERED CONTINUATION OF SPECIAL VIGILANCE MEASURES WHICH INFORMED PERSONS SAID HAD ALREADY FRUSTRATED PLANS OF "CERTAIN GROUPS" TO LAUNCH A BLOW AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES STUDIED THE REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATIVE COMMISSION WHILE THE SENATE IN A SECRET SESSION WITH THE WAR MINISTER DISCUSSED ARMAMENTS APPROPRIATIONS.

---DASH---

JUN 19 1940

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SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 18-(AP)-COL.M.C.STAYER RETURNED TO THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE TODAY AFTER COMPLETING PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS TO USE PUERTO RICAN LABOR INSTEAD OF FOREIGNERS IN THE CANAL ZONE.

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JUN 19 1940

Bulletins

JUN 19 1940

Hull Asks New Data On Spiegel

Washington, June 18 (AP)—The State Department asked Gov. Sam H. Jones of Louisiana today for further information on what the Governor described as remarks unfriendly to the United States by Baron Edgar von Spiegel, German consul general at New Orleans.

The request crossed a telegram received from Jones asking Secretary Cordell Hull to investigate the German official.

JUN 19 1940

Rumanian Cabinet Reported Out

London, June 18 (AP)—The Exchange Telegraph (British news agency) reported today that the Rumanian Cabinet had resigned. It quoted DNB, the Germany official news agency, as its source.

British Seek Air Pilots In U. S.

Washington, June 18 (AP)—The British Embassy said today the Air Ministry would welcome the services of suitable pilots of British nationality in the United States. Such pilots should have 250 hours' flying time, recent flying experience on twin-engine civilian planes or past training in the Royal Air Force, and be able to pass a medical examination.

JUN 19 1940

Italians Drop 55 Bombs On Malta

Valetta, Malta, June 18 (AP)—Three air raids over Malta occurred yesterday, first clear day since the Italian war declaration, but damage was slight and there were no casualties. British fighters drove away the invaders after fifty-five bombs had been dropped.

New Soviet Demands On Finland Expected

New York, June 18 (AP)—The Soviet Union is expected to make new demands on Finland within the next few days, NBC's London representative, Fred Bate, said in a broadcast today. Bate said Russia was expected to ask for the Aaland Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia.

Nazis Take Fortress City Of Vesoul

Basel, Switzerland, June 18 (AP)—The French fortress city of Vesoul, behind the Burgundian Gate, fell to German motorized units this afternoon, according to refugees reaching Switzerland. A German communique already had announced the fall of Belfort, guardian of the Burgundian Gate between the Vosges and the Jura Mountains, but there was no confirmation here.

Two Bombers Downed, British Claim

London, June 18 (AP)—The British Air Ministry announced tonight that British fighters last night "shot down two enemy bombers over the northeast coast of France."

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, June 18—President Lazaro Cardenas tonight advocated compulsory military service for Mexicans "because dangers from the exterior which may threaten us are considerable." He said a special session of Congress will be called shortly to act.

Nazis Report Attack on British Cruiser.

BERLIN, June 18 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that a German submarine made a successful attack on a British auxiliary cruiser yesterday in the Moray Firth, on Scotland's northeastern coast. It did not say whether the cruiser was sunk.

JUN 19 1940

5000 English Orphans Going to Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 18 (A. P.).—Machinery for settling more than 5,000 English war orphans in Australia now is complete, it was announced today by Senator H. S. Foll, Commonwealth Minister of Interior.

New Zealand Puts Draft in Effect.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 18 (A. P.).—Compulsory military service is enforced by regulations issued today providing for establishment of a general reserve including all males over 16 years of age and selection of reservists for service in New Zealand and overseas. Reservists will be selected by ballot. Voluntary recruiting may be stopped, it was reported.

JUN 19 1940

5000 Quit Rumania to Serve Nazis.

BUDAPEST, June 18 (A. P.).—Nearly 5,000 Swabian (German origin) residents of Rumanian Transylvania, it was reported in diplomatic circles today, have renounced their Rumanian citizenship and enlisted in the German Army in answer to a Nazi appeal for volunteers.

Allied, German and Italian Communiques

JUN 19 1940

French

BORDEAUX, June 18 (AP).—A French high command communique issued tonight said:

By a violent action against our defense, elements of the enemy today succeeded in pushing deep into Normandy and Britanny. Advance detachments have reached Cherbourg and Rennes. Violent fighting also took place south of Chateaudun.

On the middle Loire (River), the enemy has succeeded in establishing some bridgeheads during the day at a point between Orleans and Nevers.

Between the Loire and Vosges (Mountains), enemy masses have continued to advance toward the Jura (Mountains).

Fighting is continuing in Lorraine and in Alsace, where our troops are holding the enemy.

British

LONDON, June 18 (AP).—A communique issued today by the Air Ministry said:

Resuming the offensive after a period of inactivity enforced by unfavorable weather conditions, the Royal Air Force last night attacked military objectives in Germany at Gelsenkirchen, Homburg, Wanne Eikel, Essen, Dollbergen, Hamburg, Aachen, Duisburg, Rheydt, Cologne and Coblenz.

In the Ruhr Valley oil storage centers at Gelsenkirchen, Homburg and Wanne Eikel were subjected to a series of attacks by strong forces of aircraft. High explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on the Homburg oil tanks. The raids lasted for nearly three hours and the many fires started in the target area culminated in one great conflagration which, after burning strongly for about twenty minutes, died away, leaving a column of black smoke towering nearly 2,000 feet into the air.

Two separate fuel installations were attacked at Gelsenkirchen, a great industrial center to the northeast of Essen. Both targets were repeatedly hit. Oil tanks were set alight and an enormous green flash lit up by the center of the largest refinery.

Successive relays of aircraft set more tanks alight and demolished buildings, railway lines and the junction. Strong opposition was encountered from the ground defenses, but though two of the aircraft engaged in this operation were hit, both were able to complete their task and to return safely to their base. At Wanne Eikel, near Bochum, the fires started were still seen to be burning two hours later.

Large oil storage plants at Dollbergen, east of Hanover, and at Hamburg were also attacked in the early hours of this morning. Incendiary bombs dropped by the first raiders to reach Dollbergen started fires on such a scale that the flames were visible from thirty-five miles away.

Refinery buildings in the center of the plant were repeatedly hit, storage tanks were set ablaze and at the height of the raid the whole target area was described by one o fthe bomber crews as "a mass o. flames."

A great blaze visible from many miles away was also started at Hamburg, where one of the largest of the oil storage plants in northwest Germany was hit. At this target a particularly violent explosion occurred a full minute after a salvo of bombs had been seen to burst.

Other formations of night raiders attacked marshaling yards and busy railway junctions from Hamm in the north to Aachen in the west and along the Rhine from Duisburg to Coblenz. A salvo of high-explosive bombs which fell in the middle of a crowded marshaling yard at Hamm started a fire which could be seen by the raiders' crew for thirty minutes after leaving the town.

Goods yards at Aachen, Rheydt and Cologne were repeatedly hit. At Coblenz and Essen, main line tracks as wel as marshaling yards were hit, the damage inflicted on the metals being plainly visible in bright moonlight.

At Duisburg in the Ruhr, many hits were registered on the center of the main marshaling yard, and a series of blue fires broke out as if an electrified system had been hit. Three airdromes in Germany where night flying is in progress were also bombed in the course of the night's offensive. At one near Barmen, large fires were started among the airdrome buildings.

In a suprise attack on Amsterdam airport at Schiphol, hangars and buildings on the northeast side of the landing ground were hit and an enemy aircraft caught by the low-flying British raider as it was about to land was attacked by machine-gun fire from both front and rear turrets and sent diving headlong into the ground. From these extensive operations two of our aircraft are missing.

JUN 19 1940

German

BERLIN, June 18 (AP).—The text of the German high command's communique today follows:

The military collapse of France is swiftly progressing under the pressure of our relentless pursuit. The Orne River has been crossed at several points between Caen and Le Mans. The Loire upstream from Orleans as far as Nevers and southeast from there has been reached.

As previously reported in a special announcement, fast troops

have occupied the French armament center of Le Cruzot and have captured Belfort fortress. The fortress of Dijon fell without a fight.

The Metz fortress surrendered to audaciously advancing mobile German detachments. From there still defended sectors of the Maginot line on both sides of Thionville are now being attacked from the rear. The break-through of the Maginot line south of Saarbruecken has widened as far as the Rhine-Marne Canal.

The attack against Vosges is advancing on the upper Rhine. Colmar was taken. Yesterday alone far over 100,000 prisoners were taken. The booty comprises the complete equipment of numerous French divisions and of several fortresses.

The air force continued its pursuit fight against the enemy retreating between the Atlantic Coast and the upper Loire. An air raid on the railroad station at Rennes, jammed with transport, munition and oil-tank trains, was especially successful. With tremendous explosions the trains were destroyed, and there was panic among the troops. We succeeded in obtaining the greatest effect of a raid yet at the Loire estuary.

Enormous shipping tonnage was severely damaged or destroyed. Among the ships hit were a number which were loaded: two transports of 30,000 tons each, two transports of 25,000 tons each, one transport of 20,000 tons, four transports of over 10,000 tons each and numerous smaller ships and merchantmen. Nine ships were sunk and others partly exploded, completely burned out or partly capsized.

In the course of the night of June 17-18 English airplanes resumed their attacks against nonmilitary targets in northern and western Germany. The opponent's total air losses yesterday amounted to five planes. One of our own planes is missing.

By determined personal bravery, Comdr. Malguth, of a sharpshooter regiment, and Lieut. Dann, of an observation detachment, prevented the blowing up of important bridges by the enemy at the last moment. The success of one submarine against a British auxiliary cruiser in Moray Firth, reported June 17, was obtained through especially courageous and audacious operation of the U-boat commanded by Lieut. Capt. Kuppich.

Italian

ROME, June 18 (AP).—The text of the Italian communique issued here today follows:

During the night of June 16 to 17, efficacious bombardments were carried out on the naval base of Bizerta, military objectives of Malta and airports of Corsica.

Our submarines sank two enemy oil tankers, one of them of heavy tonnage.

In North Africa, operations continued on the Cyrenaican border.

In East Africa numerous air operations were carried out with success in which air bases and military objectives of the upper Sudan were bombarded. All our planes returned. Three enemy planes were destroyed on the ground. A chaser was shot down in flames.

Several raids were carried out by enemy aviation without appreciable damage. One plane was shot down in flames.

The enemy continued during the night of June 16-17 his air raids on Italy without hitting any military objectives. At Milan several houses and a convent were hit. Two persons were killed and several wounded among the civilian population. In the province of Liguria, Italian anti-aircraft defenses and shot down four enemy planes.

JUN 19 1940

Text of Churchill's Speech in Commons on French Defeat and British Preparedness

LONDON, June 18 (AP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's report on the war delivered today to the House of Commons follows:

I spoke the other day of the colossal military disaster which occurred when the French high command failed to withdraw the northern armies from Belgium at a moment when they knew that the French front was decisively broken at Sedan and on the Meuse. This delay entailed the loss of fifteen or sixteen French divisions and threw out of action the whole of the British Expeditionary Force.

Our Army were indeed rescued by the British Navy from Dunkirk, but only with the loss of all their cannon, vehicles and modern equipment. This loss inevitably took some weeks to repair and in the first two of these weeks the battle in France had been lost.

When we consider the heroic resistance made by the French Army against heavy odds in this battle, and the enormous loss inflicted upon the enemy and the evident exhaustion of the enemy, it might well be thought that these twenty-five divisions of the best troops—best trained and equipped—might have turned the scales. However, Gen. Weygand had to fight without them.

Only three British divisions or their equivalent were able to stand in the line with their French comrades. They have suffered severely, but they have fought well. We sent every man we could to France, as fast as we could re-equip and transport their formations.

I am not reciting these facts for the purpose of recrimination. That I judge to be utterly futile and even harmful. We cannot afford it.

I recite them in order to explain why it was we did not have, as we should have had, between twelve and fourteen British divisions fighting in the line in this battle instead of only three. Now I put this all aside.

I put it on the shelf from which the historians may select their documents in order to tell their story. We have to think of the future and not of the past. This also applies in a small way to our own affairs at home.

'Inquest' Would Be 'Foolish'

There are many who wish to hold an inquest upon the conduct of the government and of Parliament during the years which led up to this catastrophe. They wish to indict those who were responsible for the guidance of our affairs. This also would be a foolish and pernicious process. There are too many in it. Let each man search his conscience and search his speeches as I frequently search mine. Of this I am quite sure, that if we open a quarrel between the past and the present we shall find that we have lost the future.

Therefore, I cannot accept the drawing of any distinctions between members of the present government, which was former in a moment of crisis in order to unite members of all parties and all sections of opinion. It has received the almost unanimous support of both Houses of Parliament and its members are going to stand together and, subject to the authority of the House of Commons, we are going to govern the country and fight the war.

It is absolutely necessary at a time like this that every Minister who tries each day to do his duty shall be respected and their subordinates must know that their chiefs are not threatened men who are here today and gone tomorrow.

Their directions must be punctually and effectively given. Without this concentrated power we cannot do what lies before us. I do not think it would be advantageous for the House to prolong this debates this afternoon under the conditions of a public sitting.

We are to have a secret session on Thursday that would be a better opportunity for many earnest expressions of opinion which may be desired for the House to discuss our vital matters without having everything read the next morning by our dangerous foe.

The military events which have happened in France during the last fortnight have not come to me with any sense of surprise; indeed, I indicated a fortnight ago as clearly as I could to the House, that the worst possibilities were open and I made it perfectly clear that whatever happened in France it would make no difference to the resolve of Britain and the British Empire to fight on, if necessary for years, and if necessary alone.

During the last few days we have successfully brought off the great majority of troops which were on the lines of communication in France. A very large number, scores of thousands, and seven-eighths of all the troops we have sent to Franch since the beginning of the war. About 350,010 out of 400,000 men are safely back in this country. Others are still fighting with the French and fighting with considerable success.

Reports Stores Also Saved

We have also brought back a great mass of stores, rifles and munitions of all kinds which have accumulated in Franch during the last nine months. We have, therefore, in this island today a very large and powerful military force. This includes all our best-trained and finest troops, including scores of thousands of those who have already measured their quality against the Germans and found themselves at no disadvantage.

We have under arms at the present time in this island over 1,250,000 men. Behind these we have the local defense volunteers, numbering 500,000, only a portion of whom, however, are armed with rifles or other firearms.

We have incorporated into our defense force a mass of weapons and we expect very large additions to these weapons in the near future. In preparation we intend to call up, drill and traoin further large numbers at once.

Those who are not called up or who are employed upon the vast business of munitions production in all its branches serve their country best by remaining at their ordinary work until they are required.

We also have the Dominion armies here. The Canadians had actually landed in France, but have now been safely withdrawn, much disappointed, and are here with all their artillery and equipment. These very high-class forces from the Dominions will now take part in the defense of their mother country.

Lest the account which I have given of these large forces should raise the question why they did not take part in the great battle in France I must make it clear that, apart from the divisions training at home, only twelve divisions were equipped to fight on a scale which justified their being sent abroad. This was fully up to the number that the French had been led to expect would be available in France at the ninth month of the war. The rest of our forces at home will steadily increase.

Thus, the invasion of Great Britain at this time would require the transport across the seas of hostile armies on a very large scale, and after they had been so transported they would have to be continually maintained with all the immense mass of munitions and supplies which are required for continuous battle, as continuous battle it would be. Now here is where we come to the Navy.

'We Have a Navy'

After all, we have a navy. Some people seem to forget it. We must remind them. For more than thirty years I have been concerned in discussions about the possibility of an overseas invasion and I took the responsibility on behalf of the Admiralty at the beginning of the last war of allowing all the regular troops to be sent out of the country although our territorials had only just been called up and were quite untried.

Therefore, these islands for several months were denuded of fighting forces, but the Admiralty had confidence in the defense by the Navy, although at that time the Germans had a magnificent battle fleet in the proportion of ten to sixteen, and even though they were capable of fighting a general engagement any day, whereas now they have only a couple of heavy ships worth speaking of.

We are also told that the Italian Navy is coming to gain sea superiority in these waters. If that is seriously intended, I can only say we shall be delighted to offer Mussolini free, safeguarded passage through the Strait of Gibraltar in order that he may play the part which he aspires to do.

There is general curiosity in the British fleet to find out whether the Italians are up to the level they were in the last war or whether they have fallen off.

Therefore, it seems to me that as far as sea-borne invasion on a great scale is concerned, we are far more capable of meeting it than we were at many periods in the last war and during the early months of this war before our troops were trained and while the British Expeditionary Force was abroad.

The navy was never intended to prevent the raids of bodies of five or ten thousand men flung across and thrown suddenly ashore at several points on the coast some dark night or foggy morning. The efficacy of sea power, especially under modern conditions, depends upon the invading force being of a large size and, if it is of a large size, the navy has something they can find and, as it were, bite on.

Now we must remember that even five divisions, even lightly equipped, would require 200 to 250 ships and with modern air reconnaissance and photography, it would not be easy to collect such an armada and marshal it across the seas with any powerful naval force to escort it with any possibility that it would not be intercepted long before it reached the coast and the men all drowned in the sea, or, at the worst, blown to pieces with their equipment when they were trying to land.

We have also a great system of minefields, recently reinforced, through which we alone know the channel. If the enemy tries to sweep a channel through with minefields it will be the task of the navy to destroy these minesweepers and any other force employed to protect them. There ought to be no difficulty about this owing to our superiority at sea.

Novel Possibilities Studied

These are the well-tested and well-proved arguments on which we have relied for many years, but the question is whether there are any new methods by which they can be circumvented. Odd as it may seem, some attention has been given to this by the Admiralty, whose prime duty and responsibility it is to destroy any large sea-borne expedition before it reaches or at the moment when it reaches these shores. It would not be useful to go into details and it might even suggest ideas to other people that they have not got and who would not be likely to give us any of their ideas in exchange.

All I would say is that untiring vigilance and mindsearching must be devoted to the subject because the enemy is crafty, cunning and full of novel treacheries and strategies.

The House may be assured that the utmost ingenuity is being displayed by competent officers, well trained in planning and thoroughly up to date, to measure and to counterwork the novel possibilities which many suggest are absurd, but seem not utterly rash.

Some people will ask why was it that the British Navy was not able to prevent the movement of a large army from Germany into Norway across the Skagerrak, but conditions in the Channel and in the North Sea are in no way like those which prevail in the Skagerrak. In the Skagerrak, because of the distance, we could give no air support to our surface ships and consequently, lying as we did close to the enemy's main air power in Norwegian waters, we were compelled to use only our submarines.

We could not enforce a decisive blockade or interruption of the enemy's surface vessels. Our vessels took a heavy toll but could not prevent the invasion, but in the Channel and in the North Sea, on the other hand, our forces, aided by submarines, will operate with close and effective air assistance.

This brings me naturally to the great question of invasion from the air and the impending struggle between the British and German air forces.

It seems quite clear that no invasion on a scale beyond the capacity of our ground forces to crush speedily is likely to take place from the air until our air force has been definitely overpowered. In the mean time, there may be raids by parachute troops and attempted descents by airborne soldiers. We ought to be able to give those gentry a warm reception, both in the air and if they reach the ground in any condition to continue their dispute. The great question is, can we break Hitler's air weapon?

Now, of course, it is a very great pity that we have not got an air force at least equal to that of the most powerful enemy within reach of our shores, but we have a very powerful air force, which has proved itself far superior in quality, both in men and in many types of machines, to what we have met so far in the numerous fierce air battles which have been fought.

Superior in Quality

In France, where we were at a considerable disadvantage and lost many machines on the ground in the airdromes, we were ac-

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customed to inflict upon the enemy a loss of 2 or 2½ to 1. In the fighting over Dunkirk, which was a sort of "no-man's-land," we undoubtedly gained a local mastery of the air and inflicted on the German air force losses on the scale of 3 or 4 to 1.

Any one looking at the photographs of the re-embarkation, showing the masses of troops assembled on the beaches, affording an ideal target for hours at a time, must realize that this embarkation would not have been possible unless the enemy had resigned all hope of recovery of air superiority at that point.

In these islands the advantage to the defenders will be very great. We ought to improve upon that rate of 3 or 4 to 1, which was realized at Dunkirk.

In addition, there are, of course, a great many injured machines and men who get down safely after an air fight. But all those who fall in an attack upon this island would land on friendly soil and live to fight another day, whereas all the injured enemy machines and their complements will be total losses, so far as the Germans are concerned.

During the great battle in France we gave very great and continuous aid to the French, both by fighters and bombers, but in spite of all pressure, we never allowed the entire metropolitan strength of our air force in fighters to be consumed. This decision was painful, but it was also right.

The battle was, however, lost by the unfortunate strategic opening and by the extraordinary unforeseen power of the armored columns and by the very great preponderance of the German Army in numbers.

Our fighter air force might easily have been exhausted as a mere incident in that struggle and we should have found ourselves at the present time in a very unhappy plight. I am happy to inform the House that our fighter air strength is stronger at the present time relatively to the German, which has suffered terrible losses, than it has ever been.

Consequently, we believe ourselves to possess the capacity to continue the war in the air under better conditions than we have ever experienced before. I look forward confidently to the exploits of our fighter pilots, who will have the glory of saving their native land and our island home from the most deadly of all attacks.

Sees Imminent Bomb Attack

There remains the danger of the bombing attacks, which will certainly be made very soon upon us by the bomber forces of the enemy. It is quite true that these forces are superior in number to ours, but we have a very large bombing force also which we shall use to strike at the military targets in Germany without intermission.

I do not at all underrate the severity of the ordeal which lies before us, but I believe that our countrymen will show themselves capable of standing up to it and carrying on in spite of it, at least as well as any other people in the world.

It will depend upon themselves, and every man and woman will have the chance of showing the finest qualities of their race and of rendering the highest service to their cause. For all of us, whatever our sphere or station, it will be a help to remember the famous lines:

"Ye nothing common did or mean
Upon the memorable scene."

I have thought it right on this occasion to give the House and the country some indication of the solid, practical grounds upon which we are basing our invincible resolve to continue the war, and I can assure them that our professional advisers of the three services unitedly advise that we should do it and that there are good and reasonable hopes of final victory.

We have fully informed all the self-governing dominions, and we have received from all Prime Ministers messages couched in the most moving terms, in which they indorse our decision and declare themselves ready to share our fortunes and persevere to the end.

We may now ask ourselves in what way has our position worsened since the beginning of the war. It is worsened by the fact that the Germans have conquered a large part of the coast of the Allies in western Europe and many small countries have been overrun by them. This aggravates the possibility of air attack and adds to our naval preoccupation, but it in no way diminishes but, on the contrary, definitely increased the power of our long-distance blockade.

Should military resistance come to an end in France—which is not yet—though it will in any case be greatly diminished—the Germans can concentrate their forces, both military and industrially, upon us, but for the reason given to the House this will not be easy to apply.

If invasion becomes more imminent, we have been relieved from the task of maintaining a large army in France and we have a far larger and more efficient force here to meet it.

Cites United States Assurance

If Hitler can bring under despotic control the industries of the countries he has conquered, this will add greatly to his already vast armament output. On the other hand, this will not happen immediately, and we are now assured of immense, continued and increasing support in munitions of all kinds from the United States and especially of airplanes and pilots from across the ocean. They will come from regions beyond the reach of enemy bombers.

I do not see how any of these factors can operate to our detriment, on balance, before the winter comes, and the winter will impose a strain upon the Nazi regime, with half Europe writhing and starving under its heel, which, for all their ruthlessness, will run them very hard.

We must not forget that from the moment we declared war on the third of September it was always possible for Germany to turn all their air force on this country. There would also be other devices of invasion, and France could do little or nothing to prevent her. We have therefore lived under this danger during all these months.

In the mean while, however, we have enormously improved our methods of defense, and we have learned, what we had no right to assume at the beginning, of the individual superiority of our aircraft and pilots.

Therefore, in casting up this dread balance sheet and contemplating our dangers with a disillusioned eye, I see great reasons for intense exertion and vigilance but none whatever for panic or despair. During the first four months of the last war the Allies experienced nothing but disaster and disappointment, and yet at the end their morale was higher than that of the Germans, who had moved from one aggressive triumph to another.

During that war we repeatedly asked ourselves the question: "How are we going to win?" And no one was ever able to answer it with much precision until at the end, quite suddenly and unexpectedly, our terrible foe collapsed before us and we were so glutted with victory that in our folly we cast it away.

We do not yet know what will happen in France or whether the French resistance will be prolonged both in France and in the French Empire overseas. The French government will be throwing away great opportunities and casting away their future if they do not continue the war in accordance with their treaty obligations, from which we have not felt able to release them.

The House will have read the historic declaration in which, at the desire of many Frenchmen and of our own hearts, we have proclaimed our willingness to conclude, at the darkest hour in French history, a union of common citizenship in their struggle. However matters may go in France or with the French government, or another French government, we in this island and in the British Empire will never lose our sense of comradeship with the French people.

If we are now called upon to endure what they have suffered, we shall emulate their courage and, if final victory rewards our toils, they shall share the gain—aye, freedom shall be restored to all. We abate nothing of our just demands. Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch and Belgians, who have joined their causes with our own, all shall be restored.

What Gen. Weygand called the battle of France is over. The battle of Britain is about to begin. On this battle depends the survival of Christian civilization.

Upon it depends our own British life and the long continuity of our institutions and our empire. The whole fury and might of the enemy must very soon be turned upon us. Hitler knows he will have to break us in this island or lose the war.

If we can stand up to him, all Europe may be freed and the life of the world may move forward into broad, sunlit uplands; but if we fail, the whole world, including the United States and all that we have known and cared for, will sink into the abyss of a new dark age, made more sinister and perhaps more prolonged by the lights of a perverted science.

Let us, therefore, brace ourselves to our duty and so bear ourselves that if the British Commonwealth and Empire last for a thousand years men will still say, "This was their finest hour."

Nazi-Fascist Crews Face French Naval Handicaps

Experts Say They'd Need Month to Learn Ship Operations

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—Naval experts expressed the opinion today that it would take German and Italian crews at least a month to master the operation of French warships if they were surrendered to the Axis powers.

They pointed out that differences in the design of French warcraft, as compared with German and Italian ships, and the use of the French language in all their markings would present considerable difficulty to the new operators. However, in view of the efficiency already demonstrated by the German war machine, naval circles would not be surprised to learn that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler had trained seamen especially for this task.

The exact number of sailors Germany and Italy might have available to replace French crews is subject to change, of course, by any losses suffered between now and the time the French fleet might be surrendered.

Information available here is that in March this year Germany had a naval reserve of 20,000 men and Italy a reserve of 35,000 men. In addition, Italy has a number of merchant seamen who could help operate warships, but would lack experience in firing guns and torpedoes.

President Roosevelt's order yesterday "freezing" French funds in the United States.

The exemption was similar to others previously made for various Belgian and Dutch banks doing business outside of Europe.

Another general license was granted today to Banco Holandes Unido, with offices in Buenos Aires, Caracas and Maracaibo, Venezuela, and to Banco Hollandez Unido with offices in Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Washington, June 18—A system under which all young Americans, upon reaching the age of 18, should become subject to some form of universal Government service is being devised by the Administration. -BALTI. SUN-

In a few more weeks—it may not be many—the President will send a special message to Congress urging that a universal service law be enacted, one which can be invoked instantly if war must come.

Mr. Roosevelt more than a week ago indorsed in principle the conscription proposal.

Roosevelt Explains Proposal

Today he enlarged upon the proposition for the purpose chiefly of reminding the country that universal service does not mean that all persons subject to call will be ordered to report the day after the bill is passed, or that, in any case, more than half of those eligible will become combatant soldiers.

The remainder will be needed for service behind the line—some of them far behind it—for ground work at air stations, for mechanical training in factories, for duty on the lines of supply and to work elsewhere in supporting and servicing armies in the field.

Mr. Roosevelt said it seemed to him desirable that all this be said on account of widespread misapprehensions about the meaning of universal service, and because of alarms that have been created that war is inevitable.

U. S. Bank Is Allowed To Use French Funds

N. Y. Institution Gets First General Exemption To Order To Freeze Credits

Washington, June 18 (AP)—The French American Banking Corporation, New York, received from the Treasury today the first general exemption to

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BLAST IS REPORTED ON CANADIAN LINER

Vessel Said To Have Sunk After Explosion In New Zealand Waters

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Passengers And Crew Safe, Officials Of Line Are Informed

[By the Associated Press]

Vancouver, B. C., June 18—Passengers and crew of the Canadian-Australasian steamship Niagara, which sank after an explosion off the coast of New Zealand today, are safe, officials of the line said they were informed tonight.

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, June 18—An explosion wrecked the Canadian-Australasian liner Niagara in New Zealand waters and her passengers and crew almost immediately were ordered to abandon ship, radio advices said today.

After more than six hours of silence, Globe Wireless officials here said they were "almost positive she has gone down." However, refusal of Australian and New Zealand shore stations to reply to radio queries because of war censorship left the fate of the crew and passengers in doubt.

Carries Crew Of 200

The liner, manned by a crew of about 200, has accommodations for about 450 passengers, but lately has been carrying only around 100 passengers on her voyages between the Antipodes and Vancouver, B. C.

The vessel's position was given as six miles off Maritori (or Motutiri) Island.

Exactly how many were aboard, like all other details concerning the ship, were unknown here.

Radio messages received by Globe Wireless gave no indication of whether the explosion was caused by a bomb, a torpedo, a mine or mechanical accident.

U. S. Vessel On Way

The American freighter West Harshaw reported she was hurrying toward the scene from a position apparently several hundred miles away.

With the coming of daylight, however, the West Harshaw's radio faded out.

The Niagara, 524 feet long and of 7,582 net tons, was built in Glasgow in 1913. She was reported to have left Auckland yesterday.

KEEP OFF AMERICA, WAR VICTORS TOLD

Congress Warns U. S. Will Fight To Uphold Monroe Doctrine

JUN 19 1940

House Passes Bill Barring Land Transfers In This Hemisphere

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 18—Congress served virtual notice on the world today that the United States would fight to uphold the Monroe Doctrine.

By a vote of 382 to 8, the House passed a resolution, already approved by the Senate, declaring that this country would not "acquiesce" in the transfer of territory in the Western Hemisphere from one non-American nation to another.

Although no countries were mentioned, Germany was in the minds of Congressmen. They said that the resolution left no doubt of its meaning—that the United States would use force, if necessary, to defend the famous doctrine which, as interpreted here, would bar such changes as the transfer of French or British possessions in this hemisphere to other powers.

Must Go Back To Senate

The resolution, before going to President Roosevelt for his signature, must return to the Senate for action on minor amendments.

Just before passage, the House refused, 104 to 66 on a standing vote, to add to the bill an amendment stating:

"That in the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part nor does it comport with our policy so to do."

Representative Tinkham (Rep., Mass.), who offered the amendment, said the words were taken verbatim from President Monroe's famous declaration of 1823.

The House again refused to accept Tinkham's proposals when Representative Schafer (Rep., Wis.) sought to send the bill back to the Foreign Affairs Committee with instructions to insert the Tinkham language. The vote, denying Schafer's proposal, was 173 to 37.

To Probe Remarks

In another development bearing on this country's relations with Germany, the State Department moved today to look into remarks by Baron Edgar von Spiegel, German Consul General at New Orleans, which Gov. Sam. H. Jones of Louisiana held were unfriendly to the United States.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, asked Jones for further information as a telegram arrived from the Governor requesting an investigation. The Governor's original communication gave no details.

Von Spiegel was quoted in a newspaper interview last week as saying that Germany would not forget that this country was aiding her enemies. Later he said his remarks were confidential and had been misrepresented.

Cruiser To Uruguay

Meanwhile the navy announced that the cruiser Quincy had been ordered to Montevideo, Uruguay, where the Uruguayan Government has taken steps to suppress Nazi organization and has arrested eleven Germans alleged to have plotted to overthrow the Government.

The Quincy has been at nearby Rio de Janeiro on what the navy described as a "good-will visit" and the cruiser Wichita also was dispatched there recently on a similar mission. The announcement of the Quincy's assignment said merely:

"Montevideo, Uruguay, has been scheduled as the next port of call in the friendly visit of the U. S. S. Quincy to South American waters."

JUN 19 1940

Von Spiegel Takes Off On Plane For Capital

New Orleans, June 18 (AP)—Baron Edgar von Spiegel, German Consul General for the Southern States here, left by airplane at 3.55 P. M. today for Washington, it was said at the New Orleans airport.

Gov. Sam Jones has requested Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to investigate the Baron's activities in New Orleans, charging the Consul General had made unfriendly references to the United States in a newspaper interview.

The Baron denied the assertion and said he was misquoted.

Reason for the Baron's trip to the Capital could not be learned from consulate attaches.

PREMIER SAYS DOMINION ALSO WILL FIGHT ON

Mackenzie King Announces Troops Have Been Landed In Iceland

Praises French Before House And Says They "Will March Again"

JUN 19 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, June 18—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King declared tonight that "there is an emergent position of very grave character" and "not a moment should be lost" in passing the Government's compulsory service bill conscripting man power and resources for war duty in Canada.

"At this very moment we do not know what disposition has been made of the French navy," said the Prime Minister. "Suppose the French fleet passes into German hands tomorrow, what stands between this country and the enemy but the British fleet?"

France Under Heel

"Today France lies under the iron heel of Germany. Between ourselves and the enemy stands no single country. There is only the North Sea, the English Channel and the Atlantic."

Britain's decision to fight on against Germany, whatever the consequences of French defeat, is Canada's decision also, he told the House of Commons.

Under a new mobilization bill to be introduced at once in Parliament, overseas service will continue on a voluntary basis, but every able-bodied man under 45 will have the opportunity and "the obligation" of militia service.

Canadians In Iceland

Canadian overseas forces already have arrived in Iceland to defend that Danish Crown territory, the Prime Minister disclosed.

Recruiting of more men in addition to 40,000 already being mobilized has been authorized, the Defense Ministry reported, and the non-permanent active militia will be brought to top strength.

"Mobilization of our resources, however, will not be confined to requiring the services of men and women," said the Prime Minister.

"The Government will have power under the bill equally to call property and wealth, material resources and industry to the defense of Canada."

Cabinet Enlarged

The Cabinet will be enlarged with creation of a new Department of National War Services.

Praising France, and predicting that she "will arise with a new strength and a new glory," Mackenzie King declared:

"The plain facts are that the defeat of France has brought the war much nearer home to Canada. The British Isles are threatened with invasion not as a remote possibility but as an impending actuality.

"It is now wholly apparent that additional measures both for the purpose of assistance to Britain and for the defense of Canada are an essential."

Mackenzie King said further Canadian units would be sent shortly to Iceland. The island kingdom would be valuable to the Germans either in the encirclement of Britain, as a base for attacks on transatlantic shipping or as a stepping-stone to North America.

CANADA PLANS FULL STRENGTH MOBILIZATION

Home Service Only Would Be Compulsory Under Bill at Ottawa.

TROOPS LAND IN ICELAND

Expeditionary Force Debarks to Defend Northern Route to America.

JUN 19 1940

OTTAWA, June 18 (A. P.).—A bill to authorize the mobilization of all human and material resources in Canada for the prosecution of the war will be introduced in Parliament immediately, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced today.

Compulsory service would apply only to service in Canada, however, with recruiting for overseas duty remaining on a voluntary basis.

The decision to "fight on" announced today in London by Prime Minister Churchill is "not only Britain's decision, but Canada's," Mr. King declared in the Canadian House of Commons.

Vital Steps Taken.

These vital steps are being taken by Canada, the Prime Minister said:

Mobilization of all human and material resources.

National registration of all manpower.

Establishment of a new governmental department for war.

Enlargement of the Dominion Cabinet along lines to be announced later.

Dispatch of troops to Iceland, where they have landed.

Mr. King praised France and French valor and said that the "legions of freedom will yet march again to the strains of the Marseillaise." Whatever the decision of the dictators, it would appear that effective French resistance was at an end, he said.

The suggestion that Britain and France "become the Canada of Europe" must strike the imagination of the people in this country, he asserted. "Whatever might be the fate of France," Mr. King said, "Britain will fight on. That is not only the decision of Britain, but the decision of Canada, as well."

No Criticism of France.

There would be no criticism of the move taken by France, Mr. King said. The Prime Minister said that the endurance and fortitude of French troops had added stories to the French name.

France again would rise from that blood-stained soil, her suffering was Canada's suffering and Canada's dead were buried in French soil, now part of Canada, he added. "In a very real sense, she is ours and we are hers!"

The new situation called for fresh examination as to what would be required of Canada, Mr. King continued, adding that the war had been brought much nearer Canada. Co-operation with the United Kingdom in its defense and in home defense had been intensified in recent weeks, he said.

Canada assisted in the naval defense of Newfoundland and Canadian troops also are on duty in Newfoundland, Mr. King said. This was in addition to troops in the West Indies.

Iceland Occupied.

At the same time Mr. King announced that the first contingent of a Canadian expeditionary force has landed in Iceland.

Iceland, linked with German-occupied Denmark by common allegiance to the Danish crown, has been occupied by a British expedition since May 10, the day Adolf Hitler launched his drive into the Lowlands.

At the time of the occupation London announced that British forces would be withdrawn at the end of the war.

Presumably the Canadians will replace British troops for service elsewhere.

ROME, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE WAR HAS BEEN REDUCED TO A STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN ON ONE SIDE AND "A LARGE PART OF THE REST OF THE WORLD" ON THE OTHER, AN AUTHORITATIVE FASCIST SPOKESMAN DECLARED TODAY.

JUN 19 1940

FASCISTS CONTEMPLATED A "SECOND MUNICH," WHICH, THEY SAID, MUST WIPE BRITISH INFLUENCE FROM CONTINENTAL EUROPE FOR ALL TIME.

WITH FRANCE IN COLLAPSE, AND BRITAIN FIGHTING WITH MATERIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, VIRGINIO GAYDA, PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S SOME-TIME EDITORIAL SPOKESMAN, SAID THE WAR HAD SETTLED INTO A "PURELY ANGLO-SAXON STRUGGLE AGAINST A LARGE PART OF THE REST OF THE WORLD."

"ENGLAND REMAINS ALONE TO FIGHT WITH HER IMPERIAL FORCES AND WITH

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THE AID OF WAR MATERIAL AND FINANCE PROMISED BY THE UNITED STATES," GAYDA WROTE.

"IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN HOW LONG AND IN WHAT EFFECTIVE FORM THIS WAR CAN LAST."

STERNLY, FASCISTS WARNED THAT FRENCH REJECTION OF THE TERMS FIXED FOR HER AT MUNICH WOULD BRING A SWIFT "FINAL ASSAULT" BY COMBINED GERMAN AND ITALIAN FORCES RINGING THE FRENCH FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ROME-FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN XXX MEDITERRANEAN.

THESE VIEWS WERE EXPRESSED PRIVATELY AND WITHOUT AMPLIFICATION BY INFORMED FASCIST QUARTERS WHILE ITALIANS AWAITED OFFICIAL WORD ON THE KIND OF PEACE THE FUEHRER AND IL DUCE HAD IN MIND FOR THE FRENCH.

JUN 19 1940

(THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED FROM MUNICH THAT HITLER AND MUSSOLINI HAD AGREED UPON "THE ATTITUDE OF BOTH GOVERNMENTS TOWARD THE FRENCH DEMAND FOR AN ARMISTICE," BUT GAVE NO INKLING OF THE TERMS.)

THE OFFICIAL STEFANI NEWS AGENCY ASSERTED FRANCE WOULD RECEIVE "MUCH MORE GENEROUS" TREATMENT THAN SHE COULD HAVE EXPECTED HAD SHE ACCEPTED THE ELEVENTH-HOUR BRITISH OFFER OF A BRITISH-FRENCH UNION.

"THE GIGANTIC HATRED TOWARD ENGLAND IN FRANCE MAY BE THE BASIS ON WHICH THE WINNERS AND LOSERS WILL BUILD THEIR NEIGHBORLINESS IN A EUROPE FREED FOREVER FROM BRITISH DOMINATION," STEFANI DECLARED.

THE FASCIST PRESS PLAYED UP REPORTS THAT THE FRENCH FELT THEY HAD BEEN VIRTUALLY DESERTED BY THE BRITISH, GIVING FORCE TO EXPECTATIONS THAT THESE REPORTS MIGHT BE USED AS A LEVER BY THE GERMANS TO SEPARATE THE WESTERN POWER, THEN ATTEMPT TO POUND THE BRITISH INTO SUBMISSION.

THE ITALIAN AIR FORCE LAUNCHED NEW RAIDS ON BRITISH AND FRENCH POSITIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICA, WHILE FASCIST LAND FORCES CONTINUED TO HOLD OFF ON ANY IMPORTANT ATTACKS ON FRENCH TERRITORY.

DR. KARL CLODIUS, GERMAN EXPERT ON SOUTHEASTERN EUROPEAN ECONOMICS, ARRIVED FOR TALKS BELIEVED IN SOME QUARTERS TO HERALD A DIVISION OF BALKAN MARKETS AND SUPPLIES BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY.

MJ528PED

JUN 19 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE FRENCH RADIO TONIGHT SAID THAT "ACCORDING TO CERTAIN INFORMATION WHICH HAS BEEN RECEIVED IN FRANCE" ADOLF HITLER AND BENITO MUSSOLINI MAY GO TO MADRID TO MEET GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO AND CONTINUE THE FRENCH PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY CBS, ADDED THAT THIS REPORT WAS NOT CONFIRMED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

FH1216AED

JUN 19 1940

LA LINEA, SPAIN, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE BRITISH CONSUL IN LA LINEA, ADJACENT TO GIBRALTAR, TONIGHT ORDERED ALL BRITISH HERE TO REPORT AT THE CONSULATE WITHIN 48 HOURS.

JUN 19 1940

FH124AED

GUATEMALA CITY, JUNE 18-(AP)-PRESIDENT JORGE UBICO BY DECREE TODAY FORBADE BELLIGERENT SUBMARINES FROM GUATEMALAN PORTS AND TERRITORIAL WATERS EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF A DAMAGED CRAFT SEEKING REFUGE.

JUN 19 1940

BY W.T.YARBROUGH

A SOUTHERN PORT IN ENGLAND, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE FORTUNES OF WAR SHIFTED AGAINST THE ALLIES SO SUDDENLY LAST SATURDAY--THE DAY PARIS FELL--THAT A SHIPLOAD OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS OFF TO FRENCH BATTLEFIELDS HAD TO TURN BACK IN MID-CHANNEL.

I SAW THEM LEAVE FOR FRANCE IN MIDAFTERNOON, SINGING AND CHEERING AS A BAND AND THREE BAGPIGES LED THEM ON, AND MANY FROM THE UNITED STATES WERE SCATTERED AMONG THEM.

BUT BY NIGHTFALL THEY WERE BACK, DISCONSOLATE, PUZZLED, CURSING THE FORTUNE THAT HAD PULLED THEM FROM A LONG-AWAITED CHANCE AT THE GERMANS.

JUN 19 1940

THEY KNEW PARIS WAS GONE, BUT STILL THEY WERE EAGER TO FIGHT.

TWO DAYS LATER CAME THE LAST ANSWER--FRANCE HAD ASKED FOR AN ARMISTICE.

SOME CANADIANS ALREADY HAD LANDED IN FRANCE AND ADVANCED TO WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE GERMANS, BUT THEY WERE ORDERED OUT. THEY HAD A FEW PARTING SHOTS AT THE ENEMY, FIRING RIFLES AT BOMBERS THAT RAIDED THEIR SHIPS.

THIS START AND STOP ORDER SEEMED MORE BITTER FOR THE CANADIANS, FOR ALMOST THE SAME THING HAD HAPPENED ONCE BEFORE. THEY WERE ALL PACKED AND READY TO SAIL TO NORWAY WHEN AN ORDER SENT THEM BACK TO CAMP.

THIS PORT WAS LIKE A CORNER OF CANADA WHEN THE TROOPS MARCHED DOWN THE STREET TO THEIR SHIP. WOMEN AND CHILDREN WAVED THEIR FLAGS; A LAUGHING GIRL RAN ALONG KISSING AS MANY AS SHE COULD--AND MISSED ONLY HALF DOZEN IN A LINE A HALF BLOCK LONG.

BUT WHILE THEY LEFT IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF ENTHUSIASM, THEIR RETURN WAS GLOOMY AND NOT KNOWN TO THE TOWN AT LARGE. ON EMBARKATION THEY SANG "OH, WHY ARE WE WAITING?" TO THE TUNE OF ADESTE FIDELIS. BACK AGAIN, THEY GRUMBLED THE SAME WORDS WITHOUT A TUNE.

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SOUTHERN PORT IN ENGLAND--FIRST ADD YARBOROUGH'S CANADIANS X X X

TUNE.

ON THE DEPARTURE FOR FRANCE, LADY ASTOR, THE AMERICAN-BORN PEERESS, WAS PROMINENT AMONG THE WELL-WISHERS, LECTURING THE MEN AND CHEERING THEM ON. BUT A BROWN-EYED GIRL NAMED HAZEL, THE DARLING OF THE DOCKS, GOT A MUCH BIGGER HAND.

SHE PASSED SPRIGS OF LAVENDER TO THE MEN, AND THEY TOSSED HER THEIR BADGES AND CIGARET CASES AND MANY AN INVITATION TO COME ON TO FRANCE.

THE BAND PLAYED "O CANADA," "THE MARSEILLAISE," "GOD SAVE THE KING," AND EVERYBODY STOOD SILENT AS THE SHIP GLIDED INTO THE HARBOR OUTWARD BOUND, THE RICH TONES OF "LOCH LOMOND" FLOATING BACK FROM THE HUSKY KHAKI CHORUS.

HAZEL'S MOTHER CRIED: "GIVE 'EM HELL!"

THEN HAZEL CUPPED HER HANDS AND PUT IT OUT ACROSS THE WATER AGAIN: "GIVE 'EM HELL!"

JUN 19 1940

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NEWS C O R R E C T I O N

A SOUTHERN PORT IN ENGLAND--CANADIANS BY YARBROUGH, FIRST GRAF READ X X X SUDDENLY LAST FRIDAY--THE DAY ETC. (NOT SATURDAY).

(THE AP)

1940

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THE GERMAN DRIVE IN THE WEST APPARENTLY IS AIMED AT SLICING OFF THE PENINSULAS OF NORMANDY AND BRITANNY, CLOSEST REMAINING APPROACHES TO ENGLAND.

A GERMAN PUSH SOUTHWARD FROM RENNES, IF SUCCESSFUL, WOULD ISOLATE SUCH PORTS AS BREST, L'ORIENT AND POSSIBLY ST. NAZAIRE AND NANTES.

BREST WAS A PORT OF DEBARKATION FOR AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE WORLD WAR. AN OLD FOURTEENTH CENTURY SAYING, AT THE TIME THE ENGLISH HELD THE TOWN, RAN:

JUN 19 1940

"HE IS NOT DUKE OF BRITANNY WHO IS NOT LORD OF BREST."

NANTES IS FAMOUS FOR THE EDICT OF NANTES, BY WHICH FRENCH PROTESTANTS GAINED A LARGE MEASURE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY FROM HENRY IV IN 1598. THE EDICT WAS REVOKED IN 1685.

ST. NAZAIRE, ON THE MOUTH OF THE LOIRE, IS AN IMPORTANT SHIP-BUILDING CENTER, WITH A MARITIME HISTORY DATING BACK TO THE DAYS OF ANCIENT GAUL.

MJ741PED

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO TONIGHT BROADCAST WHAT THE ANNOUNCER CALLED AN "UNCONFIRMED RUMOR" THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAS ASKED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO MEDIATE WITH GERMAN AND ITALY TO OBTAIN "HONORABLE PEACE TERMS" FOR FRANCE.

JUN 19 1940

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LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE SPANISH STATE RADIO, QUOTING A DISPATCH FROM PALMA, MALLORCA, IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, SAID TONIGHT THAT SQUADRONS OF PLANES, PRESUMABLY FRENCH, HAD BEEN SEEN FLYING SOUTH TOWARD AFRICA. APPARENTLY THEY WERE ESCAPING FROM FRANCE, THE ANNOUNCER SAID.

JUN 19 1940

MJ638PED

LONDON, JUNE 19-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-PARLIAMENTARY CIRCLES SAID EARLY TODAY THERE WAS INCREASING DEMAND AMONG MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT THAT DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, WORLD WAR PRIME MINISTER, BE INCLUDED IN THE WAR CABINET AS A MOVE TO STRENGTHEN THE GOVERNMENT.

MJ927PED

JUN 19 1940

LONDON-FIRST ADD LLOYD GEORGE XXX GOVERNMENT.

THE WHITE-MANED LITTLE WELSHMAN DECLINED TO ENTER THE CHURCH CABINET WHEN IT WAS BEING FORMED A MONTH AGO. HE IS BEING PRESSED AGAIN, POLITICAL CIRCLES SAID, TO PLACE HIS EXPERIENCE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

IN THE EVENT LLOYD GEORGE ENTERED THE GOVERNMENT IT WAS BELIEVED HE WOULD BE GIVEN A LIGHT JOB WHICH WOULD NOT BE TOO MUCH OF A DRAIN ON THE 77-YEAR-OLD LEADER WHO GUIDED BRITAIN THROUGH THE DECISIVE YEARS OF THE WORLD WAR.

BUT THE FACT THAT HE WOULD BE AT HAND TO GIVE CHURCHILL THE BENEFIT OF HIS VAST EXPERIENCE AND JUDGMENT WAS CONSIDERED AS A STRENGTHENING PROP FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

JUN 19 1941

CABINET WHEN IT WAS BEING FORMED A MONTH AGO. HE IS BEING PRESSED AGAIN, POLITICAL CIRCLES SAID, TO PLACE HIS EXPERIENCE AT THE

BULLETIN

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, TODAY APPEALED TO ALL WHO COULD TO MAKE INTEREST FREE WAR LOANS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

WDJ

JUN 19 1940

30.24-3073

30.24-3073

(ADVANCE FOR PUBLICATION AT 6 P.M. ~~EST~~ JUNE 18)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 18--(AP)----BRITAIN HAS CONTRACTED WITH THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF DETROIT FOR 6,000 ROLLS-ROYCE MERLIN AIRPLANE ENGINES, AIRCAFT PRODUCTION MINISTER LORD BEAVERBROOK ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN 19 1940

PRODUCTION IS TO START WITHIN A MONTH AND DELIVERIES WILL START EARLY NEXT YEAR, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR PUBLICATION AT 6 P.M. EST JUNE 18)

APL 1904 RUK 2:19P

ADD BORDEAUX...JUNE18

JUN 19 1940

The military situation, as described more particularly by a French war office spokesman tonight gave the Germans full possession of all the area north of the Loire River except part of Britanny.

Four French armies continued their dogged retreating fight.

Even the army of the Alps was forced to take undisclosed measures, even though the Italians had not attacked, because the rapid German advance toward Switzerland exposed the Alpine army's flank.

The spikesman said the French first army had withdrawn along the lower Seine on the latitude of Avranches. The Germans in this region continued pushing throught Normandie toward the southwest.

The French second army along the Loire was described as holding a lone roughly defined by Tours, Orleans, and La Charite, with the Germans attempting to cross the river between La Charite and Sancerre. Orleans, Tours and Rennes either have been given up or are on the point of being given up, but the tired French still are able "to inflict heavy losses on the enemy," the spokesman said.

Farther east, where the Nazis have made a complete breakthrough in the sector south of Tardenois, the motorized invading army sped south of Autun and was swinging slightly with increased pressure in the vicinity of Dijon.

The third army which originally was in the Maginot Line, had withdrawn in "good order," and was making movements which the war office declined to disclose for the present.

The fourth army, that of the Alps, remained intact while taking "necessary measures" to protect its left flank.

JUN 19 1940

By Louis P. Lochner

With the German Army in France, June 17-(Delayed, by courier to Aachen and telephone to Berlin)-AP-Signs of severe fighting greeted foreign newspaper correspondents today when they visited the famous Compiegne forest where the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918 was signed.

Compiegne itself, a city of 17,000 inhabitants on the Oise River north of Paris, was bady shelled, and even the complex of mementoes known as "the monument of the armistice" showed sighns of the furious fight which raged here for days. The German army managed to catch French forces in one of its "bags" and annihilated such units as did not prefer to surrender. Alongside the roadside were hundreds of hastily shoveled graves of French soldiers. But it was evident that many corpses still lay inside the forest. The stench of decaying bodies poisoned the air.

Nazi soldiers pointed with relish that the Swastika flag now was waving over the monument depicting the German eagle struck down by the French sword.

--- JUN 19 1940

Alexandria, Egypt, June 18-ap-Fifty trains, carrying 50,000 evacuees, have left the city for the provinces in the past few days. Another 50,000 will be moved before the week-end.

Panama, June 18-ap-Several hundred students this afternoon carrying French, British, United States and Panama flags and singing the Marseillaise.

One banner said, "down with the heroes of Caporetto"--Caporetto was a big Italian defeat in the world war. ****

BULLETIN MATTER

LONDON, FIRST ADD LOANS X X X GOVERNMENT.

THE LOANS WOULD BE REPAID THREE MONTHS AFTER CONCLUSION OF A PEACE TREATY, SIR KINGSLEY SAID.

WD1048AED JUN 19 1940

LONDON, JUNE 18--(AP)--WAR RISK INSURANCE FOR SHIPMENTS BETWEEN BRITISH WEST AND SOUTH COAST PORTS AND THE EAST AND FAR EAST WERE DOUBLED TO 10 POUNDS STERLING PER 100 POUNDS BY THE LONDON UNDERWRITERS INSTITUTE TONIGHT.

WAR RISK SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM THE AMERICAS WERE INCREASED 50 PER CENT TO 5 POUNDS STERLING. JUN 19 1940

APL 2D 0218 GOO 1126P

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)- VERNON BARTLETT, THE NEW CHRONICLE'S COMMENTATOR, SAID TONIGHT THAT WHILE HITLER AND MUSSOLINI MET IN MUNICH [redacted] "DOUBT WAS GROWING IN LONDON AS TO WHETHER THE FRENCH SURRENDER WOULD BE ANYTHING LIKE AS COMPLETE AS DICTATORS WOULD LIKE TO TO BE." JUN 19 1940

"IN MANY FRENCH COLONIES, " HE SAID, "THERE ARE ARMIES OF A CONSIDERABLE SIZE, RULED BY MEN WHO HAVE A TRADITIONAL CONTEMPT FOR THE POLITICIANS AND KNOW THAT THE TERRITORIAL SACRIFICES ASKED OF FRANCE WOULD ALMOST CERTAINLY INCLUDE THESE OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS."

JUN 19 1940

BARTLETT POINTED OUT THAT THE SUPREME COMMAND OF THE ALLIED BRITISH-FRENCH FLEET IS BRITISH, IN COMMENTING ON BRITAIN'S REFUSAL TO RELEASE FRANCE FROM TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

"SHOULD THE WORST COME TO WORST," HE WENT ON, "AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT GIVE THE ORDER TO HAND OVER THE FLEET, FRENCH NAVAL OFFICERS WILL HAVE TO CHOOSE BETWEEN TWO LOYALTIES, THE ONE TOWARDS THEIR BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE OTHER TOWARDS A GOVERNMENT CARRYING OUT A POLICY OF SURRENDER WITH NO PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY." APL-CAG-930PED-

JUN 19 1940

LONDON, JUNE 18 (AP).--. SUSPENSION OF MAIL, PARCEL POST AND MONEY ORDER SERVICES TO FRANCE, SWITZERLAND AND "CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES" WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

BORDEAUX, FRANCE, JUNE 18-(AP)-CHARLES POMARET, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAD DECLARED ALL CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF MORE THAN 20,000 "OPEN CITIES" TO SAVE THEM FROM BOMBARDMENT AS PARIS WAS SPARED.

UX612PED

JUN 19 1940

NICE, FRANCE, JUNE 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FRENCH HERE REPORT A GREAT AIR BATTLE WAS FOUGHT OFF THE FRENCH COAST WITH AT LEAST 10 GERMAN AND ITALIAN PLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

TWO FRENCHWOMEN WERE SAID TO HAVE CAPTURED THE CREW OF ONE PLANE WHEN THE FLIERS WERE FORCED TO TAKE TO THEIR PARACHUTES.

MJ826PED

BERLIN, JUNE 18-(AP VIA RADIO)-SIX 70-TON TANKS "OF PRIMITIVE CONSTRUCTION" AND APPARENTLY INTENDED FOR DESTRUCTIVE PURPOSES OVER A VERY SHORT PERIOD WERE REPORTED CAPTURED BY NAZI TROOPS AT NEVERS, FRANCE, THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCER SAID THE MAMMOTH VEHICLES WERE AMONG 100 TANKS SEIZED BY THE ADVANCING TROOPS.

JUN 19 1940

THE GERMAN RADIO ALSO REPORTED THAT 20,000 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN BY THE NAZIS MONDAY WHEN FRENCH TROOPS, SURROUNDED IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE, MADE A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO BREAK THROUGH THE GERMAN ADVANCE NEAR VESOUL TOWARD THE LANGRES PLATEAU.

EX227PED

BERLIN, JUNE 18-(AP)-A NUMBER OF FRENCH OFFICERS RETURNING FROM LEAVE ARRIVED AT BESANCON, FRANCE, AT THE SAME TIME THAT A GERMAN ARMORED CAR UNIT OCCUPIED THE RAILWAY STATION THERE, ACCORDING TO REPORTS RECEIVED HERE TODAY.

STEPPING FROM THE MARSEILLE EXPRESS, THE OFFICERS SAW UNFAMILIAR UNIFORMS.

JUN 19 1940

"MUST BE BRITISH," ONE OFFICER REMARKED.

"A SLIGHT ERROR," SAID A GERMAN SERGEANT AS HE ESCORTED THE FRENCHMEN TO THE SPOT WHERE PRISONERS WERE DEPOSITING THEIR FIREARMS.

WD821AED

BERN, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE SWISS GOVERNMENT MET TODAY TO DECIDE WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH FRENCH REFUGEES AND SOLDIERS.

GERMAN MOTORIZED UNITS HAVE PIERCED THE JURA VALLEYS OF FRANCE AND REFUGEES BEGAN CROSSING THE FRONTIER SUNDAY.

APART FROM SEVERAL TRAIN LOADS OF FRENCH WOUNDED, IT IS BELIEVED THAT ONLY ABOUT 400 FRENCH SOLDIERS HAVE ABANDONED THE FIGHT AND ENTERED SWITZERLAND SO FAR. ABOUT 7,000 NONCOMBATANTS CAME IN, BUT MANY OF THEM RETURNED TO FRANCE.

IN ORDER TO HANDLE REFUGEES AND SOLDIERS EFFICIENTLY, FRESH UNITS OF SWISS TROOPS HAVE BEEN MOVED TO THE FRONTIER.

JUN 19 1940

W1055AED

BUCHAREST, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE RUMANIAN CABINET TODAY REAFFIRMED THE NATION'S DESIRE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

JUN 19 1940

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THAT THE DEFEAT OF FRANCE UNDOUBTEDLY HAD MADE RUMANIA'S POSITION MORE PRECARIOUS, BUT THAT NO IMPORTANT CHANGE OF POLICY WAS EXPECTED NOW.

30.24 - 3075

30.24-3075

BUCHAREST, FIRST ADD RUMANIAN CABINET XXX EXPECTED NOW.

EFFECTS OF THE ALLIED REVERSES, HOWEVER, ALREADY HAVE BEEN SEEN IN THE REPLACEMENT OF GRIGORE GAFENCU AS FOREIGN MINISTER BY ION GIGURTU ON JUNE 1.

JUN 19 1940

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT PREMIER GHEORGHE TATARESCU MIGHT BE FORCED TO GIVE WAY TO LEADERS NOT SO CLOSE TO THE ALLIES, BUT THERE NOW IS EVIDENCE THAT NO CHANGES ARE PLANNED FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

WD911AED

OTTAWA, JUNE 18-(AP)-CANADA HAS AUTHORIZED RECRUITING OF 40,000 MORE MEN IN ADDITION TO 30,000 NOW BEING MOBILIZED, THE DEFENSE MINISTRY SAID TODAY.

THE NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA WILL BE MOBILIZED TO FULL STRENGTH.

JUN 19 1940

JS434PED

(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED SOMETIME THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, JUNE 18)

(ADVANCE)-HALIFAX, N.S., JUNE 18-(AP)-ARRIVING SECRETLY ON A BRITISH WARSHIP, THE EARL OF ATHLONE, CANADA'S NEW VICEROY AND 66-YEAR-OLD YOUNGER BROTHER OF THE DOWAGER QUEEN MARY, LANDED ON CANADIAN SOIL HERE TODAY AND IMMEDIATELY HASTENED TO OTTAWA TO TAKE THE OATH OF GOVERNOR GENERAL.

JUN 19 1940

HIS POST, THE EQUIVALENT IN CANADA TO KING GEORGE VI'S ROLE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, CARRIES A $50,000-A-YEAR SALARY, PLUS $100,000 FOR EXPENSES, ENTERTAINMENT AND TRAVEL.

ACCOMPANIED BY HIS LADY, PRINCESS ALICE, THE TALL, SOLDIERLY EARL CAME ASHORE TO A WELCOME SUBDUED BY THE WAR

(ADVANCE) HALIFAX, N.S.,-FIRST ADD EARL OF ATHLONE ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED SOMETIME THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, JUNE 18 XXX BY THE WAR

AND SHORN OF THE POMP AND PAGEANTRY OF GLITTERING UNIFORMS AND 19-GUN SALUTES THAT MARKS THE RECEPTION OF A NEW VICEROY IN PEACETIME.

WAR-TIME RESTRICTIONS EVEN PREVENTED THE WARSHIP BEARING THE VICE REGAL PARTY FROM SENDING A WIRELESS MESSAGE TO TELL THE EXACT HOUR OF ARRIVAL.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED SOME TIME THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, JUNE 18).

EXR3PED

JUN 19 1940

Undated French--German through the Centuries

JUN 19 1940

If Germany should demand rom France all the territory held at one time or another through the centuries by Germany, as was suggested in Berlin references today to the treaty of Westphalia, the French will lose Alasace-Lorraine and such cities as Toul, Verdun, Metz, Nancy, Strasgourg, Mulhouse and Thionville.

The rich Alsace-Lorraine area has been for 400 years a center of French and German contention.

The treaty of Westphalia, incidentally, legalized French control after a century in which their rights were dubious except for the authority of power.

In 1552, Henry II of France, on a religious pretext, took military possession of Toul, Verdun and Metz, then 3 bishoprics within the Duchy of Lorraine and the influence of the German Empier.

Not until 1648, with the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia, did Francw obtain at the end of the thirty years war recongition of its sovereignty over the cities of Metz, Toul, Verdun and Breisach.

The war of 1870 in which Germany conquered Freance resulted in ceding to Germany a portion of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville, and all of Alsace except Belfort.

After the World War, France regained this territry and incorporated it into the Departments of Bas-Rhin, Haut Rin and Moselle.

Since the beginning of its history France visualized its natural Eastern boundary as the Rhine from source to mouth, then along the Alps to the

Medterranean. Repeatedly Germany has challenged this and sought to push the French back to the west away from Baden, Rhineland and the Palatinate.

Alsace-Lorraine is an area of 5,605 square miles with a population of nearly 2,000,000. It is important in agriculture, mining and industry. Its oil and iron deposits are rich. ***

Undated French Colonies and Possessions

French colonies and protectorates, some of which may become possessions of Germany and Italy as the result of deliberations started today by Hitler and Mussolini at Munich, are mainly centered in Africa and Asia, although there are some in the Western Hemisphere.

Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Syria, Lebanon, French West Africa, French Equitorial Africa, Madascar, French Indo-China, Guadeloupe, Martinique and FrenchIndia are the chief holdings.

It holds Martinique and Guadeloupe in the Lesser Antilles, French Guiana in South America and St. Pierre and Miquelon near the coast of Newfoundland.

France also has new Caledonia and Oceania in the Pacific.

The French colonies have an area of 4,617,579 square miles, 65,000,000 people, and much wealth. ***

JUN 19 1940

UNDATED PEACE TERMS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO FRANCE, WITH THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, ITALY, JAPAN AND OTHER NATIONS, WAS PUTTING THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO THE TERMS IMPOSED ON DEFEATED GERMANY.

THESE WERE EMBODIED IN THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES, SIGNED JUNE 28, 1919.

WITH FRANCE CONFRONTED BY THE PROSPECT OF A DICTATED PEACE THE TERMS THEN IMPOSED--WHICH GERMANS SAY HAVE NOT BEEN FORGOTTEN--ASSUME NEW SIGNIFICANCE. CHIEF OF THEM WERE:

1--ALSACE-LORRAINE WAS RESTORED TO FRANCE FROM GERMANY. FRANCE WAS GIVEN TEMPORARY OWNERSHIP OF THE SAAR COAL FIELDS OF EASTERN GERMANY AS COMPENSATION FOR DESTRUCTION OF HER OWN COLLIERIES. FOR 15 YEARS THE SAAR BASIN WAS TO BE ADMINISTERED UNDER THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, THEN BY PLEBISCITE WAS TO DETERMINE ITS OWN FUTURE. (IT REJOINED GERMANY).

2--TO THE NEW NORTHEAST EUROPEAN STATE OF POLAND, GERMANY HAD TO CEDE TERRITORY ALONG THE VISTULA RIVER. DANZIG WAS MADE A FREE CITY UNDER THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. THUS EAST PRUSSIA WAS SEVERED FROM GERMANY. GERMANY WAS TO RECOGNIZE THE INDEPENDENCE OF AUSTRIA. (GERMANY TOOK AUSTRIA THROUGH POLITICAL COUP IN 1938 AND EASTERN POLAND AND DANZIG BY WAR IN 1939.)

3--OUTSIDE OF EUROPE, GERMANY SURRENDERED ALL HER COLONIES. THEY WERE DIVIDED AMONG THE POWERS. SHE RECOGNIZED THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE OF MOROCCO AND THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE OF EGYPT. TO JAPAN SHE CEDED HER RIGHTS BY LEASE FROM CHINA IN THE PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG. (HITLER HAS SAID GERMANY MUST HAVE HER COLONIES BACK).

4--THE RHINELAND WAS COMPLETELY DEMILITARIZED. THE SIZE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY WERE FIXED--LOW. SHE LOST MOST OF HER WAR FLEET. COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE WAS PROHIBITED. (GERMANY DENOUNCED THESE CLAUSES REARMED AND REMILITARIZED THE RHINELAND.)

5--GERMANY WAS REQUIRED TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE TO THE ALLIED AND OTHER POWERS BY THE WAR, AND TO PAY HUGE REPARATIONS IN FIXED PAYMENTS. (SHE STARTED THE PAYMENTS, THEN CEASED THEM.)

6--STRINGENT ECONOMIC CLAUSES AND FINANCIAL PROVISIONS WERE IMPOSED, INTENDED TO HANDICAP ANY GERMAN EFFORT TO WIN WORLD TRADE IN SERIOUS COMPETITION WITH THE ALLIED POWERS.

HF1027AED

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

JUN 19 1940

BERLIN WAS RADIATING THE SPIRIT OF HARD TERMS FOR FRANCE TODAY. THAT NEWS FITS A VIVID IMPRESSION WHICH I HAVE BEEN CARRYING ABOUT

30.24 - 3077

30.24-3077

FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS--AN . RESSION WHICH CAME FROM THE LOOK ON THE DRAWN, GREY FACES OF THE GERMAN ENVOYS AS THEY SIGNED THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES.

THERE WAS A GRIM EXPRESSION OF DEFIANCE WHICH ADVERTISED LOUDER THAN WORDS THAT SOME DAY THEY WOULD STRIKE BACK. THAT PICTURE HAS BEEN CONSTANTLY IN MY MIND SINCE FRANCE SIGNALLED THAT SHE WANTED PEACE.

JUN 19 1940

IT PERHAPS FITS THIS GENERAL THEME THAT HITLER SHOULD HAVE CHOSEN MUNICH, HIS FAVORITE CITY, FOR HIS CONFERENCE WITH MUSSOLINI TO WRITE THE FATE OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

MORE WD943AED

FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY X X X FRENCH EMPIRE. THE WORLD WON'T SOON FORGET THAT MUNICH WAS THE INCUBATOR WHICH FOSTERED THE HITLERIAN AMBITION TO EXPAND GERMANY'S LEBENSRAUM (LIVING-SPACE).

THE ONLY THING WHICH APPEARS DEFINITE ABOUT THE TERMS AT THIS JUNCTURE IS THAT THE BASIS OF AN ARMISTICE WILL BE THE COMPLETE ELIMINATION OF FRANCE AS A FIGHTING FACTOR. THAT MUCH MUST BE EXPECTED, OF COURSE, FOR FURTHER FRENCH RESISTANCE WOULD STAND IN THE WAY OF HITLER'S AMBITION TO MAKE A DIRECT ASSAULT ON BRITAIN.

JUN 19 1940

THE DISPOSAL OF THE BIG FRENCH FLEET REMAINS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE--MORE SO EVEN THAN SOME TERRITORIAL DESIRES--BECAUSE ITS DISPOSITION WILL PLAY A VITAL PART IN THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR.

AS I POINTED OUT YESTERDAY, IF GERMANY AND ITALY GET THE FRENCH NAVY THEY WILL BE CLOSE TO PARITY WITH THE BRITISH FLEET UPON WHICH ENGLAND IS BANKING LARGELY FOR VICTORY. IF ENGLAND IS ABLE TO GET AND RETAIN THE FRENCH SHIPS, SHE WILL HAVE STRENGTHENED HER POSITION IMMEASURABLY.

BERLIN HAS THE IDEA THAT BRITAIN ALREADY HAS TAKEN OVER THE FRENCH FLEET, AND THAT MIGHT EASILY BE SO. WHETHER GERMANY WOULD MAKE A REASONABLE PEACE WITH FRANCE WITHOUT SURRENDER OF THE NAVY, HOWEVER, IS PROBLEMATICAL. IN ANY EVENT, IT WOULD BE MUCH MORE PROFITABLE FOR ENGLAND IF THE SHIPS WERE SCUTTLED RATHER THAN PLACED IN GERMAN HANDS.

FRANCE HAS DECLARED THAT SHE WON'T ACCEPT DISHONORABLE PEACE TERMS. ALL INDICATIONS ARE, HOWEVER, THAT SHE MUST BE PREPARED FOR TERRIBLY HARD CONDITIONS. IT WILL BE PASSING STRANGE IF HITLER DOESN'T DISMEMBER THE EMPIRE.

FRANCE CERTAINLY IS FACED WITH HEART-BREAK, AND IN THIS HOUR OF TRIAL ONE INSTINCTIVELY THINKS OF HER PREMIER WHO HAS TAKEN THE WHEEL IN THIS CRISIS--MARSHAL HENRI PETAIN.

NOT IN A BLUE MOON WOULD YOU BE ABLE TO COUNT THE THOUSANDS OF EUROPE'S LIVING HEROES, MANY OF THEM NEWLY MADE UPON THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF THIS WAR, BUT OF THIS HOST THE BRAVEST OF THEM ALL TO MY MIND IS THAT GRAND OLD SOLDIER.

JUN 19 1940

THERE COULD BE NO COURAGE GREATER THAN THAT DISPLAYED BY THIS 84-YEAR-OLD MILITARY GENIUS IN ALLOWING HIMSELF TO BE DRAFTED TO SERVE AS THE PREMIER WHO MUST PRESENT THE CAPITULATION OF HIS BELOVED FRANCE TO HITLER.

IT WOULD BE COMPARATIVELY EASY TO DECLARE:-"WE SHALL FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN." BUT THE WORD "SURRENDER" COMES HARDLY TO THE LIPS OF THE DEFENDER OF VERDUN WHO SENT ECHOING DOWN THROUGH THE GENERATIONS THE HISTORIC BATTLE-CRY "THEY SHALL NOT PASS."

IN HIS BROADCAST TO HIS PEOPLE, ANNOUNCING THAT FRANCE MUST SUE FOR PEACE, THE MARSHAL SAID IN HIS SIMPLE BUT DIGNIFIED LANGUAGE:

"I HAVE GIVEN MYSELF TO FRANCE TO BETTER HER SITUATION AT THIS GRAVE HOUR."

THUS THE HERO OF VERDUN TOOK UPON HIS AGED SHOULDERS THE BURDEN OF SURRENDER.

SALUTE TO A BRAVE SOLDIER!

VD924KD

FRANCE REPORTED REJECTING HARSH TERMS; GOVERNMENT MAY LEAVE; BRITAIN BOMBED; U. S. WARNS DICTATORS ON COLONIES HERE

BORDEAUX NOMINATES BODY TO RECEIVE TERMS OF PEACE

JUN 20 1940

Madrid Reports Berenger, Former Ambassador to U. S., Heads Group --- Rome Asserts Axis Armies Have Been Ordered to Make 'Final Assault' in Case of Rejection.

BORDEAUX, June 19 (A. P.).—France met Germany's first request in her efforts for a "soldier's peace" today by naming a group of men who will receive from the Reich's Government its expected severe terms for an end of the fighting. Their names were not disclosed.

JUN 20 1940

While the Cabinet designated the plenipotentiaries Germany demanded as a prelude to peace negotiations, the scattered French armies continued resistance at some points. In the main, the German advance continued to engulf French territory.

[At the same time the Rome radio said it had been learned that Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini had ordered their armies to positions along a "united, strategic line" from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean for a "final attack" on France should she reject their peace conditions.]

The Spanish Ambassador, Jose Felix LeQuerica, presented Adolf Hitler's reply to the French plea to Foreign Minister Bauduoin at 8 A. M. (3 A. M., New York time). The waiting Ministers were telephoned and the Cabinet met within an hour.

30.24 - 3079

30.24-3079

The newspaper Figaro predicted that the French and German peace negotiators would meet in Madrid at the residence of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

[Madrid reported, however, that Henry Berenger, former Ambassador to the United States and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Senate, has been named head of the commission. Madrid also heard a report that France had accepted terms involving unconditional capitulation, the occupation of France until the war is over and surrender of the French fleet, but in view of the fact that France has only just selected its plenipotentiaries, the reports may have gone far beyond the actual status of negotiations.]

Text of French Communique.

The text of the communique issued after the Cabinet meeting follows:

"The Cabinet met this morning at 9 A. M. (4 A. M. New York time) under the presidency of President Lebrun.

"The Cabinet learned that a communication from the Government of the Reich had been transmitted by the Ambassador of Spain in France.

"According to the terms of this communication, the Government of the Reich is ready to make known to the French Government its conditions for the cessation of hostilities.

"As soon as the names of the French plenipotentiaries are announced, the Government of the Reich will make known the date and place where these plenipotentiaries will be received.

"The Cabinet named these plenipotentiaries."

Le Petit Parisien—which, like the other principal Paris newspapers is publishing here—said that terms of the peace conditions proposed by Germany and Italy would not be disclosed until after they had been accepted or rejected by France.

Spain Claims a Share.

MADRID, June 19 (A. P.).—It was reliably learned today that Spain's role in the peace negotiations between France and the Rome-Berlin axis is not that of a mere go-between, but rather that she is actively insisting that her interests be respected in any Mediterranean rearrangement.

Foreign correspondents are not permitted to list Spain's specific aims while the discussions are proceeding, but a glance at the map would show them.

Nationalists feel that defense and the economic integrity of Spain dictate Spanish control of the African coast fronting on the Iberian Peninsula. It is along this line, authoritative sources said, that the current conversations have been initiated. These conversations until now have been separate from Spain's efforts to facilitate peace for France.

'Pure and Simple' Surrender.

LONDON, June 19 (A. P.).—Reuters received today a dispatch from Basle, Switzerland, stating that, according to the official Italian news agency, Germany had decided to demand capitulation "pure and simple" and that France would be completely disarmed and occupied in part until the end of the war.

Reports of the German terms also contained the worst of implications for the British—that Adolf Hitler would demand the surrender of the French fleet, which the British hoped to add to their own. But whether the French surrender could be total remained to be seen.

Rome Sees No Need for Pity.

ROME, June 19 (A. P.).—Italy can see "no reason to show pity for France in the present case," the Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, who frequently speaks for Premier Mussolini, wrote today in Il Giornale d'Italia.

Answering "sentimental appeals" of American and Swiss newspapers for consideration for France, Gayda indicated that France would be required to yield some of her territory under the German-Italian peace terms.

"A new European order can restore national unities and distribute justly political power and oveh-seas colonies," he wrote. This, he said, would "assure necessary proportions between populations" on the basis of their birth rate and "free the economic means at their disposals."

More Generous Than Versailles.

German-Italian conditions for peace, he went on, "although as severe as necessary," will be "more generous and just than those forced in the system of Versailles against Germany."

He declared that the treaty of Versailles cut nearly 10,000,000 "authentic Germans" off from Germany and Austria, robbed Germany of her colonies and refused Italy any colonial territory.

Gayda took note of the declaration of Prime Minister Churchill that Great Britain would fight on with American aid promised by President Roosevelt.

Germany and Italy are ready to continue the war, Gayda went on, and now they count on carrying it out against "Anglo-Saxon forces alone."

Adolf Hitler and Mussolini established the "latest agreements" at Munich, he declared, "for a wider and more vigorous operation."

"Hereafter this European war is spreading from a little under the arctic circle to the equator," he added. "The zone reserved largely to Italy's forces alone spreads over an area of between 6,000 and 6,500 square kilometers."

Army of Occupation Predicted.

The placing of an Italo-German army of occupation on French soil was foreseen in political circles here.

This prediction was advanced as Rome prepared to welcome Mussolini in triumph on his return from the history-making conference with his Axis partner at Munich.

Although there was no official information concerning the details of the peace terms upon which they have agreed, informed commentators believed it certain that they would insist on full guaranties against any part of France being involved in future military operations against either Italy or Germany.

There was no hint, meanwhile, of any slackening of Italian military activity, and Fascist spokesmen warned that rejection of the terms fixed at Munich would bring a swift "final assault" by the combined German and Italian armies to smash France to the ground.

Stefani, the official Italian news agency, said that the terms would be "more generous" than the treatment France could have expected had she accepted the eleventh hour offer of political union with Great Britain.

Says Gold Will Be Demanded.

The newspaper Il Popolo di Roma said that Germany and Italy would demand the unconditional surrender of France.

Its Munich correspondent wrote that a precise plan had been drawn up for the division of French territory between German and Italian armies to prevent the French from aiding Britain any further.

The German and Italian plans for an armistice, he said, will likewise require France to hand over all her gold, raw materials and factories for use in the fight against Britain.

Preliminary conditions for an armistice are intended to prevent the army from going into action after a truce has been reached, he added.

He listed these economic terms for France: To deliver or make available her gold and credit; and to make available gold holdings and credits of other enemy States which are in French hands.

The newspaper interpreted this to include gold and credits belonging to Poland, Norway, Holland and Belgium.

Delivery of all raw materials from oil to copper, molybdenum and manganese.

Guaranties for immediate resumption of activity, with the sending of normal working crews to all industrial centers which had been vacated by France.

Guaranties that all economic, industrial, financial and commercial organizations will be included in an anti-English bloc so long as the war lasts.

Discussion Is Barred.

"The conditions cannot be discussed, but will be imposed on France in the same manner that it imposed conditions on Germany at Versailles," Il Popolo declared.

A Government source repudiated Il Popolo's version.

In reliable Fascist quarters it was said that hostilities would not cease until France had accepted German and Italian claims.

It was recalled that Gen. Maxine Weygand insisted at the end of the world war the surrender of the German fleet and all its armaments should be a part of the Allied terms for an armistice, indicating that this now might be a German demand on France.

Authoritative spokesmen said the new Soviet Russian Ambassador, Nicolai Gorelchin, would present his credentals soon to King Victorio Emmanuel soon somewhere outside Rome.

Nazis Say It's Up to Petain.

BERLIN, June 19 (A. P.).—On the bowed shoulders of France's Premier Petain rests the choice between peace on terms fixed by the triumphant Berlin-Rome axis or war until his hard-pressed nation is completely crushed, informed German quarters said today.

Details of the terms agreed upon by Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini at a momentous meeting in Munich yesterday, remained a closely guarded secret, but there was little doubt in Berlin that they would prove to be harsh.

In view of the fact that Britain has declared her determination to fight on to the finish, the only possible condition which could be offered France must be designed to make her militarily impotent, informed Nazis said.

It was understood here that the terms were being relayed to France through Spain. The German authorities ridiculed foreign radio reports that Hitler and Mussolini were planning to meet with Gen. Franco of Spain on the peace deliberations.

Nazis Bar Any Risk.

From the German point of view, no risk can be taken that France may in any circumstances be of further aid to Britain.

Authorized spokesmen emphasized with great firmness that the German-Italian terms, whatever their nature, are not open to negotiation and must be accepted or rejected as they stand.

Meanwhile, they continued, the war in France is going on relentlessly and will continue until Marshal Petain cries "Enough!"

It was presumed that Hitler and Mussolini, who left Munich in separate trains last night, were heading back to their respective armies, but their immediate destinations remained a secret.

The populace of Munich, who had hailed the axis partners as conquering heroes on their arrival, cheered wildly as their special trains rolled out of the darkened station in opposite directions.

Blame England for Harshness.

Informed spokesmen said that two fundamental considerations undoubtedly guided Hitler and Mussolini in drafting their answer to France's suit for peace. The first, they said, was the obvious fact that France is on the point of complete military collapse and the second that the English Government intends to carry on the war.

It was emphasized that France could charge off in large measure to Britain's unyielding attitude the harshness which it was expected the terms would contain.

When the precise terms would be made public remained uncertain, but there were indications that Marshal Petain would be given time to ponder the fae of France before the world is let in on the secret.

Call Defeat Worse Than Kaiser's.

That Germany can impose her will upon France no one here seemed to doubt.

The military situation in that country, according to the German version, is now completely under control, with the French armies cut to ribbons and in full retreat.

This confidence in Berlin was reflected by the military experts on the staffs of leading newspapers, who have stopped writing learnedly about the subtleties of strategy involved and have dismissed the action as a chase which has ceased to be interesting.

The military observers contended that France is crushed more thoroughly than Germany was before the world war armistice in November, 1918. They pointed out that France had lost her capital, her defense system and most of her armament industry, and that her lines have been pierced all along the battle front. None of these catastrophes befell Germany even at the darkest hour of the world war, the commentators recalled.

Say Britain Is Next.

Meanwhile today the German press freely predicted that when France is disposed of the might of the Nazi armies would be directed against England.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung emphasized that "England now stands completely alone," and the authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland declared: "There is no reason to doubt that after crushing France all measures are being pursued by the Germans in order to apply all available military weapons against England—originally designated the main enemy."

Last night the French High Command announced that the Germans had pushed "deep into Normandy and Brittany," reaching the big Channel port of Cherbourg and, to the south, the town of Rennes.

The Germans gained also in the center, crossing the Loire River between Orleans and Nevers and "continued to advance" down the eastern side of the country along the Swiss border.

In Alsace and Lorraine, in northeastern France, trapped French troops were said to be "holding the enemy."

The German line now runs from Cherbourg south to Rennes, east to Orleans, southeast to Nevers and then east to the Swiss border near Pontarlier. North of this line, in German hands, lies about one-third of France, geographically speaking, and much more than that in terms of industry, commerce, tradition and prestige.

Four French armies were conducting the retreating resistance.

The first, having fallen back from the Seine, was at the western end of the German line. The second was along the Loire River in the region of Orleans. The third, originally in the Maginot Line, was said to have withdrawn in good order, although its movements were kept secret. The fourth army was in the Alps, intact while taking necessary measures to protect its left flank.

Moulins May Have Fallen.

BORDEAUX, June 19 (A. P.).—A military commentator reported tonight that the Germans had transferred their main attack to the valley of the Allier River and that Moulins, south of Nevers, probably had been taken.

The Allier River joins the Loire near Nevers. Moulins is about forty miles from Nevers.

Along the Loire River, said the commentator, the Nazis were being checked by the French, who still were holding the left bank except for "several bridgeheads" between Orleans and Nevers.

The Germans, he added, seemed "quiteinterested" in occupying the entire English Channel coast and were reported pushing toward Saint Malo from the Avranches region, encountering little opposition. St. Malo is a Channel port on the north coast of Brittany.

German advance columns, he said, were about forty miles west of Angers at 3 P. M. Angers is about 100 miles southeast of St. Malo.

French Admit Nazi Gains.

LEADERS GOING TO AFRICA TO CONTINUE WAR, REPORT; TERMS HELD TOO HARSH

Nazi Demands Described As Unacceptable, With Algiers Believed Next Seat Of Government. Germans Push Attacks And Poilus Retreat

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 20 1940

London, June 19 — The British Broadcasting Corporation said tonight that units of the French army are reaching England and are "receiving a most cordial welcome."

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 20 1940

Bordeaux, France, June 19—Reports were widely circulated tonight—without official confirmation—that Germany's major peace terms are unacceptable to the French and that President Albert Lebrun and other leaders have gone, or may soon go, to Algiers to preserve the framework of a fighting government.

Lebrun, one report said, was or would be accompanied to Africa by the presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, respectively Edouard Herriot and Jules Jeanneney.

The reports seemed to converge in the sense that France may try to fight on.

Awaiting German Answer

Officially it was stated merely that the French Government has submitted the names of its negotiators to the Germans and is awaiting an answer.

However, tonight's reports said that the Government of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain had learned the gist of the main German terms, and had found them too harsh.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—A British radio broadcast picked up tonight by NBC said three French representatives, General Huntziger, Paul Baudoin and Leon Noel had left for an undisclosed destination.]

Expected To Fall Back On Africa

If France does continue the fight, it was thought likely she would eventually fall back on her North African possessions from which her armies and those of Britain could squeeze Italian Libya.

There has been no letup in the determined Nazi drive, no halt in the slow withdrawal of weary French armies.

Latest German pushes apparently were aimed at a cleanup of France's English Channel coast and the cutting off of France's third city, Lyon.

Two strong German columns converged on Lyon—one from the Swiss frontier to the northeast, the other past Nevers, to the northwest.

JUN 20 1940

French Resistance "Very Weak"

Along the Swiss frontier, the French said, the battlefront is too confused for a clear picture of what has happened. Resistance there was described as probably "very weak."

In general, however, the French were fighting in an attempt to pull their forces together as they were driven southward against the Mediterranean, the Pyrenees border of Spain and the Atlantic.

They still had about half of their territory in which to fight, and a military commentator tonight said that although the armies were battling as isolated groups, "each nevertheless has conserved its cohesion of maneuver in retreat."

"New Battle" In Middle Loire

The French said their weary troops had delivered a "new battle" against the enemy on the middle Loire before withdrawing "on order."

Maginot Line troops which had not yet escaped from the German jaws in Lorraine were described as forming square formation which were revived in Flanders, to beat off mechanized and motorized enemy attacking them from east, north and west. These troops were attemptnig to cut their way through to join main armies to the south.

In the region west of the Vosges other French troops were fighting southward, foot by foot.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Dispatches from Switzerland said the position of the French in the upper Rhone Valley, defending Lyon, appeared to be improving each hour, as the weary command whipped battered units into order and bolstered them with fresh troops from Africa or the Maginot Line.]

Aim To Cut Off Brest

To the west, the Germans, after taking Cherbourg, were driving to cut off Brest and St. Nazaire, on the coast, and had driven to the Cher river, within about thirty-five miles of reaching a line which would sever St. Nazaire's main connections with the interior. The French Government accepted the first German-Italian condition for an armistice today and publicly repudiated a recent Cabinet member for having urged from London a continuance of resistance against Germany.

Marshal Petain appointed agents to hear the extent of the national surrender demanded by the conquerors to give peace to this scarred, unhappy country.

Rebuked For Urging Union

The rebuke was addressed bluntly to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Under Secretary for National Defense in the Reynaud War Cabinet, which resigned Sunday.

General de Gaulle was taken to task specifically by Interior Minister Charles Pomaret for having advocated in a London broadcast last night a French-British union, with the industrial help of the United States, "to crush our enmies."

Pomaret said de Gaulle had been orderd to return to France from London. His declaration "must be regarded as having no significance," it was said.

Picture Of Nazi Advances

A military commentator gave this general picture of the principal German advances:

The main attack was in the valley of the Allier River, which joins the Loire near Nevers, and directed toward the important city of Lyon and the Rhone Valley. In this campaign the French said that Moulins, about forty miles south of Nevers, probably had been taken.

Germans drove toward the channel port of St. Malo on the north coast of Brittany and south and west toward Nantes. Advance German columns moving west from the region of Angers were reported within about twenty miles of Nantes.

The French army of the Alps, it was reported, still had not been attacked by Germans or Italians.

The Cabinet, with Spanish Ambassador Jose Felix Lequerica, the Axis intermediary, reported sitting in, appointed a group of plenipotentiaries to go to whatever place is designated by Germany and there to learn the price fixed by Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, and to accept or reject it.

Names Not Disclosed

The names of these emissaries were not disclosed officially.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Dispatches from Madrid indicated, however, that Henry Berenger, former French Ambassador to the United States, would head them.]

The French communique said nothing on the questions of when and where the negotiations would be, beyond this:

". . . The Government of the Reich will make known the date and place where these plenipotentiaries will be received."

Fighting Unsuccessful

So far as news from the field was concerned, it was to the effect that the scattered and broken French armies were continuing resistance wherever possible, but unsuccessfully in the main against the Nazi engulfing movement.

The possibility that some Frenchmen, at least, might be prepared to continue resistance away from the homeland if they felt it made necessary by the axis terms was seen in a declaration over the French radio that France's maritime communications had been assured in the western Mediterranean.

This appeared to mean that Algeria was standing fast.

declared an open city, appeared to be the main targets of four raids.

Newspaper correspondents heard the German planes sweeping over the open city at low altitudes, bombing the streets and buildings jammed with refugees.

The thunder of exploding bombs came just as the townspeople, waiting for word of an armistice, had begun to hope they had found refuge and were safe.

Bordeaux has a normal population of approximately 250,000, but it is jammed now with refugees, bringing the number it shelters to perhaps five times that many.

There was no immediate indication where in the city the bombs fell.

Salisbury Man Describes Nazi Bombing Of Bordeaux

New York, June 19 (AP)—Helen Hiett, NBC correspondent at Bordeaux, gave a radio description tonight of the bombing of the provisional capital of France—an hour and fifty minutes of repeated explosions, some of them 'pretty close."

JUN 20 1940

She followed William Humphreys, of Salisbury, Md., of the Associated Press, who told of the first air raid of the war on the refugee-packed city.

From a shelter where the broadcasting personnel sought safety, Miss Hiett said she heard the unmistakeable sound of German airplane motors.

Crash Follows Crash

"First there was one crash, followed by another and then a third," she said. "They started all of a sudden. There has been a steady chatter (anti-aircraft fire) going on, with a whistle in between times. When you hear the whistle that precedes a bomb, it's pretty close—too close to make light of it."

She said there was heavy machine-gun fire, and the planes sounded low, but added:

"We couldn't tell whether the noise was from German planes machine-gunning the streets, or French fighter planes and the German bombers."

The nearest bombs apparently fell across the street from the broadcasting studio, she said. Force of the explosion shook the studio fire extinguisher from its holder and hurled it twenty-five feet.

Refugee-Crowded Bordeaux Bombed Four Times By Nazis

JUN 20 1940

Bordeaux, *Thursday*, June 20 (AP) (Via Radio)—An undetermined number of persons were killed and wounded this morning as low-flying German planes bombed Bordeaux, provisional capital of beleaguered France. Two of the bombs scored hits on refuge shelters.

Important buildings in the city, which the French Government has

SPAIN IS PREPARING TO SHARE IN PEACE

Not as 'Go-Between' but as a Full-Fledged Party With Expectation of Spoils

JUN 20 1940

FRENCH MOVE REPORTED

Petain Said to Have Agreed to Full Surrender, but Madrid Does Not Confirm Rumor

MADRID, June 19 (AP)—Spain claimed tonight a share in any division of the spoils of war from France. Responsible quarters said flatly that Spain's part in peace negotiations was "not just that of go-between" but the role of a nation that expected a voice in any territorial realignments.

Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini already have pledged that Spain would have such a voice, it was said.

The road to empire already laid out by Spain's fascist government leads first to the south. Spokesmen have said Spain's "vital interests" in the Mediterranean require that she receive control of the African coast across from the Ibernian Peninsula.

The press has said, too, that Spain should have from Britain control of Gibraltar, and should take over the little principality of Andorra in the Pyrenees, on the French-Spanish frontier.

Talk persisted tonight that the actual peace negotiations would be conducted in Spain. It was reported without confirmation that José Felix Lequerica, Spanish Ambassador to France, would represent Spain at such negotiations.

Diplomatic circles here said they had heard that France had accepted the German-Italian armistice terms, involving unconditional capitulation, the occupation of France until the war is over and surrender of the French fleet.

The diplomats told of reports that Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini had decided that final negotiations with the French would take place "on the soil of the victorious countries," not in any neutral territory.

30.24-3081

30.24-3081

AXIS PARTNERS TOLD TO AVOID THE AMERICAS

Note Bars Interference With Allies' Possessions in New World.

REAFFIRMS MONROE DOCTRINE

Washington Moves to Call Quick Pan-American Conference on European Threat.

JUN 20 1940

WASHINGTON, June 19 (A. P.).—The State Department has instructed its representatives in Berlin and Rome to notify the German and Italian governments of the opposition of the United States to the transfer of any Western Hemisphere possessions from one non-American Power to another.

Great Britain, France and the exiled Netherlands Government, the nations having possessions in this hemisphere were similarly notified.

The instructions, which went out on Monday and were disclosed today, constituted a warning to all that the United States stood pat on the Monroe Doctrine and would thus not countenance any European interference with the ownership of lands in the New World.

Meanwhile it was revealed that the United States has initiated a formal move for an early session of the Pan American Republics to consider western hemisphere problems growing out of the European war.

Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, disclosed at his press conference today that the twenty other American republics were advised on Monday that the United States believed present conditions made an immediate session advisable. Mr. Welles said replies already had been received from thirteen of the governments and that he expected to hear from all the others by tomorrow.

The date of the conference, not yet set, is expected to be an early one. Havana was chosen for the next regular meeting of the Pan-American Conference in October and the United States has advised the other governments that it is agreeable to holding the earlier meeting there also, but Mr. Welles said that other governments might suggest a different meeting place.

As for the agenda, Mr. Welles said that it was possible that an economic plan now under consideration by government officials for the Western Hemisphere would be among the subjects considered.

This Government's views, as given to European capitals, were identical with those in a joint resolution now pending in Congress.

Issue Raised by French Action.

The resolution, now in the Senate for ratification of minor House amendments, declares that the United States would not recognize any transfer and would not acquiesce in any offer to transfer any region of the Western Hemisphere from one non-American Power to another.

If such an attempt to transfer should appear likely, the resolution says, the United States would, in addition to other measures, immediately consult with the other American republics to determine what steps to take to safeguard their common interests.

France's suit for peace has raised the present question of the fate of French possessions in this hemisphere—French Guiana, Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies area and St. Pierre and Miquelon off Newfoundland.

Secretary Hull was expected to re-define American policy in an address at Harvard University commencement exercises tomorrow.

JUN 20 1940

Text of Notes.

The text of the State Department announcement follows:

"On June 17 Secretary Hull instructed the American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin and the American Ambassador at Rome to communicate in writing to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Germany and Italy the following communication from the Government of the United States:

"The Government of the United States is informed that the Government of France has requested of the German Government the terms of an armistice.

"'The Government of the United States feels it desirable, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, to inform your Excellency, that in accordance with its traditional policy relating to the Western Hemisphere, the United States would not recognize any transfer, and would not acquiesce in any attempt to transfer any geographic region of the Western Hemisphere from one non-American Power to another non-American Power.'"

The notes addressed to the French, British and Netherlands governments were not make public.

Reported From Italy.

ROME, July 15 (A. P.).—A usually reliable informant said today that the United States Government, invoking the Monroe Doctrine, had warned Italy that it would not countenance any German or Italian interference with French or British possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

The informant said he understood that an American note to the Italian Government quoted passages from President Monroe's 1823 message which proclaimed the famous doctrine, particularly that part opposing any extension of the political systems of foreign Powers to the new world.

He further asserted that a statement of the American position was delivered by Ambassador William Phillips to the Italian authorities yesterday.

This is the part of the Monroe message which was said to have been cited in the American warning:

"We owe it to candor and to amicable relations existing between the United States and those (European) Powers to declare we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their systems to any portion of this hemisphere as a danger to our peace and safety.

"With existing colonies or dependencies of any European Powers we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with governments who have declared their independence and have maintained it . . . we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destinies by any European Power in any other light than as manifestitations of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

JUN 20 1940

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 19 (A. P.).—The American Ambassador, Claude G. Bowers, has delivered a note to the Chilean Government believed to concern continental defense, informed spokesmen said today.

President Pedro Aguirre Cerda and Foreign Minister Cristobal Saenz were said to be studying the communication.

Uruguay Calls for Volunteers.

MONTEVIDEO, June 19 (A. P.).—Uruguay's Minister of National Defense, Gen. Julio Roletti, appealed today to all Uruguayans to enlist immediately for voluntary military training. He asked women to enroll for possible auxiliary service.

Gen. Roletti emphasized that the appeal was not connected with any expected change in the internal order or "aggression" from without, but only to give Uruguayans a chance to prepare themselves to serve their country if the occasion arose.

The appeal was published in the press and broadcast by radio.

After an all-night secret study of a special committee's report on charges of a Nazi plot to occupy Uruguay and turn it into a German colony, the Chamber of Deputies voted today to reassemble June 24 to map a course of action.

The report declared that the existence of German motorcycle units composed of more than 150 persons each had been uncovered.

The investigators also said the German legation at Montevideo was directing Nazi propaganda in Uruguay and harboring under diplomatic immunity the chief of the Nazi units in the country, who was identified as Julio Daldorf.

The continuation of special vigilance measures was ordered.

Twelve German leaders were detained in the Congressional Building. The Senate discussed armaments appropriations with War Minister Roletti in a secret session.

Gen. Roletti reported that the activities uncovered were not serious enough to endanger the national security. He said, however, that he had ordered all regiments of the army to be ready for action just as if an attack were expected at any moment.

JUN 20 1940

Fined for Flying Nazi Flags.

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile, June 19 (A. P.).—For flying Nazi flags in port here in celebration of German victories in Europe, the captain of the German freighter Rakotis was fined 100 gold pesos—about $26.

The maritime authorities held that the flag-flying violated Chilean neutrality regulations.

JUN 20 1940

Mexico Plans Draft.

MEXICO CITY, June 19 (A. P.).—The Mexican Government began preparation today of a compulsory military service law which President Lazaro Cardenas said would be presented soon to a special session of Congress.

Approval of the Government plan, which President Cardenas announced last night, was regarded as certain in the pro-administration Congress.

Although no date for the special session was fixed, political circles mentioned July 10—four days after the presidential elections—as a likely choice.

In addition to compulsory military service, President Cardenas urged adoption of measures to establish an army reserve and a supreme defense council.

The President, in a statement, asserted that "the present situation in Europe requires urgently that countries take adequate means to prevent unjustified aggressions."

Informed quarters regarded President Cardenas's move as a gesture to strengthen Mexican relations with the United States. The Government recently has expressed its friendship for its big northern neighbor and its sympathy for France.

JUN 20 1940

May Seize Utilities.

BUENOS AIRES, June 19 (A. P.).—Expropriation of all foreign-owned public utilities companies is proposed in a bill introduced in the Argentine Senate by Senator Matias Sanchez Sorondo, Conservative.

The measure would authorize a Government bond issue of 1,500,000,000 pesos (about $450,000,000) to indemnify foreign concerns.

At the same time it was reported by reliable sources that the Government was planning to propose the expenditure of 600,000,000 pesos (about $180,000,000) for purchase of additional material for the army and navy.

The Government already has initiated steps to increase the air force by the purchase of 400 planes and some anti-aircraft weapons.

Axis Peace Terms Matter Of Speculation In Italy

Rome, June 19 (AP)—A warning by the United States that it would not stand for annexation by Germany or Italy of British or French territory in the American hemisphere was disclosed today while Fascists discussed the Axis peace terms for France.

Italian sources predicted the terms would be pointed toward preventing the republic from giving any help to Britain.

They indicated that Germany and perhaps Italy too, would maintain an army of occupation in France after an armistice based on severe terms.

No Unanimity In Predictions

Aside from this, there was no unanimity here in predictions as to just what Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler had demanded of the beaten French, other than the long-held supposition that France would be required to give up some of its territory, both on the Continent and in its colonies. Italy already is claiming Savoy with Nice, Corsica, Tunisia and Djibouti.

The newspaper *Tribuna* said simply "There is no doubt that the conditions will be justly severe," but the authoritative *Giornale d'Italia* declared they would be more generous than those imposed upon Germany at Versailles.

Popolo's Report Discounted

Il Popolo di Roma reported economic terms for the armistice under which France would be compelled to turn over its gold, raw materials, factories and the like for use in the campaign to smash Britain, but persons in Government circles said these declarations were without authority.

The *Tribuna* said that German troops would occupy all strategic points of major importance on enemy territory.

It was still widely believed in foreign circles here that France might be required to surrender its navy to Germany for use against England.

Sees No Reason For Pity

Virginio Gayda, editor of the *Giornale d'Italia* and a frequent spokesman for Premier Mussolini, cast aside what he termed the "sentimental appeals" of American and Swiss newspapers for consideration for France.

Italy, he said, could see "no reason for pity for France in the present case."

Then, referring to the challenge of Winston Churchill that Britain would fight on with American material aid, he declared that this meant Germany and Italy would carry out the war against "Anglo-Saxon forces alone."

Monroe Doctrine Invoked

The warning of the United States that it would not tolerate annexation of French and British possessions in the American hemisphere was understood to have been delivered to Italian authorities yesterday by Ambassador William Phillips.

The American Government thus invoked the Monroe Doctrine and quoted passages from that 117-year-old document of policy.

French colonies in the Western Hemisphere are French Guiana, Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies, and St. Pierre and Miquelon off Newfoundland.

BRITISH ACTIVE IN ITALIAN WAR

R.A.F. Claims to Have Sunk Submarine at Sea.

TELLS OF RAIDS IN AFRICA

Rome Also Reports Destroying an Undersea Craft.

JUN 20 1940

CAIRO, June 19 (A. P.).—An entirely successful dive-bombing attack on an Italian submarine in the Mediterranean was reported today by the British Royal Air Force.

An R. A. F. communique said that two British fighters sighted the submarine while on patrol yesterday and signalled to ther base.

A Blenheim bomber was sent out and dived on the submarine while the fighting planes machine-gunned the conning tower. Subsequent reports from naval craft said the attack was entirely successful.

The communique added that in a British attack yesterday at Tessenei, Italian Eritrea, a hangar was hit and believed to have been destroyed. Raheita, also in Eritrea, was twice raided and bombed.

The Southern Rhodesian Air Force carried out a most successful offensive and reconnaissance over southern Ethiopia, it was said. These airmen bombed a military post.

Tells of Desert Victory.

A British communique told today how Italian transport columns were "demoralized" two days ago by a party of British armored fighting vehicles.

The locale of the action was indicated as "the western desert."

The Italian strength was estimated at four guns, 300 infantrymen and an escort of light tanks.

"Superior armament of the British tanks so completely demoralized the enemy that some of the crews even left their tanks, with disastrous results to themselves," the communique said. "Enemy casualties were believed to be twenty or thirty killed, a number wounded

and some taken prisoners. British casualties were nil."

The effect of Egyptian anti-aircraft batteries, the communique stated, accounted largely for "the wild action and lack of positive results for Italian air action."

ROME, June 19 (A. P.).—Disposal of a British armored column which attempted to penetrate Italian lines in East Africa allegedly under cover of the Italian flag was reported today by the Italian High Command.

The communique said that Italian planes sank an enemy submarine and continued attacks on Allied air bases in East Africa, resulting in the burning of three planes.

The Allies were reported to have bombed an East African farm village, killing three women and several children, and to have continued attacks on northern Italian cities but without causing casualties or serious damage.

Attack Italian Somaliland.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Africa, June 19 (A. P.).—A raid on the Italian Somaliland frontier by troops of the King George's African rifles, supported by the southern Rhodesian contingent and the Royal Air Force, was reported today in a military communique.

Although full details were not available, the communique said, an Italian post was considerably damaged. The raid was made yesterday.

"The enemy was obviously surprised and later counter-attacked our troops who, after completing their task, withdrew over the border," the communique added. "Our reported casualties are two African ranks (enlisted men).

"On withdrawing, our troops were bombed by two Italian Caproni aircraft, but so far no damage whatsoever is reported."

ROME-FRANCE-19

Egyptian Minister Quits Rome.

Mourad Sid Ahmed Pasha, the Egyptian Minister to Rome, left Italy two days ago for Switzerland after notifying the Italian authorities that his Government had severed diplomatic relations, a legation spokesman said today.

The Minister's unannounced departure was a surprise to the American embassy, which had arranged to take over Egyptian affairs. He was originally scheduled to leave today or tomorrow with the legation staff to be exchanged in Greece or Turkey for Italian diplomats en route home from Cairo.

The Egyptian legation said that the Minister had left Rome on "a leave of absence." Arrangements for the departure of his staff remained indefinite.

Gibraltar Speeds Defense.

MADRID, June 19 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Gibraltar said today feverish preparations are under way for defense of Britain's great fortified rock guarding the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea.

A total of 13,000 Gibraltar residents have been removed. Workmen were busy digging trenches, piling sandbags and constructing artillery emplacements on the water front.

France Reports Victories

LONDON, June 19 (A. P.).—France's maritime communications have been assured in the western Mediterranean, the French Ministry of National Defense declared today in a broadcast over the French radio, heard here.

During the first week of the war declared by Italy, it said, several Italian submarines were sunk in the Mediterranean, particularly by the French mine sweeper La Cruieuse, which shelled and boarded one submarine, and by the French fleet air arm.

"As reprisals for the enemy's air actions on the islands off our coast, Tunisia and Corsica," the announcer added, "naval and aerial actions took place against military and industrial objectives."

The French radio also reported that the mayors of all Algerian towns had telegraphed President Lebrun and Premier Petain, expressing "immovable devotion to France and unshakable faith in her future."

The mayors sent a similar message to the Minister of the Interior, Charles Pomaret, declaring that they and their populations were "unanimously ready to continue serving France with their whole strength, their whole energy and all their resources."

Fifty M. P.'s Formulate Omnibus Defense Policy

Would Enroll Whole Population In Program To Be Presented To Commons Today

London, June 19 (AP)—Fifty members of Parliament, representing all parties, drafted a program tonight to enroll the whole population for defense, establish a special ministry to combat fifth columnists and raise a foreign legion.

The program embraces:

Shifting all land defense to the war office.

Division of the entire population into armed forces and others, the latter to be subdivided into producers, who would be kept at regular jobs, and non-producers, who would be subject to immediate call-up.

Shifting of "non-effectives" to the dominions or American countries.

A nation-wide system of local defense organizations, provided with sub-machine guns, grenades and other weapons obtainable.

Compulsory evacuation "as military requirements dictate."

The program will be presented in Commons at tomorrow's secret session.

Egyptians Withdrawn From Libyan Border

Action Taken To Avoid Incident, Premier Ali Pasha Maher Reports

Cario, June 19 (AP)—Premier Ali Pasha Maher told the Chamber of Deputies tonight that some Egyptian forces have been withdrawn from the western frontier bordering Italian Libya.

The Premier said this was "to avoid an incident occurring before Parliament has time to act in the best interests of the country."

He denied a suggestion that the Egyptian troops had not defended themselves from attack, but said the border forces were ordered not to take part in any attack. Egypt, the Premier said, is fulfilling all her obligations and following a policy of complete support of Britain.

Two British Soldiers Kidnapped In Belfast

House-To-House Search For Stolen Firearms Follows Double Abduction

Belfast, Northern Ireland, June 19 (AP)—Troops armed with machine guns were stationed at all street corners in Belfast tonight after two British soldiers had been disarmed and kidnapped.

The kidnappers spirited the soldiers away in an automobile.

Other troops were stopping all cars and a house-to-house search was made for the stolen firearms.

Nazi Mine Sinks Canadian Liner Near Auckland

349 on the Niagara Saved; First Official Indication of Fields in Pacific

AUCKLAND, N. Z., June 19 (AP).—Prime Minister Peter Fraser told the New Zealand Parliament today that an enemy mine had sunk the 13,415-ton Canadian-Australasian liner Niagara, which went down yesterday twenty miles off the New Zealand coast. This was the first official indication that German mines had been sown in Pacific waters.

Rescue ships and planes aided the 146 passengers and 203 members of the crew who took to lifeboats following the explosion which sank the ship. All were said to be safe, and proceeding to Auckland.

The Niagara was reported to have sunk within twenty minutes after the blast, which took place in No. 2 hold. She had left Auckland en route to Vancouveur, B. C., only a few hours before the explosion.

First Allied Loss in Pacific

The Niagara was the first Allied merchant vessel lost in the Pacific since the war began. During the World War the ship was frequently hunted by German sea raiders, but always outraced or evaded them.

Premier Fraser told Parliament that minesweepers sent to the scene of the sinking early today already had found one mine, removing all doubt as to the cause of the explosion.

[Last month the South African government admitted that an enemy mine field had been found off the Cape of Good Hope and that its removal was under way. There has been no official explanation of how the Germans may have been able to sow mines so far from their bases.]

NAZI RAIDERS STRIKE AGAIN, R.A.F. HITS BACK

Air Clashes Rage Along Coast From Scotland To South Of London

Britain's Flyers Bomb Bremen, Hamburg And Other German Cities

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 19—British planes bombed Recklinghausen, southwest of Muenster, Tuesday night and killed numerous persons, DNB reported tonight.

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 19—The Daily Express, newspaper of Lord Beaverbrook, who is directing British airplane production, said today that British planes have dumped 100,000 bombs in Germany in raids in the last month.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, June 20—The Battle of England, thus far being fought in the air, raged again today through sleepless hours from midnight to dawn shattered by the thunder of bombs and the incessant barking of anti-aircraft guns.

The Nazi air raiders came at irregular intervals, wave after wave, and ranged from the southeastern coast north into Scotland. Sirens shrilled warnings even in some sections of northwestern England never before threatened from the air.

British Apparently Repay Call

And again, as yesterday, British bombers apparently repaid their call blow for blow with attacks on Germany.

Roaring little British fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns that banged away at dark shapes picked up by search-light beams brought down at least one of the German aircraft and sent two other seaward in difficulty, barely clearing the housetops.

Townspeople stayed in their houses or scurried to air-raid shelters. All civil defense units stood by their stations until dawn and a spell of quiet that indicated the raid—or the worst of it—was over.

Bombs exploded near a northeast coastal town, and anti-aircraft and fighters battled off other raiders from Scotland to south of London.

One of the raiding bombers was shot down in Yorkshire.

The air-raid alarm on the east coast of Scotland was lifted after half an hour.

Nazi Radio Stations Silenced

The first alarms were sounded just before midnight, Wednesday, and a few minutes after midnight the Bremen and Hamburg radio stations went silent, probably indicating British airmen had been detected on their third successive night-covered visit to Germany's busy northwest industrial and shipping section.

At 3 A. M. gunfire and explosions still were heard in northeast England, where bombs were being dropped. The sound of machine-gun fire went on for a considerable time after British fighter planes took the air, and the raiders also encountered heavy opposition from ground batteries. This raid lasted five hours, but no civilian casualties were reported.

Picked Out By Searchlight

A powerful searchlight caught one raider in its beam and it made off toward the sea with fighter planes shooting tracer bullets in its wake.

The all-clear signal was sounded after three hours and a quarter in one town in northeast England.

High-flying planes were heard repeatedly in southeastern England.

The thunder of bombs was heard again and again. Searchlight beams criss-crossed in the sky. At times the anti-aircraft fire was intense.

Sometimes the searchlights picked out the dark forms of high-flying panes. Bursts of shellfire were seen around them.

One large force of enemy planes crossed the southeastern coast of England, flying so high the planes could be heard but not seen.

Other German planes were heard flying high over a southeast coastal town.

Sirens Scream In Scotland

Sirens also screamed on the east coast of Scotland.

The raiders struck, too, on the east coast of England. British fighter machines loosed their machine guns upon them there.

It was the second successive night of the terror of invasion from the skies—a definite commencement to the Battle of England, the long-awaited sequel to the lost Battle of France.

Raids Just Before Midnight

The raiders appeared just before midnight, as they had Tuesday night, crossing the east and southern coasts. Last night, however, the invaded area was bigger.

The first phase of this Battle for Britain burst with a fury of bombings, just as Prime Minister Winston Churchill had predicted it would. It had ended in the dawn of Wednesday after waves of Nazi planes had struck at east coast towns and shipping along the lower Thames, killing twelve and wounding thirty. Seven German planes were shot down in the first raid.

British Raid German Towns

In reply squadrons of heavy British bombers smashed rail centers and industrial concentrations of northeastern Germany and the Rhineland.

As Britain counted Tuesday night's casualties from Nazi bombs, the nation heard with enthusiasm that the far-ranging R. A. F. "heavily attacked" objectives of Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort, Essen, Castrop, Sterkrade and Hanover.

At Bremen alone, an Air Ministry communique said, 250 bombs were dropped within ten minutes.

The raids were the second at some of the German towns within forty-eight hours.

Britons said their pre-dawn taste of terror from the air left them the more determined to fight to the last drop of British blood—and victory.

7 Nazi Bombers Shot Down

Seven of an uncounted number of German bombers were shot down by British fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns which blazed away at the dark shapes spotted by searchlight beams in the first night's raids.

Heaviest damage was to homes along the lower Thames and in Yorkshire. Alarms were sounded also in Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk and Kent.

Four hours thundering with explosions and the rattle of anti-aircraft fire passed from the first alarm until the all-clear signal.

Many Britons scurried to air-raid shelters. Some stayed in their homes. Some watched the skies and cheered when enemy bombers plummeted in flames.

The Air Ministry reported several airdromes were attacked "without success" by the raiders and an oil wharf fire was started in the Thames estuary which was extinguished quickly. The rest of the damage was to homes.

Five British Planes Missing

The British Air Ministry said five of its own planes were missing—three after overnight attacks on German airdromes, two others after engagements with German squadrons over western France.

An enemy seaplane base at Den Helder on the Netherlands coast also was reported attacked by British flyers, who said they started large fires among hangars and buildings.

South of the Mediterranean, Britain pushed her campaign against Italy in the air and over the desert lands—striking at Italian colonies.

Rout Reported In Desert

An Italian radio broadcast heard in London said British land forces pushed across frontiers of Italian East Africa but were repulsed.

At Cairo a British army communique said a mobile detachment of 300 infantrymen and a convoy of light tanks smashed an Italian transport column somewhere in the desert. Italian troops with the column were said to have been so "demoralized" that crews leaped from their tanks

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and joined in the flight. Many were reported captured.

An R. A. F. squadron over the Mediterranean reported one of its bombers "successfully attacked" an Italian submarine.

May Turn To Russia For Guns

Meantime, Britain's search for guns—she has the men—went far afield.

Parliament was told the Government is studying purchase of tanks, guns, airplanes and other war weapons from Soviet Russia, Germany's "paper partner."

Already, Britain has given America a virtual blank check for munitions, even of World War vintage.

At home, military spokesmen said England stands ready for the next blow with an army better than ever trained in the methods of modern war from its experiences on European battlefields.

JUN 20 1940

Blockhouses Being Built

Further steps were taken to guard against invasion. Blockhouses like those of Indian-fighting days in America are being built over the countryside as "watch towers." They have machine guns. Rockets have been distributed to signal parachute landings if telephone service is disrupted. Busses and trucks are being armored and fitted with Bren guns. Arms will be supplied to isolated railroad stations.

Three thousand more children are to be moved farther west from East England.

To Review Defense Plans

Members of Parliament will meet in secret session tomorrow to review the war and home defense program.

Arthur Morrison, Minister of Supply, told Commons Britain needs a great many more "Tommy guns" and is to get them from the United States.

An authoritative British statement predicted famine would come to Europe in the wake of German advances. The food shortage, it was said, will become acute within four months because of bad to moderate crops. Adolf Hitler's heavy needs to feed his war machine, and the devastations of war.

R.A.F. FLYERS BOMB GERMAN RAIL CENTERS

Heavily Attack Targets Near Hamburg, Essen, Bremen and Frankfort.

12 ARE KILLED IN ENGLAND

30 Other Civilians Wounded as 100 Nazi Planes Raid Eastern Coast.

JUN 20 1940

LONDON, June 19 (A. P.)—Oil supply centers, railway marshalling yards, power stations and rail communications in many parts of northwest Germany and the Rhineland were attacked last night by Royal Air Force heavy bomber squadrons, the Air Ministry announced today.

Targets near Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort, Essen, Castrop, Sterkrade and Hanover were reported heavily bombed.

At Bremen more than 250 bombs were dropped within ten minutes, causing heavy explosions among oil tanks and starting numerous fires, the announcement said.

Hamburg was subjected to a series tof raids which began shortly after midnight and lasted until near dawn. Salvos of bombs repeatedly straddled a large oil depot near the docks and fires kindled by earlier attackers became so widespread that the blaze could be seen by homeward bound British flyers as they crossed the German coast eighty miles distant.

Great Explosive Results.

"At Castrop, to northwest of Dortmund, high explosive bombs fell on a petroleum refinery." An Air Ministry communique read: "Flames were immediately seen and after one raider had left, a target tail gunner, looking back, saw a high explosion take place. Storage tanks at Misburg, close to Hanover, also were systematically bombed. A direct hit on large building in the center of the target, believed to have been a power house, resulted in explosion which was felt by crews of aircraft flying 10,000 feet above. Here, too, fierce fires could be seen by raiding crews long after they had left target area.

"Another power house was thought destroyed in the course of an attack on oil tanks at Sterkrade, north of Duisberg, where British bombers pressed home their attack despite intense fire from powerful ground batteries around the target. One bomber was badly hit and with the fabric stripped from the upper surface of both wings, nosedived several thousand feet before release of its bomb load enabled the pilot to regain control.

"At Dusseldorf a series of attacks was launched against the principal railway yard. Twenty-one separate fires were counted within this yard by the rear-gunner of one of the last aircraft to leave the scene."

Other military objectives attacked during the night included the power station at Schilau in the environs of Hamburg, where direct hits resulted in vivid zigzag flashes which lit up whole of target area, and a large munitions works at Cologne which was set alight and left with flames blazing several hundreds of feet high.

100 Planes Raid Britain.

LONDON, June 19 (A. P.).—Amid reports that Germany had decided on total capitulation as the price of peace for France, the British set themselves grimly today for the battle of England, which may actually be in its opening stages.

The British Expeditionary Force, it was announced today, has been withdrawn from France to bolster the defense of an island kingdom never invaded by an army since 1066.

The overture, at least, of the battle of England may have been the aerial bombardments which the German and British air forces have traded within the past forty-eight hours.

Fully 100 German planes slashed at British coastal airports in the night—retaliation for widespread attacks the night before on cities in western and northern Germany. Seven of the German raiders were shot down, and when the assault was finished the British counted twelve civilian dead and 13 injured, but little damage done to military objectives.

[A German report on Allied raids in Germany said that eighteen persons were killed in attacks on "non-military" objectives there.]

Two infants and two young girls were among those killed. A six-year-old boy, brother of one of the girls, died later in a hospital.

Whether the British forces withdrawn from France were included in Prime Minister Churchill's resume of Great Britain's defense strength was not known. He said that soldiers under arms here number 1,250,000, not counting emergency defense organizations.

Military spokesmen said today that the withdrawn B. E. F. would devote itself now to "one task"—home defense, battle-trained on the abandoned fields of France and still holding "large quantities" of guns and stores brought back with it.

"Never before," said one military commentator, "have so many troops been in England and never before have we had so many who have had fighting experience under modern conditions."

The defenders, it was said, are "certain in the knowledge that they are better men than the Germans when they meet them on equal terms."

Raid Meets Stiff Resistance.

The German Air Force encountered stiff resistance from the embattled British last night—screens of searchlights and anti-aircraft fire and the swift-rising attacks of interceptor planes. The damage, the British said, was slight and most of the casualties were in Cambridgeshire, where bombs plummeted into the streets.

About forty raiders approached the East Anglian coast in relays at quarter-hour intervals, but one by one the waves were broken and the planes prevented from penetrating deep inland by "intense anti-aircraft fire and fighter hostility," as the Air Ministry put it.

Bombs were dropped at three points along the Thames, apparently to damage crowded shipping and industrial areas.

Approximately four hours elapsed between the time the Nazi warplanes made their appearance and sounding of the all clear signal.

JUN 20 1940

Five waves of bombers roared over Yorkshire, dropping loads of explosives.

Alarms also were sounded in Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk and Kent. Most of the casualties occurred in one locality where bombs fell on a row of houses.

Four of the casualties were in a Thames estuary town, where scores of homes were damaged.

Bomber Crashes.

One bomber, which crashed on the southeast coast after being crippled by British Spitfire fighters, narrowly missed a big hotel on the sea cliffs.

One member of the crew attempted to parachute to safety, but was killed when he became entangled in the plane's tail, which fell 100 yards from the engine and wings.

The three others of the crew uninjured were seized and taken to police headquarters.

The four men of another German raider shot down at sea were rescued by fishermen. Two of these Nazis had been wounded.

The raid, one of the most extensive that England has experienced to date, came only a few hours after Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert had warned the nation in a broadcast that it must be prepared for mass air attacks. He echoed a warning voiced in the House of Commons yesterday by Prime Minister Churchill, who said that "the battle of England" was about to begin.

Last night was described as one in a hundred, with exceptional visibility, and under less favorable circumstances fighter planes might not have been able to account for themselves so well.

It was the first time in this war, so far as known in London, that bombers had been shot down by fighter planes at night.

Sky Lighted by Shells.

Thousands of Britons, many of whom were experiencing their first taste of real war, were sent scurrying to air raid shelters when the first alarms were sounded near midnight and it was almost dawn when some of them came out into the open again.

Spectacular aerial battles, fought in a sky lighted by bursting shells and the beams of searchlights, marked the raid.

At one point in Cambridgeshire spectators who remained above ground cheered as a British fighter plane pumped machine gun bullets into a bomber and sent the raider crashing in flames.

One eye-witness, describing the engagement, said:

"A searchlight caught the German. I could see a British fighter pumping incendiary bullets into it. Then the enemy plane fell out of the searchlight beam, but the lights picked it up again lower down.

"Suddenly it hit the ground and there was a burst of flame which lit up the sky."

At an inland Suffolk town a German plane appeared to have been hit by a burst of machine-gun fire from the ground.

Other raiders were brought down in Norfolk and one fell in the sea off the east coast of Yorkshire.

The reported silence of German radio stations for a time during the night indicated that British planes might have been carrying out raids at Nazi objectives at the same time the attack was under way here.

The Air Ministry announced last night that heavy damage on German fuel supplies had been inflicted in raids executed the preceding night on Gelsenkirchen, Homburg, Wanne, Eickel, Essen, Dollbergen, Hamburg, Aachen, Duisberg Rheydt, Cologne and Koblenz.

Two British aircraft failed to return from these missions, it said.

GERMANS PUSH ON INTO FRANCE PENDING TRUCE

JUN 20 1940

Cherbourg, Nancy, Rennes And Three Maginot Fortress Cities Claimed

French Resources For Drive On England Believed Demanded

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, June 19—German pursuit of the shattered armies of France assumed the proportions of a gigantic and tragic chase tonight as Berlin and Rome awaited French decision on the Axis powers' crushing peace terms.

Strictest secrecy was observed in Berlin regarding the precise nature of these terms. But inspired press comment indicated their acceptance would mean not only the partition of France but the harnessing of that country's resources to the great German drive against England.

The string of German military successes lengthened with bewildering rapidity.

Cherbourg, Nancy, Rennes Fall

The great seaport of Cherbourg, the industrial city Nancy and Rennes, vital railway junction in Brittany, were reported in German hands.

In their southward thrust Nazi troops were near Lyons, 200 miles from Marseille and the Mediterranean.

The high command reported three more fortress cities in the Maginot Line defenses had been captured.

Strasbourg, bulwark on the Rhine opposite Kehl, fell and the swastika fluttered from the city's impressive cathedral.

Toul And Luneville Taken

Directly west of Strasbourg on the inner side of the Maginot Line the Germans took Toul and Luneville, both key fortresses. They lie on either side of Nancy, which the high command reported seized earlier today.

Luneville is historically significant as the city in which the peace of 1801 was signed, between France on one side and Germany and Austria on the other—a peace in which all Germany west of the Rhine was ceded to France.

There was no indication as to when or where the French plenipotentiaries would be handed Hitler's and Mussolini's armistice terms.

Terms As Outlined Denied

Authorized sources denied point-blank the five-point peace conditions outlined by the newspaper *Popolo di Roma* and added that any other such erroneous publications regarding the Munich agreement were "unauthorized combinations."

The "great significance" of steps toward the capitulation of France was cited as a reason for secrecy on Germany's part.

But the mood of the Nazis was clear in press comment.

"France won't escape atonement" the *Berliner Boersen-Zeitung* bannerlined. "It must bear the consequences of defeat and its politics."

The authoritative editorial service, *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, emphasized the significance from the German point of view of steps toward French capitulation.

Reprisal Tendencies Disclaimed

"It cannot be doubted," it said, "that on the German side no reprisal tendencies exist, that on the contrary a historical settlement with our opponent should be undertaken with complete calmness, a settlement in which not only the necessities for continued warfare against England but all questions ensuring the future peace of Europe should be considered."

An indication of the direction in which this "continued warfare against England" may develop was seen in the high command's announcement that German battle planes overnight bombarded and set afire oil tanks on the Thames estuary and raided "numerous British airports."

"And Now For England"

"And now for England!" said Hitler's newspaper, the *Völkischer Beobachter*.

"Now for the first time the world will experience the interesting spectacle of how the British fight in the open field when they cannot misuse any foreign peoples as a breastwork for attack and as a rear protection for flight."

Nazis Claim Half of France

JUN 20 1940

Berlin Says Poilus Still Fight On, but Report New Gains for Hitler's Troops.

BERLIN, June 19 (A. P.).—Approximately half of France is in German hands, with the area of occupation spreading rapidly, authorized sources said today.

The great trans-Atlantic shipping port of Cherbourg, the important railroad center of Rennes in Brittany, and the manufacturing town of Nancy have fallen.

The High Command announced also that the army of France, scattered over a broken and irregular front from the lower English Channel to the Swiss border, was fighting with the traditional stubbornness of the poilu, but was "dissolving more and more."

Fighting on Petain's Order.

The French were fighting on orders of Premier Marshal Petain, on whose aged shoulders rested the choice between peace on terms fixed by the axis partners or a continuation of the losing battle.

There were no details in the communique regarding the capture of Cherbourg, which lies across the channel just south of Plymouth and Southampton, and west of Le Havre, already in German hands.

Rennes, also taken, is a junction for trains running from the ports of Brest and St. Nazaire to Paris.

Le Mans, famous for the earliest stained-glass cathedral windows in France, was passed through to the south, the communique said, and added that the Loire again was crossed at many points between Orleans and Nevers in north central France.

Advancing Toward Lyon.

The German Army, the communique said, was pushing forward from Burgundy south toward Lyon, another highly important manufacturing center in the Rhone Valley.

"West of Mulhouse armored and motorized divisions coming from Belfort, were about to unite with troops which attacked across the upper Rhine and deeply advanced by way of Munster into the Vosges Mountains," the communique said.

The High Command admitted that the French were still resisting in the Maginot Line on both sides of Thionville, but said that its dive bombers were attacking.

It also disclosed that the British Air Force again had raided northern and western Germany and said that eighteen civilians had died in the bombings.

At the same time, it stated, German airmen raided the Thames Estuary, setting fire to big oil tank centers and bombarding airfields.

Reported Near Brest.

ROME, June 19 (A. P.).—The Rome radio broadcast today a report from Berlin that German troops in France had reached a point only thirty-two miles from Brest, important channel port south of Cherbourg.

JUN 20 1940

Leave Maginot Line.

BASLE, Switzerland, June 19 (A. P.).—The great Maginot Line forts on the Rhine, north of Basle, were abandoned by their skeleton French garrisons today.

The powerful French forts of St. Louis, Hunique, Village Neuf and Rosenau fired their last shells.

Apparently at least one of the forts at the Burgundian Gate, near Belfort, still held out, however, for the sound of artillery and machine-gun fire from that region reached Basle.

Paddle Up to Forts.

Shortly after dawn twenty German soldiers led by a lieutenant paddled rubber boats across the Rhine just north of a buoy marking the "three countries corner" in the middle of the river where France, Germany and Switzerland come together.

They drifted alongside the walls of the great forts rising to a height of forty feet out of the river.

The soldiers held machine guns ready, but not a shot came from the deserted fortifications.

After a few minutes the Germans paddled back without landing, singing the "March Against England" song.

They were greeted by hundreds at the German positions in Baden at 2:45 A. M., and their garrisons then retreated west toward Belfort, of their comrades who rushed to the river bank, cheering and shouting.

French Admit Nazi Gains.

BORDEAUX, June 19 (A. P.).—The French High Command announced last night that the Germans had pushed "deep into Normandy and Brittany," reaching the big Channel port of Cherbourg and, to the south, the town of Rennes.

The Germans gained also in the center, crossing the Loire River between Orleans and Nevers and "continued to advance" down the eastern side of the country along the Swiss border.

In Alsace and Lorraine, in northeastern France, trapped French troops were said to be "holding the enemy."

The German line now runs from Cherbourg south to Rennes, east to Orleans, southeast to Nevers and then east to the Swiss border near Pontarlier. North of this line, in German hands, lies about one-third of France, geographically speaking, and much more than that in terms of industry, commerce, tradition and prestige.

Four Armies Carry On.

Four French armies were conducting the retreating resistance.

The first, having fallen back from the Seine, was at the western end of the German line. The second was along the Loire River in the region of Orleans. The third, originally in the Maginot Line, was said to have withdrawn in good order, although its movements were kept secret. The fourth army was in the Alps, intact while taking necessary measures to protect its left flank.

Paris Getting Back to Normal

JUN 20 1940

Comedie Francaise Reopens on Saturday—Fascist Organ Denounces Reynaud.

PARIS, June 18 (Delayed—By Courier to Aachen and Telephone to Berlin)—(A. P.).—Paris is beginning a new life under German occupation as public services resume operation and some phases of the fallen capital's daily activity return to normal.

Postal services were restored today in the Paris Department of Seine and it was announced that the Comedie Francaise, the famous State theater, will resume on Saturday.

Uniformed postmen delivered the first mail Parisians have received in many days. Outgoing mail services were again operating and local telephone service was never interrupted by the occupation. Telegraph facilities, at least within the area occupied by Germany, were expected to reopen shortly.

Rightist Newspapers Resume.

Three German officials who knew Paris well before the war now hold important posts on the occupying forces. They are Capt. von Grothe, who was Paris director of DNB, the German official news service; Otto Abetz, who married a French woman, and was expelled as a Nazi agent by the French on June 29, 1939, and Dr. Achenbach, long Secretary of the German embassy in Paris.

Capt. von Grothe is now in charge of Government bureaus, and Abetz and Achenbach are associated with him. The military forces in Paris are commanded by Gen. von Studnitz.

Current opinion, as expressed publicly, is now strongly Rightist, and bitter against former Premier Paul Reynaud, who resigned on Sunday as the Government prepared to seek a peace, and against Edouard Daladier, who was Premier when France declared war against Germany.

The two principal organs of opinion allowed to resume publication are the Rightist newspaper Le Matin and the semi-Fascist Victoire.

Fascist Organ Denounces Reynaud.

M. Reynaud himself was widely reported to have left France for Portugal on his way to the United States.

This report was circulated in both Italy and Germany. Paris is out of touch with the south of France.

Victoire published an editorial denouncing M. Reynaud for carrying on the war "against the will of the country" and "without caring for the lives of our soldiers."

"When a mistake is made of killing uselessly so many people," said the paper, "there is only one way to make up for it; to die. If he still dares to live after the actions we have just seen, history can find only one word for Paul Reynaud: Cowardice."

Return of Mail Welcomed.

There were assertions here that the Government of Marshal Petain would be only temporary, regardless of what comes of his bid for a peace with Germany. His advanced age—84 years—and his retention of some Cabinet Ministers from the Reynaud Government were cited as reason for this.

The return of mail service was a welcome thing to French families, many of whom have been scattered throughout France by refugee movements or by retreat before the enemy.

Stray dogs left by the evacuees have caused the municipality much concern, since many cases of dog bites have been reported. The Pasteur Institute, which produces protective serums, has carried on through the occupation as have Government and private hospitals.

The Chamber of Commerce called upon all merchants to reopen their stores and restaurants and officials told the public that food supplies were assured.

The Intellectuals Club announced that its premises and restaurants were open for all writers and artists. Some schools had already reopened and the unemployed were invited to register at unemployment centers.

French Stumble Over Border, Drop Weapons and Fall Asleep

Swiss Tell of Soldiers Arriving in Torn, Bloody Uniforms and of Stricken Civilian Refugees.

JUN 20 1940

LE LOCLE, on the French-Swiss Frontier, June 19 (A. P.).—Two thousand French soldiers, including a general, two colonels, four lieutenant-colonels and thirty other officers of the aviation staff for the Dijon region, stumbled wearily across Col des Roches ridge into neutral Switzerland today.

They surrendered to Swiss border guards, and immediately many fell exhausted to sleep on the grass.

The steady flow of refugees continued across this part of the Jura frontier—the old and the young in the dispirited masses.

They said that many of their number were killed by bombing in towns of the Doubs valley, southeast of Besancon, France, and of how others met death when they were caught between the German and French fighting forces.

Brings Dead Child.

One woman brought her dead child across the mountains with her. The child had been killed by a bomb fragment near Besancon.

A few rode, driving in camouflaged automobiles and trucks, all of which the Swiss searched thoroughly for arms.

Some of the soldiers' uniforms were torn and bloody. Many of them had fought at Verdun.

They reached Besancon on Sunday, they said, expecting to form a new army, only to find the city abandoned. Ammunition dumps and gasoline storage tanks were burning. Roads were filled with vehicles, abandoned for lack of fuel, or burned and twisted from bombings.

Yesterday they met a strong German motorized column near Pontarlier. The Germans fired at them only long enough to force their way through to the southwest toward the Saone Valley.

Fought Today.

This morning they fought at Joux, between Lecocle and Pontarlier junction, where French forces on two international railway lines were holding out against periodic attacks of a German panzer unit.

Among the refugees who entered Switzerland were thirty Austrian civilians who had been interned at Dijon. They said that twenty others had been killed when they ran into fighting along the road.

Also with the refugees were fifty Spaniards who had been working in a French arms factory at Dijon.

Bullitt 'Advised' to Quit Paris

JUN 20 1940

Nazi-occupied City Reports Envoy Is Told by Aids He Is Needed in U. S.

PARIS, June 19 (By Airplane to Aachen and Telephone to Berlin)—(A. P.).—Associates of Ambassador William C. Bullitt were reported today to have advised him to return to the United States, urging that his services at home would be more valuable to his country than in German-occupied Paris.

The Ambassador, it was said, is considering the advice but has come to no decision.

Mr. Bullitt's associates, upon whom he depended for advice and suggestions during the last days of the French military campaign in this region, pointed out to him that his efforts to prevent the destruction of Paris had been successful by informing the German Government that it had been made an open city. They likewise told him that the embassy, without communication facilities and under the necessity of transmitting all messages through the Provisional German Administration, would not be able to carry on normally.

One of his closest advisers said frankly that he wishes to go away himself. Another seconded the idea, and they both joined in expressing hope that the Ambassador himself might consider his services more valuable at home than in France and would join the State Department at the earliest opportunity.

Since the Ambassador's departure would depend upon the wishes of the German Government, under protocol procedure, his wishes would first have to be made known to the Nazi authorities.

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Predict Rejection of Terms

Swiss Hear French Feel Proposals Will Be Too Harsh to Accept

JUN 20 1940

BERNE, Switzerland, June 19 (A. P.).—Neutral travelers reaching here from France today said that there was a conviction in the southern part of the country that the axis peace terms would be hard, and a growing feeling that the French Government may reject them.

This has been the reaction to Premier Petain's order to the French armed forces to continue resisting and to the decision of Great Britain to fight on alone.

The travelers report that everybody is busy in the Rhone Valley in southern France, and that the first shock of the Germans' swift progress and the French request for a peace has apparently been absorbed. A new spirit of resistance has arisen, they said.

The daily Marseilles-Lyons-Geneva train pulled into Geneva only five minutes late last night.

Despondent Refugees.

France turns two faces toward Switzerland today. The Nazi flag flies as far south on the border as Pontarlier. North of there the French border is in turmoil, its roads jammed with refugees, beaten weary and despondent, and with troops harried and smashed by the cold precision of the Germans' mechanized forces.

There were numbers of bewildered men who sought only rest. There were even grumblings against French rulers, present and past, and talk of sabotage and traitors. Thousands of French troops surrendered their arms and crossed into Switzerland.

South of Pontarlier there was hope, with the French armies still fighting and the people looking for the soldier's peace requested by Marshal Petain.

Here the total number of French soldiers who have crossed into Switzerland has been, as far as could be learned, fewer than 1,000. Comparatively fresh Maginot Line forces, estimated at between 300,000 and 400,000 men, re-enforced the southern army.

These troops on Monday hurled back an attempt by the German motorized columns to blast their way down to the Italian front to join forces with their axis partners.

Seeks to Protect Cities.

BORDEAUX, France, June 19 (A. P.).—France, having appointed plenipotentiaries to whom Italo-German peace terms will be revealed, acted today to protect her cities and population as the invading German Army continued its swift southward plunge.

The French Army Command stated in its bulletin today that the enemy pressure toward the center of France was continuing, but that there were no essential changes beyond the positions given in last night's communique.

The French army was said to be still resisting.

With the Germans now holding the northern third of the country and in a position to gain more, the Government declared all cities of more than 20,000 population "open." This is the military device that spared Paris a siege.

The Government also ordered an end to all removal of populations by military leaders and advised the civilians themselves to remain in their homes as the safest places they could be.

[The Spanish State Radio, heard in London, said that squadrons of planes, presumably French, had been seen flying south over Palma, Mallorca, toward Africa, apparently escaping from France.]

The Minister of the Interior, Charles Pomeret, announced the new policy of ending civilian flights.

Refugee Flights Forbidden.

"The War Minister and I," he said, "have ordered the generals commanding the military regions of France and the prefects to halt inexorably any new exodus of populations, which exposes them to the worst distresses.

"The roads of France are no longer the place for a great people who do not wish to die. Each civilian must remain at his place—even if his region is not being invaded by the enemy."

"You are safer in your cities, villages and homes," he advised civilians.

The movement of refugees has created a serious situation in Bordeaux, whose population has been swollen to a point far out of proportion to its facilities for sustaining life.

Hundreds of people sleep in their cars. Sidewalks are so crowded that thousands have to walk in the streets. Traffic is so dense that cars can hardly move.

Through it all, however, the people are taking it well, and there is no sign of disorder.

Tours is like Bordeaux, teeming with great crowds of refugees. Regular meals and lodging are next to impossible to get.

Nazis 20 Miles North of Lyons; French Resist Tired Invaders

JUN 20 1940

Germans Have Air Superiority, but Troops From Maginot Line May Be Able to Save City; Rhine Fortress Falls Without a Shot

GENEVA, June 19 (AP).—German mechanized armies, taxed by cross-country dashes but supported by uncontested air superiority, were reported tonight to have sent advanced units down the Ain valley to within twenty miles of Lyons.

Reports brought by refugees indicated, nevertheless, the possibility that the German war machine was so near exhaustion that the French might successfully defend Lyons, their third largest city, a textile manufacturing center whose normal population is 570,000.

The defense of Lyons fell, in part, to comparatively fresh troops from the now virtually abandoned Maginot Line. The last skeleton garrisons of the great fortresses on the Rhine north of Basel withdrew today. The forts of St. Louis, Hunique, Village Neuf and Rosenau fired their last volleys at German positions in Baden at 2:45 a. m. and then their garrisons retreated west toward Belfort. The fort at Belfort, guarding the Burgundian Gate, apparently was still manned, however, for sounds of artillery and machine-gun fire could be heard from that region.

Soon after dawn a score of Germans paddled rubber boats across the Rhine. They drifted alongside French fortifications rising forty feet from the water level. Tensely the soldiers held their machine guns. Not a shot came from the parapets. After a few minutes the Germans rowed back to their side of the river, singing. Ashore hundreds joined them in songs and shouts of victory.

The German thrust into the Rhone Valley seemed to be a matter or life or death for what was left of France, for a German grip on the Rhone would cut off France's Alpine army. The Alpine Line is composed of mountain forts designed only to resist troops coming from Italy. Its builders thought that the Maginot Line to the north was impregnable, and that the Alpine Line would never be threatened from the rear. The Germans approaching Lyons forced rectification of the new southern defense line, facing north inside the Jura Mountains.

The French held numerical superiority with land forces, and had plenty of small arms. This, combined with a depletion of Germany's mechanized strength in the long thrusts through France, might halt the German advance.

The Germans, however, still held the whip hand in the air. Making up for the lack of tanks and armored cars, which were reported worn out and abandoned, German bombers dived within a few hundred yards of improvised French barricades, splattering them with bombs and machine gunning masses of French troops.

Refugees and a few French soldiers who surrendered to the Swiss at frontier points near Geneva reported German bombing planes were making frequent attacks on the French fort at Bellegarde—"Gibraltar of the Rhone." The fact that the Bellegarde-Geneva train failed to reach Geneva indicated bombs might have hit the tracks. German land forces had outflanked the Bellegarde fort to threaten Lyons. The fort itself, however, was still holding out.

There was no indication that armored units had been able to pierce the line which former Maginot fortress troops were holding north of Bellegarde and west of Geneva.

From the north the faint sound of artillery fire indicated that French fortress troops in the Vosges mountain regior of the Maginot Line are still holding out behind Colmar.

Nazis Turned Back by Swiss

A correspondent of the Geneva newspaper Suisse reported that a small German armored car detachment appeared at the Black Mountain frontier station south of Les Verrières. It was met by Swiss frontier guards and then departed.

Apparently small French forces, sniping with small arms and using dynamite, checked German progress down from Saint-Claude, twenty-five miles northwest of Geneva, toward Bellegarde. Attempts to smash into Bellegarde from the west were stopped at Nantua, barely ten miles away.

Bellegarde itself is of great importance if the Germans expect to shove down to the Italian border to join Benito Mussolini's troops in the Alps. The town is a sentinel west of the bulge of Switzerland at Geneva into France just north of the French-Italian border.

Farther north, German motorized advances cut off more French territory but left it far from conquered.

According to refugees and soldiers, still determined French troops continued isolated operations in the cut-off sections, striking repeatedly at German units left behind to guard strategic points.

The real job of policing such sections apparently has been left to German planes. In twos and threes they patrol the rear guard area, bombing and machine-gunning such French forces as they can find.

The French abandoned Ferney, little Jura Mountain town where their famed philosopher Voltaire had his home.

The Swiss frontier with Lower Alsace, France, was a deserted countryside. In dozens of little towns there was not a soldier, not a civilian, hardly a farm animal left behind.

At Leimen, with a normal population of several hundred and filled earlier in the war with thousands of colonial troops from Morocco, there was only one old man and one cow. The old man told frontier guards the troops left Monday for Belfort, trying to get south to avoid encirclement.

Britain to Send All the Children It Can Overseas

JUN 20 1940

Dominions and U. S. Will Be Havens; Older Refugees Expected Never to Return

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—Great Britain has created a "reception board" to handle migration of British children to overseas havens, including the United States. Announcing the organization in the House of Commons today, Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, said removal of part of Britain's child population was a "matter of the utmost urgency."

The board proposes to send as many of England's 6,000,000 schoolage youngsters as parents will part with, as available ships can carry and as overseas reception areas would be prepared to take.

Sponsors say the Dominions are hoping the older children will find a new life from which they will not want to return. They admit that, to such an extent, the war migration might be considered a step toward shifting the British Empire's center of gravity away from menaced England.

Already Canada is asking for 10,000, Australia for 5,000, New Zealand for 2,500, South Africa for "several thousand." United States requests have come from various unnamed associations. No estimate of the number wanted is available, and details of the plan, so far as the United States is concerned, are incomplete.

Premature estimates in the British press say 200,000 children could be moved. Informed persons say it is not expected that any such number could be transferred quickly, in view of war demands on ships.

Only children under sixteen years are eligible. If they belong to grant-aided schools, their transportation will be free. Otherwise, parents must pay about $60 fare to Canada or $80 to Australia. Once the children are in reception areas, their parents would contribute on the basis of ability to pay, or pay 6 shillings ($1.05) weekly per child with no questions asked about ability.

The phrase "balanced migration" is used because it is planned to select the children carefully—all must pass physical examinations—and place them with due consideration to standards of living, type of schools, climate of reception areas and so on. Each area would get a cross-section of British citizenship.

Clothes will be provided. Children will be accompanied by staffs but not by any parents, with the possible exception of mothers who are widows of soldiers.

Informed quarters said it was hardly likely British ships used for the transportation of children could be specially marked or lighted, because of their other war uses, but they will be carefully guarded.

Long lines of parents sought information today as to the possibility of sending their children to Canada.

AMERICA BACKS BRITAIN, SAYS DUFF COOPER

JUN 20 1940

Roosevelt's Pledge Of Redoubled Efforts Cited To Empire

French Defeat Viewed As Simplifying England's Defense Task

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 19—Alfred Duff Cooper, Britain's Minister of Information, assured the people of the British Empire today that the United States was behind them in their battle against Germany.

Speaking in a broadcast to the empire and the world while the announcement of Germany's terms for a French surrender was avidly awaited, he stated that "the Government and the people" of the United States "are our friends."

"We have it from their own President that they are redoubling their efforts to provide us with all the means we desire for the prosecution of the war," he said.

Can And Will Face It

With supplies from the United States and South America available, he said, Britain had an "inexhaustible source" which made it necessary only for Britain to hold off the invader for a few months before the tide would turn in her favor.

"We have only to beat off the invader, hold him at bay for a few months and our supplies will begin to increase as his diminish. We know that he has risked all in his great effort to obtain a swift victory. We know that he cannot face a long war. We can face it and we shall face it if we have to with confidence."

He declared that the defeat of the French was not the first time "a great nation has been defeated and has recovered from the defeat."

Retains Good Will Of France

The French defeat was a great blow to the British, he said, but England retained the good will of France as well as of other nations that have fallen before the Nazi army.

"Bombardment and invasion of the island will be the next phase of the war," he added.

However, he said, the defense problem now has become simplified.

"The front," he said, "has been considerably reduced. It is mainly the coast of Great Britain.

"And we shall feel confident that the people of the island will be able to defend it against all the might and malice of Germany.

Atlantic Ocean As Wall

"We shall be fighting with our backs to the wall but it is a very substantial wall we have behind us. It is called the Atlantic Ocean. And it stretches from the old world to the new.

"On the waters of that ocean British ships are traveling to and fro in large numbers day and night. Although a few enemy submarines may lurk here and there no enemy ship dare show herself on the surface.

"On the other side of that great ocean the Dominion of Canada is throwing herself heart and soul into the task of producing implements of war and training men. South of that dominion now spreads across the continent the United States of America, the great source of supply in the whole world."

Friends In America

Here he asserted that the Government and the people of the United States "are our friends."

"South of the United States lies series of American republics closely bound to the United States in policy well disposed toward Great Britain, productive and fruitful countries covering vast spaces of territory.

"We have their full and inexhaustible sources of supply. It has been generously placed at our disposal."

All Together On Island

There is also another advantage in this new phase of the war, he said. That is, that the British are all together.

"We are all in the same boat," he continued. "Or rather in the same island. All of our expeditionary force has been brought home. And there still may be fierce fighting ahead, but at least we shall be side by side with one another. We shall not have to all face all that absence and separation entail.

"Mothers and wives, sisters and sweethearts will have news of their beloved ones from day to day.

"We are nearly all inside the fortress now. The fortress is well defended and well supplied. It will hold us until efforts of the enemy are exhausted."

Recalls Spanish Armada

He recalled the war with Spain 352 years ago and the threatened invasion of the Spanish armada and said "as usual the British were unprepared" but the threat was defeated.

"You may remember," he continued, "the words of Queen Elizabeth—another Queen Elizabeth—used when she reviewed the troops who had been collected from every quarter of the country to repel the invader.

"I should explain that the armada which was due to land in Britain was commanded by the Prince of Parma.

"The Queen said to the troops:

"'I have the body but of a weak woman, but I have the heart of a King and of a King of England, too. And I hold it foul scorn that Parma or any foreign prince should dare set foot within my dominions.'"

TRADE SYSTEMS TUMBLE IN WAR

Invaded Nations Must Find Place in Nazi Order.

PLANNED ECONOMY IMPOSED

France Also May Have to Adjust Herself to Totalitarian Scheme.

BERLIN, June 19 (A. P.).—A great part of Europe—eight formerly independent nations and now probably France—must now find a place in Germany's totalitarian economic and industrial scheme as a result of German expansion and war victories.

For the nations already absorbed, world trade has disappeared, and business is upside down, as it tries to adjust itself to the German system of barter and planned economy.

In many of the lands through which the blitzkrieg has passed, at least the outward appearance of normalcy is being restored in a surprisingly short time.

Czechs Are Working.

In Bohemia-Moravia, which got a pre-war taste of German economic management, fields are being tilled, factories are operating and people are working.

An effort is being made to make the same conditions prevail in Poland, where there is a demand for all the food that can be produced, although that country was severely hit by last autumn's war.

In Denmark, Norway and to a lesser extent in Holland and Belgium, too, the Reich is bending every nerve to keep the people working, the fields producing, the factories turning. But terrific problems of readjustment remain to be worked out.

Germany herself avoided any sudden increase in unemployment at the start of the war. War industry and the army absorbed workers whose jobs disappeared as the production of luxuries and unessential goods was curtailed.

Danes Face Question of Pay.

Now war industry is so busy that thousands of workers have been imported from Bohemia-Moravia and Poland.

The Reich's great need for every conceivable product gives a natural market for countries successively occupied by the German Army.

Probably the easiest adjustment is being made by Denmark, where no physical damage to industries or the countryside occurred to interfere with the normal processes of industry. Denmark's biggest jolt was the sudden and total loss of the British market for bacon and dairy products.

Germany, to an increasing extent, is taking these supplies, but the problem of payment has not been completely worked out.

Denmark Has Fodder Problem.

Denmark also was threatened with a shortage of fodder which she largely imports, but the Germans say they managed to supply enough until summer pastures became available and now the problem is solved until next winter.

An adequate supply of corn and barley for Danish chickens was a more troublesome problem, because these supplies must be obtained from the Balkans, and the long rail haul, when railroads are busy with war transportation, is a factor.

German intervention in domestic affairs has been more energetic in Norway where there was considerable property damage and unemployment as a result of the prostrating blow by the German army.

Get 15 Cents a Day.

Under German direction, a Norwegian administrative council established a voluntary work service to rehabilitate the regions where fighting took place.

The volunteers receive their keep and pay up to 15 cents a day.

The Council emphasized the need of increasing food production. Consequently loans were made available to land owners and soldiers were urged to turn to farming when demobilized. Considerable numbers of the unemployed were set to work felling trees.

The Norwegian pulp industry seemed to face special difficulty because Germany does not need to import much paper, but hope was held out that a process to convert pulp into food for animals might be feasible.

Holland was confronted by widespread unemployment as a result of the German occupation. It is estimated that 300,000 are now without jobs and that figure may be raised to 500,000 when demobilization is completed.

French and Belgians Co-operate.

A German economic commission at The Hague has proposed that hundreds of thousands of these unemployed be used to carry out a great reconstruction program.

Arrangements are also under way to bring Dutch workers to Germany under contracts which, it was said, will permit them to remit their earnings to their families.

Belgium and northern France are still under the close control of the German Military Administration, which, it was explained, has set out to achieve the two-fold purpose of establishing and preserving order and caring for refugees.

The Germans said that preserving order was surprisingly easy because the population was inclined to co-operate, especially after learning that the administration of everyday affairs was to be left in their hands.

The same policemen remain on duty in the streets, the same postmen deliver the mail and the same local laws remain in effect, it was said.

Bulgaria Pops Up With Her Claims

Sofia, Bulgaria, June 19 (AP)—Premier Bogdan Philoff unexpectedly revived Bulgaria's territorial clams on her neighboring countries today and expressed the belief a settlement was near in connection with a possible Italian-German victory over the Allies.

The Premier told newspapermen Bulgaria has reason to believe her interests "will be taken into consideration as both belligerents have declared in their aims that they plan to establish a new order in Europe.

Diplomats interpreted the Premier's declaration as indicating Bulgaria was drawng closer to the Axis Powers.

RED ARMY TROOPS REPORTED IN SHIFT

Forces on Rumanian Border Said to Have Been Sent to German Frontier

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 20 (Thursday) (AP)—Government circles today received reports that a large number of Russian troops were being transferred from the Bessarabian frontier with Rumania to the German-Russian border.

These circles said more Russian troops were being concentrated on the frontier in Russian Poland opposite the frontier with German-protected Slovakia.

German motorized columns are being sent to East Prussia, opposite the Baltic States where Russia recently sent huge forces in a military occupation, it was reported.

EDITOR:

TO CLARIFY, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER BERLIN ECONOMIC (PRE DUMP)—A(A) BY STRIKEOFF UPPER SECOND GRAY X X X ELEMENT.

THE COUNTRIES WHICH GERMANY HAS TAKEN OVER, IN TURN, ARE AUSTRIA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (NOW BOHEMIA-MORAVIA), POLAND, DENMARK, NORWAY, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM.

AUSTRIA'S ECONOMY APPARENTLY HAS BEEN ABSORBED COMPLETELY IN THE REICH. LUXEMBOURG, OCCUPIED IN A DAY, HAS VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AS WELL AS AN IRON INDUSTRY TO ADD TO GERMAN RESOURCES. THE LUXEMBOURG IRON INDUSTRY WAS DOMINATED BY GERMAN CAPITAL BEFORE THE WORLD WAR.

JUN 20 1940

IN MIDST OF THE X X X ETC. PICKING UP THIRD GRAY.

WILLOUGHBY

SEEK BERTHS ON EXMOOR

Americans Throng Legation At Bucharest Asking Passage

Bucharest, June 19 (AP)—The American legation was thronged today by men, women and children seeking passage on the American Export liner Exmoor, sailing from Constanta, Rumania, for New York on June 24.

The 4,999-ton Exmoor may be the last vessel on which Americans may sail from this part of the world during the European war.

JUN 20 1940

30.24-3087

30.24-3087

BUCHAREST--FIRST ADD RUMANIAN X X X STATES.)

PROJECTED GOVERNMENT CHANGES TO ACCORD WITH INTERNATIONAL SITUATION CHANGES WERE SAID IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS TO BE HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING THE NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER'S ARRIVAL.

THESE QUARTERS SAID GOVERNMENT CIRCLES THEN MIGHT OBTAIN MORE DEFINITE INDICATIONS OF THE ACTUAL STATUS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

MIHAI MANOILESCU, FORMER FINANCE MINISTER AND A CLOSE FRIEND OF CORNELIU ZELEA CODREANU, SLAIN IRON GUARD LEADER, WAS REPORTED DUE TO ARRIVE FROM GERMANY TODAY WITH 200 SELF-EXILED IRON GUARD LEADERS.

THE PRO-NAZI IRON GUARDISTS FINALLY HAVE BEEN GIVEN PERMISSION TO RETURN. MANY OF THEM FLED THE COUNTRY LAST FALL WHEN KING CAROL WAS PURGING THE IRON GUARD. CODREANU WAS KILLED WITH SEVERAL FOLLOWERS IN THAT PURGE.

GOVERNMENT CIRCLES SAID THEIR RETURN, TOGETHER WITH THE KING'S [illegible]TERVIEW YESTERDAY WITH HORIA SIMA, AN IRON GUARD LEADER, WAS THE [illegible]F A DESIRE TO "INTENSIFY NATIONAL UNITY." JUN 20 1940

JH1238AED

BELGRADE, JUNE 19-(AP)-INFORMED PERSONS INDICATED TONIGHT THAT YUGOSLAVIA WAS CONSIDERING FORMING A GOVERNMENT "MORE FRIENDLY TO GERMANY" DESPITE OFFICIAL DENIALS THAT ANY CHANGE IMPENDS. JUN 20 1940

TA723PED

B. E. F. ALL HOME FROM CONTINENT

One Task of Home Defense Assigned to It Now.

LONDON, June 19 (A. P.).—Military spokesmen said today that the British Expeditionary Force had been withdrawn from France and would now devote itself naturally to "one task"—home defense.

The B. E. F. brought back "large quantities" of guns and stores, a commentator said.

"Never before," he continued, "have so many troops been in England, and never before have we had so many who have had fighting experience under modern conditions."

Prime Minister Churchill yesterday put at 1,250,000 the number of soldiers under arms in Great Britain.

The troops from France were said to be "certain in the knowledge that they are better men than the Germans when they meet them on equal terms," military spokesmen said.

The British army no longer has the task of filling "several roles," and can now concentrate on special tactics and devices for meeting the invader, they said.

In Parliamentary circles meanwhile an increasing demand was heard that David Lloyd George, the world war Prime Minister, be included in the present cabinet.

The Ministry of Agriculture issued detailed instructions to farmers how to protect their crops from incendiary bombs.

Thinks U-boat Showed Mercy

Skipper Turned Washington to Reveal Boats Filled With Women and Children.

JUN 20 1940

By JOSEPH E. SHARKEY.

ABOARD S. S. WASHINGTON AT SEA, June 19 (A. P.).—"I aged ten years in ten minutes," Capt. Harry Manning told me tonight when I urged him to reveal to the American public, through the Associated Press, his reactions when a German submarine threatened to torpedo the Washington, near dawn of June 11.

"When the submarine began to signal us, using the blinker system which is based on the international Morse code," Capt. Manning continued, "I had just left the bridge where I had spent most of the night. Everything was clear and settled. I slid some clothes over my pajamas and took charge.

"When the ten-minute warning came and the submarine threatened to sink us, I can assure you that I had the greatest emotional shock of my life. There can be no comparison with my feelings when, with Amelia Earhart, I crashed with our airplane at Honolulu.

Not Responsible for 1600.

"Nor again, with my accident at Roosevelt Field in 1938 when a student flying solo cut across the course of my plane, forcing me down to the tune of fracturing both my legs. There was no comparison, I repeat, because this time I was responsible for the lives of 1,600 human beings."

Capt. Manning paused a moment before he continued:

"You know, Sharkey, I've only been married six months. And I suppose it is only natural and human that just for a fraction of a second I should wonder what my wife was thinking of and doing at that moment. For I know in my heart that if things got bad and the passengers got away in life boats, that I would not have got off the Washington."

Returning to the crucial minutes when, under threat of being torpedoed, he had ordered the women and children to the lifeboats, Capt. Manning said:

"I want to emphasize this—evidently the submarine commander had a heart, judging from his reaction when he saw our lifeboats crowded with women and children. I had maneuvered my ship so that he could see them. The submarine was then about a half mile away from us.

Either Reason Good Enough.

"The other possibility was that he realized his mistake as to the identity of the ship. Either reason for the submarine commander's decision to abstain from torpedoing us and to let us proceed, was good enough for me.

"Don't forget that he might have launched his torpedo and talked to us afterward. I was very careful not to use our radio at any time, because I knew the submarine operator would be listening in. Naturally he would not want his position, or our position, revealed. Any attempt on my part to radio news of our situation would have spelled our doom."

Referring to the Washington's encounter with a second submarine a short time after the torpedo threat, Capt. Manning said he decided not to wait for an exchange of blinker signals, but to clear out. The Washington's engines were speeded to their maximum power.

Motor Boats Were Equipped.

"I felt I would never put my ship at the mercy of another submarine," said Capt. Manning.

He explained that complete precautions had been taken to accomplish the rescue of the liner's passengers if they had been forced to abandon ship. Two big motor lifeboats had been equipped with navigation equipment — sextant, charts, chronometer and radio.

"These motor boats could have checked our position," he said, "and could have guided rescue ships toward us, or guided our lifeboats to the rescuing vessels."

The Washington is due in New York on Friday.

Pope Reiterates Church Sorrow At War's Effects

Bids Italian Pilgrims Intrust 'Divided, Torn, Bleeding' World to Sacred Heart

VATICAN CITY, June 19 (AP).—Pope Pius XII asked an audience of Italian pilgrims today "to intrust all humanity, divided, torn, bleeding, to the sacred heart of Jesus," in expressing again the sorrow of the Church at effects of the war.

The Pontiff reminded his hearers that this month was dedicated by the Church to the sacred heart.

"Intrust to its Holy Church.... which weeps like Rachel over many of its sons who are no more," the Pope said, "over so many of its destroyed temples, over its priests, prevented from exercising their ministry, and over poor souls—lambs wandering among the ruins of their destroyed folds or in the deserts of exile—where the united forces of deception and seduction are seeking to turn them aside from their true, divine Pastor."

The Pope previously asked pilgrims to intrust their country to the sacred heart of Jesus, saying its land, "fertilized by sweat and perhaps even by the blood of your ancestors, asks you to be generous in serving it."

LEOPOLD'S CHILDREN

Three Reported on the Way to Portugal.

MADRID, June 19 (A. P.).—The three children of King Leopold III of the Belgians were reported today to have crossed the Spanish border en route from France to Portugal.

Princess Josephine Charlotte, 12 years old; Prince Baudoin, 9, and Prince Albert, 6, sought shelter in France after the Germans entered Belgium on May 10.

There have been rumors that they might fly to the United States by Clipper plane, which they could take from Lisbon.

Montgomery Starts For U. S. Aboard Clipper

LISBON, June 19 (A. P.).—Robert Montgomery, American motion picture actor who has been driving an ambulance in France, left today for the United States on a Clipper plane.

JUN 20 1940

Former Empress Zita Arrives in Madrid

MADRID, June 19 (A. P.).—The former Empress Zita of Austria and her son, the Archduke Otto, arrived today en route to Portugal. Otto is pretender to the nonexistent Austrian throne.

The Grand Duchess of Luxemburg also was expected.

ESCAPE OF FRENCH PLANES CONFIRMED

JUN 0 1940

Crew Forced Down Asserts Algeria Was Goal.

MADRID, June 19 (A. P.).—A heavy movement of French military planes in flight from France to Africa was confirmed late today.

The crew of one, forced down in Mallorca, said that Algeria had been their destination. They were interned.

At Almeria, a craft of the Leto type landed, its pilots saying that they had left Marseilles with eleven other planes for Oran, Algeria.

In Valencia two French sea planes came down. The crew of one set it afire and was interned; the other resumed its flight for Africa.

RUSSIANS PLACE MORE TROOPS IN BALTIC STATES

Rumors of Nazi Army Concentration Near By Are Not Confirmed.

SWEDEN STRENGTHENS GUARD

Germans Making Their Hold on Norway Stronger—Soldiers Are Sent There

JUN 20 194

STOCKHOLM, June 19 (A. P.).—Soviet Russian artillery, infantry and cavalry units escorted by numerous squadrons of bombing planes and re-enforced by tank and armored car detachments were reported today to have occupied all large towns in Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia.

The Red Army also posted guards at railway stations and bridges while negotiations continued for establishment of pro-Soviet governments in the three little Baltic States with which the Soviet Union is strongly "implementing" her mutual assistance pacts of last fall.

These reports came from correspondents of the Stockholm newspapers Aftonbladet and Tidningen in Riga, Latvia, and Kaunas, Lithuania. There were also rumors of German troop movements in East Prussia, facing expanding Baltic footholds, but they could not be substantiated.

Reliable diplomatic informants, however, say that the Germans have been transporting new forces to Norway. One interpretation of this could be a plan of attack on the British Isles.

The first indications of possible German intentions to make Norway into a protectorate were seen in presumably inspired editorials in Oslo newspapers which criticized King Haakon and Crown Prince Olaf for leaving Norway.

For New Government.

The editorials said that Norway now must work out her own Government.

When the Germans entered Narvick, Norway's far northern ore port, there were Finnish reports that the Soviet Union had increased her troops on the Finnish Salla frontier. Only the northern tip of Sweden and northern Finland separate the Narvik region from Russia.

Finns now say that blasting can be heard daily on the Karelian Isthmus frontier where the Russians are building the "Stalin Line," incorporating the Mannerheim fortifications won from Finland.

Kaunas dispatches to Aftonbladet said that the newly formed Lithuanian Government had released 600 political prisoners and ordered dissolution of Parliament, this to be followed by new elections. The chief of the Lithuanian Government newspaper and other administrative employees have been discharged.

Whatever may be the purpose of Russian and German military activity, Sweden is steadily re-enforcing her neutrality guard. King Gustaf's second son, Prince Wilhelm, said in a recent speech that a small nation has only itself to rely on and must be defended if the worst should happen.

Mine Sinks Greek Ship Between Sicily and Tunis

ATHENS, June 19 (A. P.).—The Greek freighter Makis, carrying coal from England, has been sunk by a mine between Sicily and Tunis, it was announced today. The crew was rescued and taken to Italy.

Lloyd's register lists the Makis as a 340-foot vessel of 3,545 gross tons.

JUN 20 1940

Singapore Air Line to Start.

SINGAPORE, June 19 (A. P.).—Air mail service linking Australia and South Africa via Singapore and Cairo will start this week end. The flight takes twelve days.

REPORT VAST PLOT IN SPAIN

Madrid Police Announce Arrests And Seizure Of Arms

London, June 19 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Madrid said Madrid police announced today the discovery of a vast plot affecting a large part of Spain.

Numerous arrests and seizure of large quantities of bombs, guns and ammunition were reported.

England Halts Horse Racing

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—Cessation of horse racing in England "until further notice" was announced today.

JUN 20 1940

BRITISH EARL MISSING

Son of Viceroy of India Was at the Front.

LONDON, June 19 (A. P.).—Viscount Brackley, 25 years old, son and heir to the Earl of Ellesmere, and the Earl of Hopetoun, 28, heir and twin son of the Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, were reported missing in action today.

Capt. Lionel Lambert, 66, brother and heir to Field Marshal Frederic R. Lambart, Tenth Earl of Cavan, was killed in the loss of the fleet air-arm tender Grive in the Dunkirk withdrawal, the Admiralty disclosed today.

The Admiralty corrected a communique of June 3 which said that Lieut. C. E. West, commander of the Grive, had died. Actually the tender was commanded by Capt. Lambart.

The latter served in the Dardanelles in the world war. His brother, the Earl of Cavan, was in charge of operations of the Tenth Italian army on the Piave front in 1918.

SEEKS UNITY OF INDIA

Lord Linlithgow Wants Political Differences Put Aside

Bombay, India, June 19 (AP)—Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, appealed to all communities tonight to sink their political differences temporarily and help in the united war effort to secure the safety of India. He spoke in a nation-wide broadcast.

Britain Has Foodstuffs Sufficient For Weeks

Minister Tells House Of Lords Rations Are Stored In Places Hoped To Be Secret

London, June 19 (AP)—Britain has enough of the most essential foodstuffs to last "for weeks and weeks," even if nothing else came into the country, Lord Woolton, Food Minister, told the House of Lords tonight.

"Up and down the country, in places we hope we have kept secret, we have iron rations to be used only in great emergency," he added.

Passports Asked of All Who Land in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 19 (AP).—A government regulation published today requires all persons landing in Bermuda after July 8 to have passports. Non-British visitors will also require consular visas.

Identification cards will be issued to all Bermudans over sixteen.

JUN 20 1940

King Leopold's Children En Route to Portugal

Enter Spain From France; Chaos on Roads Reported

IRUN, Spain (on the French border), June 19 (AP).—The three children of King Leopold III of the Belgians entered Spain last night by automobile en route to Portugal. The children, Princess Josephine Charlotte, twelve years old; Prince Baudouin, who is nine, and Prince Albert, six, sought shelter in France after the Germans entered Belgium on May 10.

Former Belgian Premier Paul van Zeeland and other Belgian officials and diplomatic and consular officers of several nations also crossed the border from France. All said that conditions in France were chaotic, with refugees jamming Spanish consulates seeking visas.

French Communications In Mediterranean Assured

London Hears Several Italian Submarines Were Sunk

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—France's maritime communications have been assured in the western Mediterranean, the French Ministry of National Defense declared today in a broadcast from the French radio heard here.

During the first week of the war declared by Italy, it said, several Italian submarines were sunk in the Mediterranean, particularly by the French minesweeper La Curieuse, which shelled and captured one submarine, and by the French fleet air arm.

JUN 20 1940

"As reprisals for the enemy's air actions on the islands off our coast, Tunisia and Corsica," the announcer added, "naval and aerial actions took place against military and industrial objectives."

The French radio also reported that the mayors of all Algerian towns had telegraphed President Albert Lebrun and Premier Marshal Henri Petain expressing "immovable devotion to France and unshakable faith in her future."

The mayors sent a similar message to Interior Minister Charles Pomaret, declaring that they and their populations were "unanimously ready to continue serving France with their whole strength, their whole energy and all their resources."

EARLY AMERICAN TACTICS ADOPTED

Erects Blockhouses to Foil Nazi Invaders.

JUN 20 1940

LONDON, June 19 (A. P.).—England has adopted early American anti-Indian defense tactics with the erection of blockhouses over the countryside to combat an expected German invasion, it was disclosed today.

War Minister Anthony Eden, in a written answer to a question in the House of Commons, said the following measures had "been noted":

1. Erection of blockhouses or elevated armored machine-gun posts in various parts of the country, especially flat areas;

2. Provision of rockets to spread the alarm of enemy parachute descents "with a view to possible interruption of telephonic and telegraphic communications";

3. Protection of buses and trucks with bullet-proof armor, arming them with Bren guns, and holding them at strategic points to guard against parachute landings, troop-carrying planes and speedboats.

4. Supplying arms to railway sign posts, especially in isolated areas, and adequate steps for the protection of locomotive sheds.

Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and Government spokesman in the House of Commons, told the House today that the removal of a proportion of British children to overseas countries was a "matter of the utmost urgency."

Mr. Attlee announced the establishment of an executive body called the Children's Overseas Reception Committee to deal with the problem.

The departmental committee which has been considering offers from the United States, the dominions and elsewhere has presented a report, Mr. Attlee said, which the Government regarded as a basis for negotiations with the dominion governments.

Myron C. Taylor's Condition Serious

Attendants Say Illness Of President's Representative To The Vatican Is Not Alarming

Rome, June 19 (AP)—Attendants described the condition of Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's representative to the Vatican, as serious tonight, but not alarming.

His illness, laid partly to overwork, has kept Taylor at his villa in Florence, confined to bed most of the time.

Unable to maintain personal contact with the Vatican, he has carried on his essential affairs there through a secretary.

British Kill Nazi Leader In Raid on Duesseldorf

Weitzel, of Elite Guard, Struck by Bomb Fragment

BERLIN, June 19 (AP). — Fritz Weitzel, thirty-six-year-old Nazi party leader in Duesseldorf, was killed by a bomb splinter in a British air raid on that city the night of June 18, D. N. B., official German news agency, announced today. Weitzel was a high S. S. (black-uniformer Elite Guard) official in western Germany.

D. N. B. said British flyers bombed a military hospital at Coblenz Monday night, injuring three nurses and damaging an unoccupied wing of the building.

British planes bombed Recklinghausen, southwest of Muenster, Tuesday night and killed numerous persons, D. N. B. reported.

Rigid Curb Decreed On France's Menus

BORDEAUX, June 29 (AP).—A decree rigidly restricting food consumption was signed today by President Albert Lebrun, providing the following menu for lunch or dinner:

Hors d'oeuvre—Raw vegetables, such as radishes, onions, etc.

Main course—Order of eggs or fish and one vegetable or spaghetti, or order of cooked meat and vegetables, or two orders of vegetables or spaghetti.

Cheese.

Raw or cooked fruit.

JUN 20 1940

[Meat portion limited to 150 grams—little over five ounces—with bone; 100 grams without.]

CORSICA REVOLT REPORTED

Rumor Circulated By Italian News Agency

New York, June 19 (AP)—Stefani, official Italian news agency, circulated a circuitous report tonight that a revolt had broken out in Corsica, French island which is one of Italy's war objectives.

Stefani credited the report to French sources in Switzerland. The report was broadcast to America by CBS from Rome.

Nazi Firms Bids Hint Victory

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 19 (AP).—Business circles reported tonight that some German firms have offered to accept orders for September delivery in Brazil, indicating a belief that the war may be ended by that time. Similar offers were said to have been made in Argentina, Chile and Peru.

JUN 20 1940

War Economy Pact Is Signed in Rome

ROME, June 19 (A. P.).—An agreement settling "certain problems of war economy" between Germany and Italy was announced officially today. Details were withheld.

The agreement was signed yesterday. It was negotiated by Dr. Karl Clodius, the German economic ace, and Amadeo Gianini.

JUN 20 1940

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30.24-3089

Britain May Buy Russian Tanks.

LONDON, June 19 (A. P.).—The British Government is studying the possibility of negotiating with Soviet Russia for purchase of tanks, guns, airplanes and other war weapons, Richard A. Butler, permanent Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today.

JUN 20 1940

Views Mediterranean Pacts as Scrapped.

LONDON, June 19 (A. P.).—R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that Britain considered herself free of any treaties with Italy respecting the Mediterranean, North Africa, East Africa and the Middle East "in view of Italy's unprovoked entry into the war."

JUN 20 1940

BRITISH FINE FRIML

Composer Entered Hongkong Without Permit.

HONGKONG, June 19 (A. P.).—Rudolf Friml, Prague-born American composer of scores for musical comedies and revues, was fined 24 Hongkong dollars ($5.52) today on a charge of entering this British crown colony without permit.

Police said that the composer, who was passing through Hongkong, disregarded their order not to land here.

FORD WON'T BUILD PLANES FOR ALLIES

JUN 20 1940

Denies Company Is Doing Business With British.

DETROIT, June 19 (A. P.).—Henry Ford re-emphasized today that if his plants get into the production of war materials it will be for defensive purposes only.

Asked about an announcement from London yesterday that the British Government had contracted with his company for 6,000 Rolls-Royce Merlin aviation engines, Mr. Ford said:

"We are not doing business with the British Government or any other foreign government. If we make 6,000 Rolls-Royce Merlin engines it will be on an order from the United States Government."

He said that no such order had been received.

He recalled that when he had said a few weeks ago that he could, under certain conditions, get airplane production up to 1,000 units a day, he had specifically pointed out that this would be for "defense purposes only."

"That 'defense purposes only' has been and still is part of the bargain all the way through," he said today. "We have no agreement with anybody for the production of war materials and if and when we do have one it will be on that basis and with the United States Government only."

JUN 20 1940

CANADA FEARS NAZI ATTACK

Mackenzie King Warns of Threat to Nation.

BACKS CONSCRIPTION BILL

Prime Minister Says Action Is Needed at Once.

OTTAWA, June 19 (A. P.).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King declared today that there is an emergent position of very grave character and not a moment should be lost in passing the Government's compulsory service bill conscripting man power and resources for war duty in Canada.

"At this very moment we do not know what disposition has been made of the French Navy," said the Prime Minister. "Suppose the French fleet passes into German hands, what stands between this country and the enemy but the British fleet?

"Today France lies under the iron heel of Germany. Between ourselves and the enemy stands no single country. There is only the North Sea, the English Channel and the Atlantic."

Fears Attack on Canada.

The Prime Minister intimated that if the Germans succeeded in getting the French fleet, Adolf Hitler might elect to attack Canada, rather than Britain, first.

"We've been watching and saying after France, probably the British Isles will be attacked," he said. "Are you sure it will be the British Isles only?"

Germany knew, he said, that Canada was playing a vital part in Britain's war plans as a source of munitions and food.

Mr. Mackenzie King said that further Canadian units would be sent shortly to Iceland. The island kingdom would be valuable to the Germans either in the encirclement of Britain, as a base for attacks on trans-Atlantic shipping or as a stepping-stone to North America.

Iceland Held Important.

"I need not point out the strategic importance, not only to the security of the North Atlantic sea lanes, but to the defense of this continent of maintaining control of Iceland," the Prime Minister told the House yesterday.

He also disclosed that Canadian forces had assumed full responsibility for the naval and military defense of Newfoundland and that additional Canadian troops had relieved Britons on garrison in the West Indies.

Destroyers of the Royal Canadian Navy are serving in British waters where the first division is stationed after duty at the point of embarkation for a European battlefield.

Hispano-Suiza Motor Design Is Given to U. S.

France Turns Over Plans for Plane Engines To Be Produced in Plants Here

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau jr. announced today that the French government had turned over to the United States the designs for the powerful Hispano-Suiza airplane engine.

The French made the patents available to the United States for engine production for both the United States and the Allies, the Treasury chief said. The British recently gave the United States patent rights on their Rolls-Royce airplane engine.

Arrangements were being made for production of the British engine by the Ford Motor Company, but a Hispano-Suiza manufacturer has not been selected yet.

Chrysler Rejected Work

Mr. Morgenthau revealed that before he interested the Ford Motor Company in the British engine he had offered it to the Chrysler Corporation, which declined to produce it for private reasons.

Mr. Morgenthau's aids said they were not sure whether the French had sent plans for the Hispano-Suiza 1,100-horsepower air-cooled motor or the ne company's 2,000-horsepower Lquid cooled engine. Plans for both might be on the way, they said.

Word of the French action came to Mr. Morgenthau from Ambassador William C. Bullitt, who negotiated the transaction. He advised Mr. Morgenthau that Hispano-Suiza plans and samples were enroute to the United States.

Samples of the Rolls-Royce, however, had arrived at the army's testing station at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, several weeks ago.

Knudsen Answers Ford

William S. Knudsen, of the National Defense Commission, said tonight that "it was made plain" to the Ford Motor Company that part of an order for Rolls-Royce airplane engines was for the Allies.

His statement followed one by Henry Ford in Detroit today reiterating that Ford plants would produce war materials for "defensive purposes only" and saying that "we are not doing business with the British government or any other foreign government."

The Defense Commission made public the statement by Mr. Knudsen, former General Motors head, "to clarify certain reports concerning manufacture of Rolls-Royce aircraft engines by the Ford Motor Company." The Knudsen statement said:

"In negotiations with the Ford Motor Company it was made plain that 60 per cent of the order for Rolls-Royce engines was for the Allies and the balance for the United States government.

"I was assured by Mr. Edsel Ford, president, that this arrangement was satisfactory to the Ford Motor Company. No contracts have been signed as yet. They are still in negotiation."

Henry Ford said that his recent stipulation that airplane production by his plant would be for defense purposes only "has been and still is part of the bargain all the way through."

"We have no agreement with anybody," he continued, "for the production of war materials, and if and when we do have one it will be on that basis and with the United States government only."

Asked about an announcement from London yesterday that the British government had contracted with his company for 6,000 Rolls-Royce Merlin aviation engines, Mr. Ford said no such order had been received.

Britain to Send Nazi Prisoners To Canada for Safe-Keeping

JUN 20 1940

By the Associated Press

OTTAWA, June 19.—Canada has agreed to accept responsibility for interned aliens and German prisoners of war from Great Britain, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons today. The British government, he said, had asked that aliens and German prisoners be accepted in Canada as well as, but in preference to, evacuated British children because of the aliens' potential danger to the United Kingdom.

The Canadian government was attempting to meet the British government's wishes and arrangements were being made for the shipment of prisoners to Canada and their concentration and custody here, Mr. King said.

Meanwhile, with the Earl of Athlone en route to Ottawa from Halifax, N. S., where he landed today with Princess Alice and their retinue from a British warship, the Prime Minister announced that the sixty-six-year-old earl, brother of Queen Mary, would be installed as Governor General of Canada in a special ceremony in the Senate Chamber of the Houses of Parliament on Friday. The earl and his party will arrive here at 11:30 a. m. Friday and will go directly to Parliament Hill for the ceremony.

The arrival of the new Governor General was accomplished secretly, with war-time restrictions even preventing the warship bearing his party from sending a wireless message to tell the exact hour of landing. The Earl came ashore to a welcome subdued by the war and shorn of the usual pomp and pageantry.

Senate Adds Tax On Excess Profit As It Passes Bill

Also Votes 8-Billion Levy, 10% and Up on Incomes, Effective if War Comes

JUN 20 1940

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senate passed the $1,007,000,000 defense tax bill tonight after adding an amendment to impose a stiff schedule of excess profits to raise between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 annually, and provide additional billions in the event of war.

Approval of the two changes in the measure, which had called for only $1,004,000,000 of new taxes when passed by the House some time ago, took Administration lieutenants by surprise. They opposed the excess profits tax, which would be effective at once, but many voted for the proposal to impose heavy additional taxes in the event of war.

Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, sponsoring the latter amendmnet, estimated that it would raise $8,000,000,000 a year from individuals alone and possibly as much from corporations. It would become effective automatically upon a Congressional declaration of war.

The vote on final passage of the bill was announced as 75 to 5.

The dissenting votes were cast by four Republicans—Senators Warren R. Austin, of Vermont; Chan Gurney, of South Dakota; Frederick Hale, of Maine, and Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, and one Farmer-Laborite, Senator Ernest Lundeen, of Minnesota.

The measure next will be sent to a conference committee of Senators and Representatives to consider the tax increases voted by the Senate alone. Democratic leaders indicated that both the excess profits and war profits proposals would be thrown out in the conference.

They said that such legislation should be enacted only after full study by both the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees. The conference group will meet tomorrow or Friday.

Senator Connally's war profits levy was adopted, 51 to 28, as a substitute for a similar amendment offered by Senator Homer T. Bone, Democrat, of Washington. Senator Connally said it had been worked out by Treasury experts and would put the country on a "pay-as-you-go" basis automatically at the outbreak of war.

The excess profits tax, which would go into effect with the higher income and excise taxes provided by the bill to finance defense expenditures, was adopted by a surprise vote of 41 to 31.

The amendment was sponsored by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, who told the Senate it would "be a sham and a delusion" to enact revenue legislation which contained no levy on excess profits.

Senator La Follette said his proposal would reach those corporations benefiting from the new defense program, Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, and others urged that such legislation be delayed until Congress can consider a new tax bill—a step which Harrison predicted would be taken shortly. Mr. Harrison said he hoped excess profits taxes would be written law by Jan. 1.

The La Follette amendment, imposing taxes similar to those in effect between 1917 and 1922, would grant to corporations specific exemptions on profits and then would impose special excess profits levies.

A corporation would have a flat exemption of $3,000 plus an additional exemption equal to 8 per cent of its invested capital. A corporation with $100,000 capital thus would have a total exemption of $11,000.

Profits in excess of the exemptions but not in excess of an amount equal to 20 per cent of invested capital would be taxed 20 per cent. Profits in excess of the exemptions and exceeding 20 per cent of invested capital would be taxed 40 per cent.

CITIZENSHIP PROOF ORDERED BY FCC

JUN 20 1940

100,000 Radio Operators to Submit Their Papers.

WASHINGTON, June 19 (A. P.).—Approximately 100,000 radio operators were ordered today by the

Federal Communications Commission to submit proof of their citizenship. Previous FCC orders forbade amateurs to communicate with foreign countries, sharply curtailed the activities of mobile transmitters and ordered ship and other operators not to carry on unnecessary conversations.

Today's decree applies to all operators, both amateur and commercial. It calls upon them to file proof in the form of affidavits, fingerprints and photographs before August 13.

The FCC licenses only citizens for all classes of operators, but in the past has relied on the applicant's own statements. A questionnaire, which present operators and future applicants must subscribe to under oath, demands proof of citizenship by birth or naturalization and requires information as to the nationality of immediate relatives, time spent by the applicant outside the United States and service with this or any foreign government.

Uruguay Calls on All Citizens To Destroy Nazi Trojan Horse

Montevideo, June 19 (AP).—Little Uruguay called today on her two million people to destroy the Trojan horse. The Government summoned all men and women to voluntary enlistment for military training or for women's auxiliary services.

Officials acted to limit sharply the influx of so-called "tourists."

The man-in-the-street took heart from the approaching visit of the United States cruiser Quincy, due tomorrow on a "good neighbor" tour.

Uruguay is the weak spot of South America. A parliamentary commission has just issued a 33-point indictment of Nazi infiltration. The commission said it disclosed a Nazi plan for military occupation of the nation to make it a "little Germany" in South America.

The German Legation in Montevideo was said to have directed Nazi propaganda. Twelve German leaders were detained. The Army was ordered to stand ready.

President Alfredo Baldomir was quoted in an interview as saying that the danger of a foreign thrust, "while not immediate," was "sufficient to cause grave preoccupation."

He predicted that war ministers and heads of the general staffs of all American nations might be called to a meeting to consider common defense of the Western Hemisphere.

The interview said Baldomir disclosed that President Vargas of Brazil helped uncover the Nazi plot.

JUN 20 1940

PLOT TO SEIZE CANADA IS LAID TO FASCISTS

Details of National Unity Party's Plan Bared at Arcand Trial

MONTREAL, June 19 (AP)—The National Unity Party, a Fascist organization smashed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, planned to take over Canada "sometime in 1940, the crown charged today at the preliminary hearing of Adrien Arcand, so-called Fuehrer, and ten alleged party members.

The men are charged under the Defense of Canada Regulations. The organization has been banned by the government.

An eight-page plan alleged showing how the party intended to administer Canada's finances was introduced as evidence by Inspector Clifford Harvison of the mounted police shortly after the hearing opened. The plan was seized in city-wide police raids May 23.

Gerald Fauteux, Crown Prosecutor, told Judge Rudolphe Deserres that the plan went into minute details as to how the financial administration of the Dominion would be handled when the party took over. It carrie dthe date, he added, of Feb. 15, 1940. Judge Deserres adjourned the hearing until June 26.

Inspector Harvison also produced a copy of what he said was a "composition of the National Unity party." One paragraph of the document said the party would have "a trained and uniformed army of 70,000 men in Canada if its ambitions are realized."

The Crown also produced as evidence various letters allegedly received by Mr. Arcand from persons in Germany and Italy.

Mexico Reported Taking Over French Mines

Compagnie Du Boleo Copper Deposits Had Been Operated For Years Under Concession

San Diego, Cal., June 19 (AP)—A report that the Mexican Government had taken over ownership and control of the French copper mines of the Compagnie du Boleo at Santa Rosalia, Baja, California, was received in shipping quarters today.

The French have operated the vast copper mines nearly half a century under a concession from the Mexican Government. In recent years the holdings have been exploited under administration of a Mexican syndicate headed by French engineers.

Several years ago the Compagnie du Boleo expended several hundred thousand dollars modernizing equipment. Most of the funds were acquired through a bond issue in the United States. Since start of war the mines have been employing 10,000 men on a twenty-four hour shift. The concession is the only one controlled by the French in Mexico.

JUN 20 1940

Communiques of Belligerents

French

BORDEAUX, France, June 19 (AP).—Tonight's French communique follows:

In Brittany, the enemy is pushing in the direction of Nantes.

To the south of the Middle Loire, our troops withdrew and the enemy has reached the Cher River at certain points.

Further east, he pushed his elements in the direction of Roanne, Lyons and Amberieux.

Operations continue in Alsace and in South Lorraine.

The morning communique said:

The enemy continued pressure along the whole front. They have achieved no important advance since yesterday evening.

British

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—The following communique was issued tonight:

The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security announce that further reports on last night's air raid on this country confirm that although large numbers of enemy aircraft were engaged and many bombs were dropped, little material damage was done. Eight houses in a Cambridgeshire town were demolished, causing a number of civilian casualties. Houses in several villages were hit, also a school.

Several R. A. F. airdromes were attacked without success, but some damage was done by a bomb which hit a pipeline leading to an oil wharf on the Thames Estuary. This caused a fire which was soon extinguished.

So far as can be ascertained, the total casualties in last night's attacks amount to twelve killed and thirty injured.

An earlier Air Ministry communique follows:

Oil supply centers, railway marshalling yards, power stations and rail communications in many parts of northwest Germany and the Rhineland were attacked last night by heavy bomber squadrons of the Royal Air Force.

Targets near Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort, Essen, Castrop, Sterkrade and Hanover were heavily bombed in the face of strong opposition from anti-aircraft guns and searchlight batteries of ground defense systems.

At Bremen more than 250 bombs were dropped within ten minutes, causing heavy explosions among oil tanks and starting numerous fires.

Hamburg was subjected to a series of raids which began shortly after midnight and lasted until near dawn. Salvos of bombs repeatedly straddled a large oil depot near the docks and fires kindled by earlier attackers became so widespread that the blaze could be seen by our homeward-bound aircraft as they crossed the German coast eighty miles distant.

At Castrop, to northwest of Dortmund, high explosive bombs fell on a petroleum refinery. Flames were immediately seen to break out and after one raider had left a target tail gunner, looking back, saw a high explosion take place. Storage tanks at Misburg, close to Hanover, also were systematically bombed. A direct hit on a large building in the center of the target, believed to have been powerhouse, resulted in explosion which was felt by crew of aircraft flying 10,000 feet above. Here, too, fierce fires which broke out could be seen by raiding crews long after they had left target area.

Another powerhouse was thought destroyed in the course of an attack on oil tanks at Sterkrade, north of Duisberg, where British bombers pressed home their attack despite intense fire from powerful ground batteries around the target. Shell splinters pierced wings and fuselages of several of our aircraft. One bomber was badly hit and with the fabric stripped from the upper surface of both wings nose dived several thousand feet before release of its bomb load enabled the pilot to regain control.

With sections of railway communications in Rhineland and Ruhr as their objectives, night raiders attacked marshalling yards, railway junctions and supply trains. Direct hits were registered on railway junctions at Gladbach, Wesel and Arsbech, near Rheydt, and fires were started in crowded marshalling yards at Schwerte, south of Dortmund.

At Duesseldorf a series of attacks was launched against the principal railway yard. Twenty-one separate fires were counted within this yard by rear-gunner of one of last aircraft to leave the scene.

Two goods trains standing in a marshalling yard at Soest were both hit with heavy-caliber bombs and the yard itself was left enveloped in a pall of black smoke through which numerous small explosions could be seen. A third train, steaming out of yard at Soest, was heavily machine-gunned from a low level.

Another train, believed to have been loaded with munitions, was caught in a cutting near Cologne and struck by three heavy bombs. Explosions, accompanied by great clouds of smoke, at once broke out among wagons. Machine guns, mounted on the train, opened fire on a British bomber, which promptly retaliated by coming low and machine-gunning the full length of the wrecked train.

Other military objectives attacked during night included the power station at Schilau in the environs of Hamburg, where direct hits resulted in vivid zigzag flashes which lit up whole of target area, and a large munitions works at Cologne which was set alight and left with flames blazing several hundreds of feet high.

German

BERLIN, June 19 (AP).—The text of the German high command's communique today follows

The French armies are dissolving more and more. Fast troops have taken Cherbourg in Normandy. Le Mans was passed through to the south. Between Orleans and Nevers the Loire was crossed at many points.

In Burgundy fact troops already are pushing forward in the direction of Lyons. West of Mulhouse armored and motorized divisions, coming from Belfort, were about to unite with troops which attacked across the upper Rhine and deeply advanced by way of Munster into the Vosges. Far-thc north Nancy was taken and the Rhine-Marne Canal, east of Nancy, crossed on a broad front.

In the Maginot line on both sides of Thionville the enemy still was resisting. Fighting and diving bomber units co-operated in breaking the resistance of the enemy, encircled in orraine, by attacks on fortifications, field positions, rail lines and troop concentrations and columns.

Off Cherbourg one merchant vessel of 10,000 tons was sunk by bombs.

In England German fighting plane units bombarded numerous airports as well as big oil-tank centers on the Thames estuary, setting tanks afire. Flying units commanded by Maj. Gen. Coeler especially distinguished themselves in this action.

British airplanes in the course of the night of June 18-19 entered north and western Germany, as usual dropping bombs over non-military targets. About eighteen dead were counted among the police and civilian population, among them a number who had not entered air-raid shelters.

The opponent's total air losses yesterday were six planes. Five German planes are missing.

Lieut. Dietz, of a sharpshooters' regiment, brought an important bridge into our hands by a courageous performance.

Italian

ROME, June 19 (AP).—Today's Italian communique follows:

Our naval reconnaissance planes sank an enemy submarine.

In the northern Africa sector the situation is unchanged.

In East Africa British columns, supported by tanks, which attempted to infiltrate our lines by flying the Italian flag, were effectively counter-attacked and dispersed.

Our air force attacked enemy bases, burning three planes. Enemy planes bombed a farm village, killing three women and several children.

The enemy carried out air attacks last night, dropping several bombs on centers in Liguria and Piedmont. There were no victims and very little damage.

JUN 20 1940

DEMOCRACY'S END IN EUROPE AUGURED

R. H. Markham Makes Predictions Before Institute Of Public Affairs

Says Even If England Wins Continent Will Be Geared To War Conditions

[By the Associated Press]

Charlottesville, Va., June 19—Democracy in Europe is doomed, even if England is able to defeat Germany in a long war, the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia was told tonight.

R. H. Markham, foreign correpondent and special writer for the *Christian Science Monitor*, said in a prepared address that Great Britain and France have been chief inspirers of democracy in Europe and British sailors and French soldiers its only guarantors.

Two Possibilities

"It seems quite certain that one of two things will now happen," he said, "first, Hitler may triumph. . . In that case, democracy will be as a torpedoed ship, physically annihilated.

"Perhaps England will hold the fort. Maybe Germany will partially exhaust herself in crushing France and attacking England. In that case, the war might drag on, as during Napoleon's era. Under such circumstances, England will fight with a fanatical fury and the British people in their desire for elemental self-preservation will forego all democratic forms. They will devote all their energies to fighting and making implements of war. So, in that case, also, democracy will be dead in Europe."

Reviews Economic Angle

Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson, professor of economics at the Wharton School of Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania, reviewed the "impact" of the war upon the economy of the United States—both during the war and afterward.

In one conclusion, he held that "no matter what the financial devices employed, the real economic burdens of this war must be borne here and now. They cannot be passed on to later generations. . . ."

The later generations will have their own burdens from the war, he said. These will include the restoration of property, lower national income and the dislocation of markets.

Some Unavoidable

"Some of these post-war strains are unavoidable," Dr. Patterson asserted. "The best we can do is to lessen them by the way in which we manage our economy during the war. Fantastic expectations about developing large and profitable markets abroad will be a mistake.

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"Foreign sales in return for foreign promises to pay may be imported for non-economic reasons but our experiences of some years ago are a sharp reminder that huge loans cannot and will not be serviced. Businessmen who devote themselves to filling war orders should anticipate so far as they can the necessity for adjustments later to peacetime conditions.

"One of the most important precautions to take is in the field of public finance. Just as much as possible of the public expense should be met by taxation. The economic burden cannot be shifted but a wise financial policy may reduce materially the post-war dislocations and repercussions. Taxes and more taxes are important. . . ."

HOOVER DESCRIBES PRE-DICTATOR SIGN

JUN 20 1940

But Former President Says There Is No Ground For Defeatist Fear

People Of Europe Abandoned Hope In Democratic Process, He Writes

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 19—Former President Herbert Hoover, writing in the July issue of *The American Mercury*, declares that "pre-dictator periods" in Europe are analogous to "some recent years and events in America."

Under the title, "It Needn't Happen Here," Hoover discussed reasons for the rise of dictatorships in Europe, based his observations during a continental tour two years ago, and compared them with conditions in this country.

Nevertheless, he insisted, "there is no ground for defeatist fear that liberty is lost in America."

General Despair

Hoover said he found in Europe that "the universal pattern" of nations preceding totalitarian rule "was the general despair of the people that democracy could solve their economic and governmental problems."

The result, he added, was that "the dictatorship was established by powers conferred upon the man on horseback by parliamentary leaders or confirmed by electoral action. . . . Liberty committed suicide."

"The planners thought they could mix totalitarian economics into free enterprise," he continued, "totalitarian economics injected into free enterprise choked the productivity of the nation. The mixture proved worse than either system alone."

People Confused

Turning to events in the United States, Hoover observed: "We, too, have a confused and uncertain people. Men's moods are haunted by the thought that the golden age of America is over.

"Do I need point out . . . the mixture of Government dictation into free enterprise, the rise of pressure groups, of the starry-eyed, of the subversive, and at times the lapse of Legislatures into impotence? We, too, have devaluation, credit inflation, deficits and swelling debt. We find ourselves in . . . economic demoralization. . . ."

"The real birth of the NRA" (National Recovery Act), he said, came as a proposal submitted to him at the White House by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Leading To Fascism

"I could not do otherwise than describe it as a proposal leading straight to economic Fascism," Hoover added. Later, the idea was passed "into law by the New Deal . . . and then the Supreme Court found it a violation of primary liberties," he said.

"But ours is not a country for despair," Hoover concluded, "on the contrary, there are the sure foundations of hope and confidence. Many of our totalitarian 'liberals' who now realize where these ideas have led our country are deserting that mixed compulsory and free economy. The American people are realizing where it leads. We can recover from that experience. . . ."

Japanese Government Urged To Occupy French Indo-China

JUN 20 1940

Timing Action With Armistice Discussion, Axis Powers Are Reminded Of Friendly Relations

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Thursday*, June 20—Powerful political factions urged the Japanese Government today to turn to southeastern Asia and even occupy "protectively" the rich French possession of Indo-China, in anticipation of collapse of the French Empire.

Already the Government, timing its action to coincide with discussion of the French armistice terms, was reported reliably to have dropped a reminder in Berlin and Rome of its "concern" over Indo-China.

This reminder, it was understood, was accompanied by recollection of the friendly relations between the three powers.

Reassured By Nazis

A reliable source disclosed, moreover, that Germany has reiterated to Japan that she will not ask for the return of Japan's mandated islands, stretching many miles east of the Philippines, above the Equator.

These islands, the Marshalls, Carolines and Mariannes, were mandated to Japan under the Treaty of Versailles.

It is not known whether Japan is asking the axis powers for a continuance of the status quo in the 281,000 square miles of Indo-China, or desires a "blank check" from Germany and Italy, to use as she will. Japan is linked to the axis powers by an anti-Communist pact.

Germany "Uninterested"

When Japan asked Germany about the Dutch East Indies, Germany said she was "uninterested" in the problem, and some people interpreted that as an invitation to Japan to take any action she desired.

At any rate, the Tohokai, influential political party, urged the Government to occupy Indo-China: First, because it is a major channel of munitions supply for the Chinese Central Government, Japan's Asiatic enemy, and second because the collapse of the French Government allegedly casts Indo-China loose without control.

The majority faction of the Seiyukai, another strong political group, likewise urged Japan to "settle" various impending problems in the south and "liquidate" what has happened in the past.

Works To Placate Japan

France, even in her worries at home, was busy with her British ally to forestall, by diplomatic means, any Japanese action toward her Oriental possessions.

It was reported the Indo-China government has banned the transit of goods into Chinese territory ruled by the Central Government. Even before that, France repeatedly had assured Japan that nothing was going to the Chinese except trucks and petroleum from Indo-China.

On Tuesday France signed an agreement similar to the one which Britain has made, settling the troublesome silver and blockade questions relating to the Allied concessions in Japanese-held Tientsin, China.

Cheers Agreement

In London, the House of Commons cheered official announcement that Britain and Japan have signed a Tientsin agreement. The Japanese army's barricades around the British concession are being removed, it was said. The blockade has been in effect for a year. Also accomplished by the agreement was the "unfreezing" of a part of the $12,000,000 (United States) worth of silver which the Allied concessions in Tientsin have been holding in the name of the Chinese Central Government.

British authorities in Hongkong crown colony, however, warily stopped clearances of all ships intended for French Indo-China until the situation is cleared up.

JAPANESE EYE FRENCH COLONY

JUN 20 1940

Political Parties Urge Indo-China Move.

'PROTECTIVE' OCCUPATION

Government Desires Status Quo Maintained There.

TOKIO, June 19 (A. P.).—The Tohokai, influential political party, today passed a resolution asking the Government to carry out a "protective" occupation of French Indo-China on the grounds that collapse of the French Government leaves the area without effective control and that it has been an avenue of munitions supply for China.

Another strong political group, the majority faction of the Seiyukai, joined the Tohokai in urging the Government to turn its attention southward.

The two groups asserted that impending changes in Europe, especially the prospective break-up of the French Empire, impel Japan to act quickly in the lands and seas of southeastern Asia, specifically Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies and British Burma.

The Tohokai, with a strong minority bloc in the House of Representatives, has long advocated Japanese expansion. The Selyukai is one of the nation's two major political parties.

Resolutions of the two groups were sent to Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and other members of the government.

Earlier the Government had expressed concern over maintenance of the status quo in Indo-China and was reported to have decided to approach Germany and Italy on the future of that territory in a "friendly" way.

A reliable source said today that Germany had reiterated her assurances to Japan she would not demand back her former South Sea island possessions mandated to Japan under the Treaty of Versailles.

These islands, the Marshals, Carolines and Mariannes, lie east of the Philippines north of the Equator.

JUN 20 1940

Halt Munitions.

HONGKONG, June 19 (A. P.).—The Government of French Indo-China was reported today to have barred the transit of goods into Chinese territory, ruled by the Chungking Government in an effort to eliminate a source of friction with Japan.

The ban applies to the Yunnan Railway, which has been one of the main arteries for the supply of war materials to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The highway and rail route through British Burma remains open.

Observers believed the reported action was the outcome of warnings by the Japanese Army in South China to the effect that Indo-China must be weaned from hostility toward Japan.

Clearances of all ships leaving Hongkong for Indo-China were stopped today under a suspension expected to continue until France's situation in the European war is clarified.

30.24-3091

TOKYO, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT EXPRESSED CONCERN TODAY OVER MAINTENANCE OF THE STATUS QUO IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DECIDED TO APPROACH GERMANY AND ITALY ON THE SUBJECT IN A "FRIENDLY" WAY.

JUN 20 1940

YAKICHIRO SUMA, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, SAID THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS MAINTENANCE OF THE STATUS QUO IN INDO-CHINA JUST AS IMPORTANT AS IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

AFTER GERMANY INVADED HOLLAND ON MAY 10, JAPAN NOTIFIED THE LEADING WORLD POWERS SHE HELD "THE MOST SERIOUS CONCERN" IN MAINTENANCE OF BOTH THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL STATUS QUO IN THE EAST INDIES.

NOW, WITH FRANCE'S COLONAIL POSSESSIONS POSSIBLY INVOLVED IN FRANCE'S REQUEST FOR A PEACE WITH GERMANY AND ITALY, JAPAN TURNED TO

INDO-CHINA, WHICH IS ON THE ASIATIC MAINLAND'S SOUTHEASTERN PENINSULA JUTTING OUT INTO THE CHINA SEA IN A COMMANDING STRATEGIC POSITION JUST SOUTH OF CHINA.

SUMA TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT FUTURE DIPLOMATIC STEPS OVER THE SITUATION WERE NOT YET CERTAIN, BUT THE INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER ASAHI REPORTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO MAKE "A VERY FRIENDLY REPRESENTATION" TO GERMANY AND ITALY DESCRIBING JAPAN'S CONCERN OVER INDO-CHINA.

OF THIS REPORT SUMA SAID HE WAS "IN NO POSITION TO SAY ANYTHING." HE ADDED THAT IF ANY REPRESENTATION WAS TO BE MADE IT WOULD BE THROUGH JAPAN'S AMBASSADORS IN EUROPE.

JUN 20 1940

SUMA DECLINED TO DEFINE THE STATUS QUO IN INDO-CHINA, STATING THAT ALTHOUGH JAPAN'S CONCERN WAS JUST AS GREAT AS IN THE EAST IINDIES, THE PROBLEM WAS DIFFERENT. JAPAN'S INTEREST, HE SAID,

TOKYO--FIRST ADD JAPANESE XXX HE SAID,
ARISES NOT ONLY FROM JAPAN'S POSITION AS THE "STABILIZING INFLUENCE" IN THE FAR EAST, BUT ALSO FROM CONCERN IN THE MUNITIONS TRAFFIC THROUGH INDO-CHINA TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT.

THIS MUNITIONS TRAFFIC IS INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT, SAID SUMA, "BECAUSE WE ARE ARRIVING AT THE LAST STAGE OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHUNGKING."

THE FOUR KEY MINISTERS OF THE CABINET CONFERRED TODAY FOR THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE DAY ON THE INDO-CHINA ISSUE. VICE FOREIGN MINISTER MASAYUKI TANI IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, CHARLES ARSENE HENRY, THIS AFTERNOON ORALLY REPEATED THE JAPANESE REQUEST THAT SHIPMENT OF MUNITIONS THROUGH INDO-CHINA BE STOPPED.

(A HONGKONG DISPATCH SAID THAT THE INDO-CHINA GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ORDERED THESE SHIPMENTS STOPPED.

(THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN REPORTED COMPLETING PREPARATIONS TO MEET POSSIBLE JAPANESE ACTION IN INDO-CHINA, DETERMINED TO CONTINUE THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN DESPITE THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.)

FH722AED

EARL OF ATHLONE REACHES HALIFAX

British Warship Brings New Governor-General

JUN 20 1940

HALIFAX, June 19 (A. P.).—Arriving secretly on a British warship, the Earl of Athlone, Canada's new Viceroy and sixty-six-year-old younger brother of the Dowager Queen Mary, landed on Canadian soil here today and immediately hastened to Ottawa to take the oath of Governor-General.

His post, the equivalent in Canada to King George VI's role in the Government of the United Kingdom, carries a $50,000-a-year salary, plus $100,000 for expenses, entertainment and travel.

Accompanied by Princess Alice, the Earl came ashore to a welcome subdued by the war and shorn of the pomp and pageantry of glittering uniforms and nineteen-gun salutes that marks the reception of a new viceroy in peace time.

Wartime restrictions even prevented the warship bearing the vice regal party from sending a wireless message to tell the exact hour of arrival.

NEW YORK, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS THE BRITISH WARSHIP THAT BROUGHT THE EARL OF ATHLONE TO CANADA OVERHAULED AND ESCORTED BACK TO HALIFAX TWO EAST-BOUND FRENCH WAR VESSELS AND THUS WAS A DAY LATE IN CROSSING FROM ENGLAND.

JUN 20 1940

THE NEWSPAPER ADDED THE BRITISH WARSHIP TOOK THE FRENCH SHIPS BACK WHEN IT RECEIVED NO RESPONSE TO GREETING SIGNALS. THE TIMES SAID THE FRENCH VESSELS WERE IDENTIFIED AS THE JEANNE D'ARC, A CRUISER CONVERTED INTO AN AIRPLANE CARRIER, AND THE BOUVAL, A TENDER.

BOTH SHIPS LEFT HALIFAX LAST SUNDAY WITHOUT NOTIFYING CANADIAN OFFICIALS, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

JW121AED

30.24-3093

30.24-3093

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 19-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN NOW HAS MORE AIRCRAFT THAN WHEN THE BATTLE OF FRANCE STARTED MAY 10, LORD BEAVERBROOK, MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, SAID TODAY.

(END ADVANCE)

WE425PED

JUN 20 1940

LONDON, JUNE 19-(AP)-[redacted], FRENCH RESIDENT GENERAL OF TUNIS, SAID IN A BROADCAST QUOTED BY THE FRENCH RADIO TODAY "OUR HONOR REMAINS AND SO DOES OUR EMPIRE--60,000,000 PEOPLE OF VAST TERRITORIES WHICH HAD BEEN FREED FROM LONG SERVITUDE BY OUR GENIUS OF CIVILIZATION."

APPEALING TO THE POPULATION OF THE PROTECTORATE TO REMAIN CALM, HE SAID: "THIS EMPIRE STANDS IN AN ATTITUDE OF RESISTANCE, FULL OF COURAGE AND GRATITUDE."

JUN 20 1940

WF1002AED

MONROE DOCTRINE

BERLIN, JUNE 19-(AP)-A NOTE ADVISING GERMANY THAT THE UNITED STATES IS OPPOSED TO THE TRANSFER OF ANY WESTERN HEMISPHERE POSSESSION FROM ONE NON-AMERICAN POWER TO ANOTHER HAS BEEN DELIVERED HERE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE OFFICIAL COMMENT.

(THE RECEIPT OF SIMILAR NOTICE IN ITALY WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.)

WA641PED

EASTERN SCHEDULED TIME

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P. M. EST, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 19--(AP)--A GOVERNMENT DEFENSE ORDER TODAY

JUN 20 1940

GAVE LOCAL OFFICIALS THE POWER TO CONTROL TRAVEL INTO A 120-MILE STRIP OF THE ENGLISH EAST COAST FROM [redacted] TO SUSSEX.

THE ORDER REQUIRES PERSONS ATTEMPTING TO GO WITHIN 20 MILES OF THE COAST TO PRODUCE PROOF OF THEIR BUSINESS OR OTHER URGENT [redacted] READONS. ON JUNE 19 THE GOVERNMENT REQUESTED TRAVELERS N O T TO ENTER THE AREA EXCEPT WHEN NECESSARY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P. M. EST, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19)

AEA-1025P

LONDON, JUNE 19-(AP)- THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WANTS A LOT OF TOMMY GUNS.

JUN 20 1940

ARTHUR MORRISON, MINISTER OF SUPPLY, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THE GOVERNMENT WAS "TAKING STEPS" TO GET THEM EITHER IN THE UNITED STATES OR BY MANUFACTURING THEM ITSELF IN ENGLAND.

DUBLIN, JUNE 19 (AP),--- THE DAIL (IRISH FREE [redacted] PARLIAMENT) SWIFTLY PASSED AN EMERGENCY BILL TODAY PERMITTING THE MILITARY TRIAL AND DEATH PENALTY FOR CIVILIANS CONVICTED OF OFFENSES ENDANGERING THE SAFETY OF THE STATE.

JUN 20 1940

DUBLIN, JUNE 19--(AP)--NEW RECRUITS TO IRELAND'S ARMIES ARE BEING CALLED UP IN GROUPS OF 5,000, THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE DEPUTY PREMIER O'KELLY SAID TONIGHT IN THE SENATE.

NEUTRALITY IS THE "ONLY POLICY FOR A COUNTRY IN OUR SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES", O'KELLY SAID, AND ANY OTHER POLICY POSSIBLY WOULD BE DISASTROUS "HERE AT HOME."

NEUTRALITY, HOWEVER, MIGHT NOT KEEP IRELAND OUT OF THE WAR, HE SAID.

JUN 20 1940

LONDON, JUNE 19-(AP)-A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM CAIRO TONIGHT QUOTED LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL, COMMANDER OF BRITISH FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AS SAYING BRITAIN "HAS ALL THE REQUIREMENTS FOR VICTORY" AND THAT SHE WILL FIGHT ON "WHATEVER HAPPENS."

CAIRO

JUN 20 1940

"WE ARE FIGHTING FOR OUR VERY EXISTENCE," GENERAL WAVELL WAS QUOTED. "WE MUST CONQUER OR DIE."

HE TOLD HIS TROOPS:

"YOU WILL HAVE YOUR PART TO PLAY IN ULTIMATE VICTORY, AND ARE INDEED PLAYING IT NOW BY YOUR PRESENCE HERE."

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE, JUNE 17--(DELAYED, BY COURIER TO AACHEN AND TELEPHONE TO BERLIN)--(AP)--COMPIEGNE FOREST, WHERE MARSHAL FOCH RECEIVED GERMANY'S CAPITULATION IN 1918, WAS FULL OF SIGHT-SEEING GERMAN SOLDIERS WHEN NEWS OF PREMIER PETAIN'S REQUEST FOR AN ARMISTICE REACHED THE HISTORIC SPOT.

THE GERMAN SOLDIERS, BY THOUSANDS, WERE BEING TAKEN BY THEIR OFFICERS TO VIEW THE RAILWAY CAR, NOW INCLOSED IN A SPECIAL BUILDING, IN WHICH A GERMAN DELEGATION HEADED BY MATHIAS ERZBERGER SIGNED THE 1918 ARMISTICE ON ALLIED TERMS.

MAXIME WEYGAND, FRENCH GENERALISSIMO, STOOD WITH FOCH ON THAT OCCASION AS HIS RIGHT HAND MAN.

OFFICERS SHOWING THEIR MEN THE HISTORIC CAR POINTED WITH SPECIAL RELISH TO WEYGAND'S PLACE. THEY ALSO POINTED PROUDLY TO THE SWASTIKA BANNER WAVING OVER THE MONUMENT DEPICTING GERMANY'S EAGLE STRUCK DOWN BY THE FRENCH SWORD. WHEN NEWS OF PETAIN'S ARMISTICE REQUEST WAS SHOUTED AT THEM THE SIGHT-SEERS BROKE INTO CHEERS.

BY A STRANGE COINCIDENCE, WE HAD MADE A VAST DETOUR WHICH BROUGHT US TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF FAMED COMPIEGNE FOREST JUST AS PETAIN MADE HIS TRAGIC ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

THE DETOUR HAD BEEN CAUSED BY THE DIFFICULTY OF FINDING AN UNDAMAGED BRIDGE ACROSS THE SEINE. WE HAD BEEN DRIVING THROUGH THE NO-MAN'S LAND OF THE SOUTH FRONT, WITH ITS VILLAGES STILL SMOULDERING AND SMALL TOWNS SHELLED BEYOND RECOGNITION, THROUGH COMMUNITIES WHERE ONLY HALF-STARVED DOGS REMAINED BEHIND.

SUDDENLY AS WE TURNED ON OUR RADIO WE HEARD THE MOMENTOUS NEWS--PETAIN'S ARMISTICE PLEA.

W1117AED

JUN 20 1940

30.24-3095

30.24-3095

MOSCOW, JUNE 19-(AP)-ELECTIONS TO THE SUPREME SOVIET AND THE COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES WERE HELD JUNE 16 IN THE [redacted] TRACTS OF [redacted] THE NEW KARELIAN FINNISH REPUBLIC, WHICH INCLUDES TERRITORY WON BY SOVIET RUSSIA FROM FINLAND IN [redacted] RESULTED IN 99.53 PER CENT OF THE VOTERS CASTING BALLOTS FOR COMMUNIST CANDIDATES. IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY [redacted] WERE [redacted] OF THE COMMUNIST [redacted] CANDIDATES.

JUN 20 1940

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT 497,043 [redacted] VOTERS WERE REGISTERED, THAT 99.67 PER CENT OF THESE VOTED, AND 98.52 PER CENT OF THOSE VOTING MARKED THEIR BALLOTS FOR THE COMMUNIST BLOC AND NON-PARTY CANDIDATES.

BUDAPEST, JUNE 19-(AP)-GERMANY'S STEAMROLLER DRIVE OVER BATTLEFIELDS IN THE WEST APPARENTLY HAS [redacted] THREE SOUTHEASTERN EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS INTO MOVES TOWARD BETTER RELATIONS WITH THE REICH.

SUCCESSIVE REPORTS TODAY FROM BUCHAREST, SOFIA AND BELGRADE INDICATED THAT RUMANIA, BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA ARE HASTENING TO GAIN FAVOR WITH THE NAZI [redacted]

JUN 20 1940

IN BUCHAREST, KING CAROL OF RUMANIA [redacted] TALKED WITH HORIA SIMA, ONCE ARRESTED AND NOW RELEASED LEADER OF THE PRO-NAZI IRON GUARD WHICH CAROL PURGED A FEW MONTHS AGO WITH WHOLESALE ARRESTS AND EXECUTIONS.

ALTHOUGH THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING WAS NOT DISCLOSED, POLITICAL OBSERVERS ATTACHED CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE TO IT.

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE MEETING, REPORTS WERE CIRCULATED OF A POSSIBLE GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION AND DISTINCT CHANGES OF POLICY. RUMANIA HAS TAKEN PAINS TO STAND STRICTLY NEUTRAL IN THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

RUMANIA'S SOUTHERN NEIGHBOR, BULGARIA, ALSO LOOKED TOWARD THE REICH FOR HELP IN SETTLING HER OWN ASPIRATIONS.

JUN 20 1940

PREMIER [redacted] BOGDAN FILOFF INDICATED A BELIEF THAT GERMANY AND ITALY MIGHT WIN SOON— AND THAT BULGARIA "HAD REASON TO BELIEVE" THAT HITLER AND MUSSOLINI MIGHT INCLUDE BULGARIA'S TERRITORIAL CLAIM AMONG PLANS "TO ESTABLISH A NEW ORDER IN EUROPE."

THE PREMIER ADDED THAT BULGARIA WAS NOT CHANGING ITS POLICY FROM NEUTRALITY. OBSERVERS SAID, HOWEVER, HIS STATEMENT INDICATED AT

LEAST—A CLOSER COOPERATION WITH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

FURTHER INDICATIONS THAT GERMANY IS TAKING A STRONGER POSITION IN THE BALKANS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE ALLIES CAME FROM BELGRADE WHERE REPORTS WERE CURRENT THAT YUGOSLAVIA IS CONSIDERING FORMING A GOVERNMENT "MORE FRIENDLY" TO GERMANY.

INFORMED SOURCES HINTED THAT SUCH A NEW GOVERNMENT WOULD BE HEADED BY LAZARE MARKOVIC, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, AS Ppremier.

MBI-GALLAGHERS 12215-4TH ADD 920P

JUN 20 1940

BULLETIN

BERLIN, JUNE 19-(AP)-AUTHORIZED SOURCES, ANTICIPATING TODAY'S HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE, SAID THAT THE FRENCH CITY OF NANCY HAD FALLEN INTO GERMAN HANDS, THAT A SPEARHEAD OF ATTACK WAS RAPIDLY ADVANCING TOWARD LYONS AND THAT THE LOIRE RIVER HAD BEEN CROSSED AT MANY NEW POINTS.

FH755AED

JUN 20 1940

BERLIN--FIRST ADD NANCY FALLS XXX NEW POINTS.

GERMAN AIR RAIDERS WERE SAID TO HAVE STRUCK NUMEROUS ENGLISH AIRPORTS YESTERDAY AND FIRED OIL TANKS AT THE THAMES ESTUARY.

DNB, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID ALLIED PLANES RAIDING COLOGNE LAST NIGHT KILLED SEVEN CIVILIANS AND WOUNDED OTHERS. SOME HOUSES WERE DEMOLISHED AND SEVERAL BUILDINGS DAMAGED.

HF802AED

JUN 20 1940

BORDEAUX, FRANCE, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE HAS MOVED TO THE SOUTH OF FRANCE. IT HELD TWO MEETINGS YESTERDAY.

WF111AED

JUN 20 1940

ROME, JUNE 19-(AP)-NIKOLAI GORELKIN, RECENTLY RETURNED SOVIET RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO ROME, LEFT TODAY FOR NORTHERN ITALY TO PRESENT HIS CREDENTIALS TO KING VITTORIO EMANUELE, WHO HAS BEEN WITH THE TROOPS SINCE ITALY ENTERED THE WAR.

WX310PED

JUN 20 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ROME, JUNE 19--THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, CITING THE MONROE DOCTRINE, HAS WARNED ITALY IT WILL NOT TOLERATE GERMAN OR ITALIAN INTERFERENCE WITH FRENCH OR BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID TODAY.

A STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN POSITION WAS DELIVERED TO THE ITALIAN AUTHORITIES YESTERDAY BY AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS, THE INFORMANT SAID.

JUN 20 1940

WORD OF THE WARNING CAME EVEN AS VIRGINIO GAYDA, ANSWERING "SENTIMENTAL APPEALS" OF AMERICAN AND SWISS NEWSPAPERS FOR CONSIDERATION FOR FRANCE, DECLARED IN IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA, THAT ITALY CAN SEE "NO REASON TO SHOW PITY FOR FRANCE IN THE PRESENT CASE."

GAYDA, FASCIST EDITOR OF THE PAPER, WHO FREQUENTLY SPEAKS FOR PREMIER MUSSOLINI, INDICATED FRANCE WOULD BE REQUIRED TO YIELD SOME OF HER TERRITORY, AND SAID THAT ONLY A NEW EUROPEAN ORDER "CAN RESTORE NATIONAL UNITIES AND DISTRIBUTE JUSTLY POLITICAL POWER AND

30.24-3097

COLONIES."

FRENCH COLONIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE ARE FRENCH GUIANA, MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE IN THE WEST INDIES, AND ST.PIERRE AND MIQUELON OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE NEWSPAPER IL POPOLO DI ROMA SAID GERMANY AND ITALY SHOULD DEMAND THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF FRANCE, AND ITS MUNICH CORRESPONDENT WROTE THAT A PRECISE PLAN HAD BEEN DRAWN UP FOR DIVISION OF FRENCH TERRITORY BETWEEN GERMAN AND ITALIAN ARMIES TO PREVENT THE FRENCH FROM AIDING BRITAIN. HE LISTED FIVE ECONOMIC TERMS, BUT A GOVERNMENT SOURCE REPUDIATED THEM.

(IN BERLIN, AUTHORIZED SOURCES CAUTIONED THE FOREIGN PRESS FROM SPECULATING ON CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE OR THE TERMS OF PEACE, AND FLATLY DENIED THE FIVE POINTS NAMED BY IL POPOLO DI ROMA).

STATIONING OF AN ITALIAN-GERMAN ARMY, ETC. PICKING UP AT START OF ROME, PEACE TERMS.

JUN 20 1940

(CUBA: TAKE IN AVAILABLE ON MONROE DOCTRINE)

NF1211PED

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 19--(AP)--- FIRE BROKE OUT TODAY IN THE 9,170-TON GREEK STEAMER ADELFOS, WHICH WAS CARRYING CHILEAN NITRATE AND WAS ANCHORED IN ALEXANDRIA HARBOR. IT WAS EXTINGUISHED IN HALF AN HOUR. AN INVESTIGATION WAS OPENED.

JUN 20 1940

BUCHAREST, JUNE 19-(AP)- THE ROYAL PALACE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HORIA SIMA, IRON GUARD LEADER, ARRESTED MAY 19 WHILE ATTEMPTING TO SNEAK BACK INTO RUMANIA FROM EXILE IN GERMANY, HAD BEEN RECEIVED IN INFORMAL AUDIENCE BY KING CAROL AFTER HIS RELEASE FROM PRISON.

JUN 20 1940

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 19-(AP)-LONG AFTER THE MAGINOT LINES RESERVES HAD SLIPPED AWAY AND ALL ALSACE AND LORRAINE HAD BEEN CUT OFF BY GERMAN LEGIONS, FRENCH AND GERMAN FORTS NORTH OF BASEL STILL WERE BOMBARDING EACH OTHER TODAY.

GUNS ON THE FRENCH SIDE FIRED AT REGULAR INTERVALS AS THOUGH SERVED BY ONLY SMALL GUN CREWS. NEVERTHELESS THE TRI-COLOR STILL FLEW OVER THEM, AND REGULAR BUGLE CALLS WERE SOUNDED FOR REVEILLE AND MEALS.

JUN 20 1940

FH537AED

QUITO, ECUADOR, JUNE 19-(AP)-A WILD ANTI-ITALIAN DEMONSTRATION GREETED THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTER TO ECUADOR WHEN HE ARRIVED AT THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE TO PRESENT HIS CREDENTIALS TODAY.

THE DIPLOMAT, BARON DIFONTANA DEGLIA SCADUTO MENDOLA, RAN INTO A BARRAGE OF HISSES AND SHOUTS OF "LONG LIVE FRANCE" AT THE PALACE ENTRANCE. SEVERAL FIST FIGHTS OCCURRED WHEN ITALIAN RESIDENTS ATTEMPTED TO ORGANIZE A COUNTER DEMONSTRATION. POLICE INTERVENED.

JUN 20 1940

TA1116PED

PALMA, MALLORCA, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE CREW OF A FRENCH HYDRO PLANE WHICH LANDED TODAY AT PUERTO CRISTO SAID THEY WERE EN ROUTE TO ALGERIA WHEN THEIR GASOLINE BECAME EXHAUSTED.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES TOOK POSSESSION OF THE CRAFT AND INTERNED ITS CREW.

TA415PED

JUN 20 1940

QUEBEC, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE LOWER HOUSE OF CANADA'S ONLY PREDOMINATELY FRENCH LANGUAGE LEGISLATURE VOTED APPROVAL TODAY OF CONSCRIPTION FOR THE DEFENSE OF CANADA.

VOTING 53 TO 13, THE QUEBEC LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TURNED DOWN A MOTION BY NATIONALIST MEMBER RENE CHALOULT OPPOSING THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO IMPOSE GENERAL MOBILIZATION.

JUN 20 1940

CHALOUT, BACKED BY OPPOSITION LEADER MAURICE DUPLESSIS WHOSE NATIONAL UNION GOVERNMENT WAS DEFEATED LAST FALL ON WAR ISSUES, AND MAYOR CAMILLIEN HOUDE OF MONTREAL, URGED THAT THE DOMINION'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR BE "FREE AND MODERATE."

PREMIER ADELARD GODBOUT TOLD THE HOUSE CANADA "WOULD FAIL IN ITS SACRED DUTY IF IT DID NOT CALL EVERY CANADIAN TO SERVE THE CAUSE OF CIVILIZATION," AND ADDED THAT THE CONSCRIPTION WOULD NOT MEAN THAT THOSE CALLED WOULD BE REQUIRED TO SERVE OVERSEAS.

DUPLESSIS, WHO CARRIED THE VOTES OF 10 OF HIS NATIONAL UNION - FOLLOWERS, SAID CANADIANS HAD BEEN PROMISED ONCE BEFORE THAT THEY WOULD NOT BE ORDERED OVERSEAS.

"WE HAVE EVERY RIGHT," HE SAID, "TO DOUBT THE PRESENT STATEMENTS OF THE MINISTERS X X X."

MAYOR HOUDE SAID THAT QUEBEC DID NOT WANT "ITS PATRIOTISM TO LEAD IT AND THE REST OF THE COUNTRY TO RUIN."

MQ11PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE ITALIAN RADIO TONIGHT REPORTED PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S RETURN TO ROME AND FUEHRER HITLER'S ARRIVAL BACK AT HIS WESTERN FRONT HEADQUARTERS FROM THEIR CONFERENCE IN MUNICH. THE REPORT WAS HEARD BY CBS IN NEW YORK.

JUN 20 1940

TA1007PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 19-(AP)-ALEXANDER KIRK, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE U.S. EMBASSY IN BERLIN, WILL LEAVE BY CLIPPER TOMORROW TO RETURN TO HIS POST, ACCOMPANIED BY A.W.HORNER, A MEMBER OF HIS STAFF.

ON THEIR ARRIVAL TODAY FROM WASHINGTON THEY WERE UNCERTAIN HOW THEY WOULD REACH BERLIN, BUT PLANNED TO TAKE AN ITALIAN PLANE FROM LISBON FOR ROME, AND THERE ANOTHER PLANE FOR BERLIN. KIRK SAID HE UNDERSTOOD ITALIAN PLANES WERE FLYING AT 20,000 FEET.

THE TWO RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY ABOUT TEN DAYS AGO.

JUN 20 1940

WD1137AED

UNDATED***PREVIOUS TERMS OF PEACE

JUN 20 1940

Twice before Germany and France have made peace along their historic frontier battleground.

In 1871, the victory and the spoils went to Prussia, winner of the Franco-Prussian war that started in 1870.

In 1919, the victory was shared by France and her Allies after the World War.

These were the terms of the Franco-Prussian peace or May, 1871, signed at Frankfort on Main:

France ceded to Germany all of Alsace except Belfort, and most of Lorraine including Metz and Thionville.

An indemnity of 5,000,000,000 Francs ($1,000,000,000) was imposed on France.

Until she paid, German occupational troops remained on the soil of Eastern France.

These were the terms of the World War peace Germany signed at Versailles in 1919:

Alsace-Lorraine was retruned to France: France x got the

30.24 -3079

30.24-3099

income from the rich coal fields of the Saar for a limited period as partial compensation for war damage to her; the Saar was allowed a plebiscite to determine its own future. Germany acknowledged the French protectorate of Morocco.

Germany was required to "pay in full" in annual installment reparations for the war damage and losses of the Allies.

Compulsory military training in Germany was abolished, she lost almost all her war fleet, the Rhineland was demilitarized, and the size of the German army and navy was fixed low.

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WHITE PLANE USED BY PETAIN'S MISSION

Emissaries Land Behind German Lines to See Hitler or His Aids—Admiral and Air General in Group.

JUN 21 1940

BERLIN, June 20 (A. P.).—A snow-white plane carried France's peace envoys to an undisclosed meeting place behind the German lines today to receive the German price for peace. As the group arrived, it was disclosed here that Gen. Charles Huntziger, Leon Noel, former French Ambassador to Poland; Vice Admiral Leluc and Aviation General Bergeret had been named by the French Government to receive the terms.

The message reached the German Government at 1 A. M. (7 o'clock last evening New York time) and was relayed to Adolf Hitler three hours later.

"The High Command of the German forces thereupon gave the necessary instructions immediately and made preparations for receiving the French armistice delegation," said a German announcement.

The place and the hour of the meeting between the German and French armistice representatives was not disclosed. Authorized informants declined flatly to discuss the probable duration of the talks which, it is generally believed, will be confined to the solemn submission of Hitler's terms.

Irked by Stories About Italy.

The German press and radio repeatedly reported that the French Government was in disagreement over laying down arms, but emphasized that this was of no consequence.

"No logical mind in England or France at the present moment is able to make a decision which envisages putting up resistance against German troops on French soil," said the Berlin newspaper Nachtausgabe.

The German press emphasized that Premier-Marshal Petain's overture for an armistice had confused French troops, causing some to lay down their arms while others continued "fighting aimlessly."

The press insisted there would be no armistice until the French accept the terms.

Authorized informants expressed annoyance over reports abroad that Italy would be shut out of the actual armistice conference—presumably to follow some time after presentation of the German terms. Such talk was called "utter nonsense" and it was recalled that Premier Mussolini helped Hitler at Munich to formulate the demands to be handed to the French plenipotentiaries.

BORDEAUX, June 20 (A. P.).—A snow-white plane today carried France's supplicants for a soldier's peace to a rendezvous with Adolf Hitler or his agents.

The Reichsfuehrer's terms for halting the blitzkrieg still were undisclosed publicly.

The French Council of Ministers, meeting with President Lebrun, pondered the grave situation of France amid unconfirmed reports that the French somehow had previewed the Hitler terms, had found them too harsh and had decided to continue the fight, possibly from French North Africa.

A communique said that the President and Ministers went into an hour and a half session at 9 A. M. (4 A. M., New York time), but the announcement gave no reason for the meeting.

The presence of Lebrun at least amended one phase of the France-will-fight-on rumors, for it had been said that the President as well as other leaders had gone or were ready to go to Algiers, a department of France in North Africa, there to set up the structure of Government for a continued fight.

[A dispatch from Madrid stated that Spanish reports from Bordeaux said that former Premier Pierre Laval would replace Marshal Petain as French Premier.]

Plane Is Specially Repainted.

The most exact, if incomplete, word on the future of France, however, was that the peace plane—hastily painted white to spare it from German airmen and anti-aircraft gunners—left a southern French airport early this morning with four French plenipotentiaries to receive the German terms.

Delivery of the peace terms to France will not be conclusive. They must be acted upon by the French Government. Meanwhile the war went on.

It was pointed out that if France should choose to continue the fight from Africa, she and Britain could squeeze Italian Libya.

A large part of the French Navy presumably is in the Mediterranean, and in Spain it was said French military planes had been flying in large numbers from France to north Africa.

Italy Replies to France.

ROME, June 20 (A. P.).—Italy has replied to France's request for an armistice that she would fix a date and place for the negotiations after she had been notified of the names of the French plenipotentiaries.

Earlier reports indicated France sought an armistice with Germany and Italy at the same time, and this was supported by the fact that Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini met at Munich Tuesday to discuss the terms.

JUN 21 1940

[The Rome announcement shows that the Spanish Government was the channel through which both Germany and Italy were approached and that a separate, later communication was sent to Rome.]

'40 Armistice Is Awaited at Site of 1918's

JUN 21 1940

Bordeaux Says Delegates Will Receive Terms and Cabinet Will Decide

Names of 4 Envoys Reported on Radio

Frenchmen Get Safe Air Convoy Across Lines; 3 British Coasts Raided

By The Associated Press

COMPIEGNE, France, June 21 (Friday).—Germany wiped out today one of her most rankling humiliations, signature of the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, by compelling France's plenipotentiaries to come here to Compiegne for the 1940 Armistice signature. France wil get the Nazi terms for an armistice at 11 a. m. today (6 a.m., E. D. T.) in a formal ceremony here. [Hostilities in 1918 ceased at 11 a.m., Nov. 11.]

[Bordeaux advices said the plenipotentiaries were to receive the German terms and then the French government would decide for or against an armistice.]

It was in the forest of Compiegne that Germany's delegation accepted the terms which, six hours after their acceptance, ended the World War. Only four to five miles from the appointed scene of the meeting, the city of Compiegne is in ruins.

Compiegne, on the Oise River, a busy and thriving town of 17,000 inhabitants, like so many other towns of this region, was badly shelled in that section which lies near the river and where the Germans forced their way to the bridgehead on the eastern flank.

Only a few inhabitants remained. All others fled when the shelling began.

Evidences of precipitate flight still are numerous. Cannon, tanks and machine-guns stand in profusion as do munitions and personal effects, army kits and other paraphernalia.

Hitler May Dictate Peace On Spot Foch Dictated His

Führer Expected To State Terms Today At Compiegne, Where Germans Bowed In 1918

JUN 21 1940

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, June 20—Adolf Hitler's terms for giving peace to broken France probably will be transmitted formally tomorrow at Compiegne, where stands the enshrined railway car in which the Kaiser's command gave up to Marshal Foch in the armistice of 1918.

The likelihood that this site of long and bitter German memories had been selected for rubbing out history and recasting the maps was disclosed tonight by informed sources.

Over a nearby monument portraying Germany's eagle struck down by the French sword, the swastika waves tonight, and in these last days of defeat for France many a German soldier has gone there to look at the old *wagon lit* inclosed now in a special building, that for a generation has been a symbol of the greatest humiliation ever suffered by German arms.

In that car, at 5 o'clock on the morning of November 11, 1918, Maxime Weygand, the losing Allied generalissimo of this war, stood with Foch while the conquering marshal signed with a sorrowful German delegation a peace dictated on Allied terms. This was three days after the terms had been made known.

For Germany, tomorrow is an anniversary in time as well as in memory, for on Friday, June 21, 1919, the German battle fleet was scuttled at Scapa Flow—just one week before the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, against which Hitler has thundered so long.

While that armistice of a generation ago was clearly on the conditions that the Allies had made, this one is expected to be no less firm—on conditions that Germany has made.

German conquest of most of the western European coast—the last success being the capture of the French naval base of Brest, reported today—placed Germany in strategic position for a lightning blow against the British even while peace is being concluded with France.

Notes Disagreement

The German press and radio acknowledged in repeated reports that French officials disagreed over laying down arms, but added that this was of no importance.

"No logical mind in England or France . . . is able to make a decision which envisages putting up resistance against German troops on French soil," one newspaper commented.

A message, by way of Spain, from the Petain Government was received at 1 P. M. (6 P. M., Wednesday, E.S.T.), announcing four plenipotentiaries had been chosen—Gen. Charles Huntziger, Leon Noel, former French Ambassador to Poland, Vice Admiral Leluc and Aviation General Bergeret.

Hitler was advised.

Instructions Given

"The high command of the German forces thereupon gave the necessary instructions immediately and made preparations for receiving the French armistice delegation," said a German announcement.

Shortly afterward a French radio announcement disclosed that a French plane, hastily painted white to shield it from German gunfire, had taken off from a southern French airport, carrying the plenipotentiaries to their armistice meeting.

During the day German bombers were declared to have raided the English harbors of Bristol and Southampton and the airplane plants of those regions, hitting and damaging a cruiser and several freighters of an aggregate tonnage of about 23,000.

Lorient, La Rochelle, Bordeaux and St. Nazaire in France also were "visited" by bombing planes.

Lyon Swallowed

The tide of Nazi military might has swallowed Lyon, manufacturing and shipping center near the Alpine frontier and Brest, on the Brittany coast, where thousands of American doughboys marched from their transports in 1917-18.

With the German capture of Brest, the British Isles face an arc of potential jump-off points for air attacks, extending from the Brittany coast opposite Plymouth to Trondheim, Norway, hundreds of miles north.

From the coast to the Switzerland-Alpine frontier, German planes helped Infantrymen, tanks and armored cars to wipe out "nests of resistance" wherever formed by the largely demoralized French forces.

Thousands of Frenchmen laid down their arms while their comrades continued what the Nazis termed "aimless" resistance. Prisoners yesterday alone numbered more than 200,000, the high command reported, and among them was General Altmeyer, commander of the Tenth French Army, and his staff.

Bombers Over England

Waves of German bombers swept over England during the night to start what the high command called "reprisals" for Allied raids, mostly British, on allegedly open, or unfortified, German cities since May 10.

"Numerous heavy caliber bombs" were dropped on a big nitrogen plant at Billingham and started fires in oil tanks at the eastern port of Hull, the high command said.

Flames from the Billingham bombardment, the Germans related, served as a thirty-mile beacon to succeeding waves of bombers.

8 Civilians Killed

"Since May 10, enemy planes, mainly British, have raided open German towns at night," said the high command in announcing the air offensive against England. "Last night again eight civilians fell victims to the attacks. The German air force now has begun reprisals against England."

Taking up this cry of retaliation, the well-informed commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland* declared "the bill for British air raids on non-military objectives will be presented very soon.

"Germans took serious cognizance of a responsible British announcement that all Britain is a single fortified area."

JUN 21 1940

Germans Capture Town Inspiring Hitler March

Badenweiler Gave Its Name To Favorite Tune Played Only In Führer's Presence

Berlin, June 20 (AP)—The German capture of Badenweiler, in Lorraine, brought under the swastika today the town which gave its name to Adolf Hitler's favorite march tune, which by official edict may be played only when the Führer is present.

The march was composed by a bandmaster of the Bavarian Royal Body Guard Regiment the night after this regiment captured Badenweiler in August, 1914. Hitler joined the Bavarian forces as a volunteer that month.

LAND OVERRUN WITH GERMAN CONQUERORS

JUN 21 1940

Nazi Troops Spread From Channel Coast To Switzerland

Poilus Still Fight On, Try To Break Through Trap In Alsace

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 20—Reuters reported from Bordeaux tonight that the French Government announced its decision to leave Bordeaux "in order that it may be considered an open town."

Marshal Petain, French Premier, informed the Mayor of Bordeaux that the Government had decided to leave today "to avoid useless destruction of the town."

[By the Associated Press]

Bordeaux, France, June 20—The French waited in despair tonight for the return of their snow-white plane of truce bringing Adolf Hitler's peace terms, and heard from their Premier that they must take their beating and learn their lesson from it.

Hitler's word, on which the French will decide for or against an armistice and then peace, is expected during the night.

The French Government still was here this evening.

France was overrun with the conquerors in their green-gray uniforms—from the Channel coast below Nantes to Bellegarde, near the Swiss frontier. Lyon, her third city, fell under German occupation.

Troops Still Fight

Yet the men of the republic still fought. In their trap of the lost provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, the human moles of the useless Maginot Line formed themselves into hollow square attack units and tried to fight through the German lines—to what goal, they did not even know.

Hours before Hitler knew it was on its way, the plane carrying four negotiators was sent across the German lines to a secret rendezvous with him.

The plane, gleaming with new white paint to make it a flying flag of truce, will bring Hitler's peace terms back to Marshal-Premier Henri Philippe Petain and his Government of capitulation.

That will not end things. The terms must be acted on by the Government, before there is an armistice.

The negotiators (disclosed in Berlin to be Gen. Charles Huntziger and Aviation General Bergeret; Vice-Admiral Leluc and Leon Noel, diplomat), were well on their way before Germany's Führer could be told of their departure.

"We Are In Distress"

Telephone delays between Spain and Germany caused this. Spain's Government is acting as news conveyor between the governments at war.

Semi-official reports said Hitler, as soon as he got the news, acted immediately to receive the delegation and communicate the terms: Where, it was not known.

Meanwhile, this was the military situation in France:

The Germans, sweeping through Lyon, have pushed eastward to the French-Swiss border at Bellegarde, fifteen miles from Geneva.

Bottled up, the Alsace-Lorraine Maginot men are trying to cut their way out. Others from the $500,000,000 line, some 40,000 strong, poured into Switzerland, laying aside their arms.

Nazis Close To Nantes

In the west the Germans are fifteen miles south of Nantes, having cut off the whole Brittany peninsula, including the Channel ports of Brest and St. Nazaire.

Along the Loire line, in the heart of France, the French central army has fallen back to the Cher river, which parallels the line of the Loire due east almost to Bourges, where it drops southward.

The main German effort is on the southeast, where the Germans expect soon to make contact with the Italian Alpine army. The Italians, however, do not seem to have advanced.

Bordeaux, the last seat of government, is pocked with bomb craters.

Bordeaux Bombed

For the first time last night, the great refugee-jammed port was bombed heavily, in the bright moonlight. The dead were estimated at 150 and the injured at 300. The planes swept down in waves to within 400 yards of machine guns spitting flame from the rooftops.

The French had declared Bordeaux an open city.

By this afternoon, the Germans, surrounding the former temporary capital of Tours, had cut some lines of communication with Bordeaux.

During the day President Lebrun presided over a Cabinet meeting. There have been rumors the President, with heads of Parliament, might go to Algiers—there to preserve an alternative Government to resist in the French Empire.

Reports continued that the Government has heard the gist of Hitler's peace terms, and may not be able to accept them.

But the French radio said today:

"Everyone must wait in silence for the result of the opening of negotiations, the form and duration of which France is no longer in a position to regulate."

The French navy of the Mediterranean still was in the fight; so were the armies and planes of French Africa.

Two French patrol boats destroyed an Italian submarine off Algiers; French planes bombed Libyan and Sardinian points; French soldiers fought Italians on the Tunis-Libyan border.

French Army Cut In 4 Parts—Nazis

JUN 21 1940

Berlin, June 20 (AP)—Pieced together from German military reports and French radio announcements heard here, this, tonight is the military situation in France:

French armies have been split into four widely separated parts across the width of France.

In the extreme west Brest has been taken. In the east, Lyon has been occupied. Southeast of Brest, the lower Loire River, between Nantes and Tours, has been crossed in several places. South of the great middle bend of the Loire, the pursuit of French forces is continuing, across the Cher River sector, via Bourges. From Burgundy the Germans are pressing the French down the Rhone Valley, where Lyon has been passed.

In Lorraine, Badenweiler has been captured and remnants of the French eastern army are trapped between Epinal and Toul. French forces trapped by the encirclement of the Maginot defenses continue strong resistance. There is fierce fighting on both sides of Diedenhofen, in the Maginot Line. The Line has again been broken through, this time west of Wissembourg.

FRENCH ADMIT LOSS OF THIRD LARGEST CITY

JUN 21 1940

Berlin Claims 200,000 Prisoners Including Gen. Altmeyer.

BORDEAUX RAIDED FROM AIR

Parachute Troopers Reported Captured as Poilus Still Keep Up Pressure.

BERLIN, June 20 (A. P.).—German military might surged further over France today, engulfing Brest on the Brittany coast and Lyons near the Alpine frontier, even as contact was being made with French peace emissaries and an aerial blitzkrieg was launched against England.

Significantly, the German High Command declared that its air force "now has begun reprisals against England."

It reported capture of Brest, the port of entry for thousands of American doughboys of 1917-1918, but it remained for the French to acknowledge the occupation of Lyons, their third largest city.

Brest and Lyons were but segments of the German victory across the width of France. Swift-moving columns also crossed the lower Loire River between Nantes, near the mouth, and Tours, erstwhile provisional capital of the French Government.

Gen. Altmeyer Captured.

The Reich added more than 200,000 men to its legions of war prisoners, according to the High Command's daily communique, and among them was Gen. Altmeyer, commander of the French Tenth Army. The 200,000 represented yesterday's captures, it was stated.

As a symbol of Germany's command of the French frontier region once protected by the Maginot Line, the Nazi war flag was said to b flying from Strasbourg Cathedral while to the south a union was

30.24-3101

30.24-3101

reached between German troops in the Belfort region, at the end of the Maginot Line, and their comrades from across the Rhine.

Entrapped remnants of the French eastern army in northern Lorraine were said to have been "pressed together even tighter in the region of the Moselle between Epinal and Toul, as well as in the central southern part of the upper Vosges."

Say Maginot Line Broke Again.

"Epinal, Toul and Luneville are in German hands. Fighting still continues on the Maginot Line at either side of Diedenhofen," said the daily communique.

"The Maginot Line was again broken through to the west of Wissembourg. Dive bombers and fighting squadrons destroyed the greater part of the fortified works."

Everywhere that "nests of resistance" were formed by the French, the air force gave blasting support to the advancing German troops, tanks and armored cars.

At sea, the High Command said, two motor torpedo boats destroyed a 4,000-ton steamship close to the English Channel coast, a submarine sank a tanker of 8,000 tons and another "succeeded in shooting" three ships in convoy.

As compared with the Allies' loss of twenty-one planes yesterday, the High Command said, six German planes are missing.

The German public took great satisfaction in the reports of military success in France.

The occupation of Strasbourg, bulwark on the Rhine, was hailed joyfully because the city is regarded here as a thoroughly German city.

The seizure of Toul, Guneville and Nancy, announced yesterday by the High Command, was held to be of great value strategically.

Luneville is historically significant as the city in which the peace of 1801 was signed—between France on one side and Germany and Austria on the other—which gave all Germany west of the Rhine to France.

Germans Close to Geneva.

BORDEAUX, June 20 (A. P.).—Using the famous hollow square formation, French Maginot Line troops of the army of Alsace and Lorraine are attempting to fight their way through German troops which have bottled up their last avenues of escape by a march to the Swiss frontier, a French war office spokesman said tonight.

German motorized units cut northeast from Lyons today to Bellgarde on the Swiss frontier only fifteen miles from Geneva, according to French reports received here.

In the west, the military spokesman added, there is fighting some fifteen miles south of Nantes, at the mouth of the Loire River.

Along the line of the Loire, the French central army withdrew a few miles south of Tours to the Cher River, which parallels the Loire due east almost to Bourges, where it drops to the south.

German troops which already have occupied Lyons have pushed over to the Swiss frontier and presumably to the south, where they might be able to make contact with the Italian Army. The spokesman said that as far as is known in Bordeaux the Italians have not advanced in that sector.

On the west, the spokesman said, the Germans were progressing "feebly."

JUN 21 1940

Admit Fall of Lyons.

BORDEAUX, June 20 (A. P.).—German elements occupied the manufacturing city of Lyons after a drive down the Allier and Rhone valleys, the French reported today.

At the same time, it was estimated unofficially that more than sixty persons were killed and wounded in Bordeaux in a German air raid upon the city during the night, the city's first of the war.

Five German parachutists, dropping behind the fighting front during the night, were arrested, the French said.

Reports from Lyons, slightly more than 200 miles from Paris and about the same distance from Marseilles, Mediterranean port, said the city was calm and public services were functioning.

The Lyons police patrolled the city without arms.

With the French armies scattered and backed down into the southern half of France, the Germans raided this refugee-packed temporary capital of France four times during the night.

Bordeaux, which the Government had declared an open city and therefore not a military objective, normally has a population of 250,000. This now has been increased about five times by refugees.

Rooftop machine gunners as well as anti-aircraft batteries fought the bombing planes as Bordeaux, blacked out, was lighted by a full moon. The warplanes swept down in waves, some only 400 yards from the city's rooftop defenses.

France's armies meanwhile were fighting in isolated groups, although a military commentator said last night, "Each nevertheless has conserved its cohesion of maneuver in retreat." There also were French troops from the Maginot Line, trapped in Lorraine behind the German line to the Swiss border, still fighting their way out. They were fighting in square formations, as did troops trapped in Flanders.

JUN 21 1940

The French were declared to have engaged the central German forces in "a new battle" on the middle Loire River before withdrawing to "establish themselves on a more favorable line."

In the west the Germans last night were driving south from Cherbourg, approaching Nantes, where they would cut off France's westernmost peninsula and its ports of Brest and St. Nazaire.

In the center the Germans reached the Cher River, south of the Loire. In the east they occupied France's third city, Lyon, normally of 580,000 population, in the upper Rhone valley leading south to the Mediterranean near Marseilles.

The French were thus backed up against the Mediterranean, the Pyrenees Mountains along the Spanish border and the Atlantic Ocean.

JUN 21 1940

Report 'Swallowing' Tactic.

GENEVA, June 20 (A. P.).—The French defense lines literally opened the way for German motorized columns to capture Lyons today—and then "swallowed" the invaders by closing ranks outside the city again.

If the French reject Germany's peace terms, it was said, the Nazi troops in Lyons and other captured French cities may find themselves cut off.

The German columns were permitted to pass unmolested through the French lines en route to Lyons when the city was declared "open" this morning to save it from destruction.

Previously, until the word of the city's "open" status came at dawn, Lyons had been staunchly defended by the reorganizing French Army.

New Strategy Hinted.

The French southern line closed up just south of Lyons, north of the industrial town of Vienne. To the west of Lyons and Vienne, Belgard and other forts were guarding the Alps and the French Army on the Italian front still held out.

The German motorized units which occupied Lyons were reported small. The Lyons airport was pock-marked with deep holes from a dynamite explosion to delay its use as a base for warplanes.

Military observers said that the French, far from crumbling, seemed to be following new tactics. They were opening up before motorized columns, which now appear weak in effectiveness and equipment, then closing up loosely behind them.

French planes from North African bases and French troops from Morocco and Tunisia were reported today to have crossed the Mediterranean under convoy of French and British warships to bulwark the French stand against the Germans in the Lyons region of southeastern France.

The battle for the Rhone Valley, leading to the Mediterranean near Marseilles, about 200 miles below Lyons, developed into a race between the French Army's effort to reorganize and the Germans' attempt to establish emergency flying fields in central France and bring mechanics and spare parts for their worn-out motorized and mechanized units.

Pour Into Switzerland.

GOUMOIS, France (On the French-Swiss Frontier), June 20 (A. P.).—The French Army of the eastern Maginot Line, at least 50,000 strong, surrendered its arms to Swiss soldiers and poured into Switzerland today.

Two generals and a large number of officers were among those surrendering.

The army attempted unsuccessfully last night to blast a way through the German forces holding the central Jura gate in order to reach the French Army of the south. The failure left no alternative but to enter Switzerland.

The battle was fought in the Maiche plain within the elbow of the Doubs River, which flows north along the Swiss frontier and then bends west and southwest through the deep Jura gorges.

Fought for Six Days.

The troops included Spahis, Foreign Legionnaires, Moroccans and several units of Poles, but the major part southern Maginot fortress troops. They represented every branch of the army.

By dawn more than 10,000 had entered Switzerland, leaving their arms at thef rontier as they streamed wearily across the border.

Many of the soldiers had been fighting continually in the southern Maginot zone next Belfort for six days. Many were wounded.

The Swiss served tea and coffee to the disarmed men while Red Cross nuhses rushed the wounded to hospital centers.

Able-bodied troops were taken to Central Switzerland for interment.

Swiss frontier posts at mountain passes between La Chaux de Fonds and Porrentruy were disarming the troops.

Defeated from the Air.

Despite the crush, the Swiss Army, forewarned of the rush expected across the frontier, kept the newcomers moving.

The Swiss Generalissimo Henri Guisan was on the scene early superintending the work.

Column after column of those who entered, hailed the Swiss officers and soldiers with, "Vive La Suisse."

French troops had been instructed by their commanders to obey Swiss orders to the letter and to surrender their arms willingly.

French officers who entered Switzerland from the Doubs Valley said they were defeated yesterday "not on land but from the air."

Not One Plane to Help.

They had not a single plane on their side, they said, while German bombing and fighting planes circled like hawks above them, diving, bombing and machine-gunning.

Moroccan cavalrymen rode across the frontier on their horses. Some motorized units brought their battered trucks across the frontier to help the Swiss transport food and soldiers to railway centers.

Apparently the Germans had orders not to attack the retreating French.

Some Swiss newspapers reported the German command instructed its troops to remain five miles from the Swiss frontier unless the French tried to go south along this frontier.

JUN 21 1940

Toulon Will Fight.

LONDON, June 20 (A. P.).—The occupation of Lyons by the German forces was announced by the French radio in a broadcast heard here today.

A proclamation declaring that Toulon would be defended with all available means if attacked by enemy forces was issued by the vice-admiral in command of the port, the French announced in a later broadcast. Toulon is a military and naval port on the Mediterranean, southeast of Marseille.

The radio said that the city authorities at Lyons issued an announcement that it is the duty of every Frenchman to maintain complete dignity in these circumstances."

"Lyons has been occupied by advance elements," it said, and these are being followed "by stronger forces."

The Lyons authorities who called on the townspeople to maintain complete dignity included the Prefect of the Rhone Department, Cardinal Gerlier, the Archbishop of Lyons and the secretary-general of the Ex-Servicemen's Association.

Municipal officials remained at their posts, and public utility services were operating. But the streets were deserted, and bridges were under military guard.

Promises Italian Attack.

ROME, June 20 (A. P.).—The newspaper Il Popolo di Roma said today that the pincers formed by German forces and the Italian Army along the Alpine frontiers was about to close in on the only French Army reported here to be still intact.

This paper reported French troops facing the Italians were withdrawing to stronger positions to await the Italian attack.

Petain Says France Was Soft

Premier Tells People Why Disaster Has Come—Lacked Men, Allies and Arms.

JUN 21 1940

BORDEAUX, June 20 (A. P.).—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, France's Premier of defeat, sadly told his people today they had lost the fight to Germany because they had "fewer friends" than in 1914-1918—"fewer young men, less arms, too few allies."

But he promised, in a radio broadcast: "We will learn our lesson from the lost battle." He blamed defeat on the lush years since the world war victory when "our sense of enjoyment predominated over our sense of sacrifice."

Marshal Petain disclosed that at the beginning of the "battle of France" the nation had but 2,780,000 troops, or 500,000 less than after three years of bloody fighting in the world war.

In contrast with eighty-five British divisions in May of 1918, he added, there were but ten in May of 1940.

Then he compared the fifty-eight Italian world war divisions on the side of France and the forty-two from the United States with the present: Italy an enemy, America a neutral.

Outnumbered in Air 6 to 1.

French planes in the battle of France were outnumbered by the enemy one to six, he declared.

The hero of Verdun concluded: "I was with you in your days of glory and I am and will remain with you in your days of sadness."

He explained why he had asked for peace.

"I took this decision," the old marshal of the world war declared in a radio broadcast to the nation, "because the military situation failed (to justify) our hopes based on the line of the Somme and the Aisne."

"Gen. (Maxime) Weygand regrouped our armies. His name alone was a presage of victory.

"However, the line gave way and enemy pressure forced our troops to retreat.

"On June 13 I asked for an armistice."

On Strength Of Army

Contrasting the last war with this struggle, Petain said that at the beginning of the present battle France had 500,000 fewer troops than the 3,280,000 she had after three years of fighting in the World War.

"In May, 1918," he went on, "we had eighty-five British divisions; in May, 1940, we had ten. In 1918 we had fifty-eight Italian divisions and forty-two American divisions with us.

"The inferiority of our material was even greater than that of our manpower. French aviation had been fighting its battle one against six."

Days of Defeat.

Every people, he added sadly, must know days of success and days of defeat.

The French, he said, "do not deny defeat when it stares them in the face. All peoples have known successes and reverses. It is by their reaction that they show themselves weak or great. We will learn our lesson from the lost battle.

"Since our victory (in the world war) a sense of enjoyment has predominated over the sense of sacrifice. We have sought more than we have given. We have not exerted enough effort. Today we are in distress."

Coalition Sought In Surprise Move

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 20—President Roosevelt took steps to form a coalition Cabinet today by submitting to the Senate the nominations of Col. Frank Knox to be Secretary of the Navy and Henry L. Stimson to be Secretary of War.

Knox, publisher of the Chicago *Daily News*, was Republican Vice-Presidential candidate in 1936. Stimson was Secretary of State in the Hoover Administration and Secretary of War under President Taft.

JUN 21 1940

Submission of the nominations was accompanied by a White House announcement—without amplification—that Secretary Woodring had resigned his Cabinet portfolio, effective on Senate confirmation of the nomination of his successor.

Resignation Letter "Personal"

White House officials did say that Woodring's letter of resignation was "so personal" that the usual custom would not be followed and it would not be made public.

Woodring told reporters that he would leave Washington "as fast as I can" on the theory that "every 'ex' ought to get out of Washington in twenty-four hours if possible." He expected to leave before July 1.

Knox will succeed Charles Edison, whose resignation as Navy Secretary becomes effective June 24. Edison quit the Cabinet job to run for Governor of New Jersey on the Democratic slate.

Stimson Noncommital

Stimson declined any comment on his nomination. Reached by telephone at his Long Island home, he said he did not know the nomination had gone to the Senate and added:

"I would rather not make any comment at this time and I certainly shall have none until I have been to Washington." He said he had no immediate plans to go to the Capital and would wait until the Senate acted on the nomination.

The question of a coalition Cabinet had been debated almost since the beginning of the present crisis in European affairs.

Plan Disavowed Earlier

The discussion reached a peak of tension when Knox and subsequently Alf M. Landon, the 1936 Republican presidential nominee, visited the White House a few weeks ago. Subsequently White House officials disavowed any coalition intentions and the subject faded.

Today's nominations, therefore, coming only four days before the opening of the Republican national convention in Philadelphia, caught Washington unaware and set congressional and political circles abuzz with talk over its bearing on presidential politics.

In making known the appointments, Mr. Roosevelt referred to the rearmament program as "defensive" and said it was "not aimed at intervention in world affairs which do not concern the American hemisphere."

Both Knox and Stimson, on occasion, have indorsed the Administration's foreign policy. Knox has been, for a Republican, a relatively frequent consultant of Mr. Roosevelt's.

Nominations Excite Senate

The nominations of Knox and Stimson provoked a buzz of excited conversation on the Senate floor which testified to the surprise of the appointments. At Senator Henry F. Ashurst's (Dem., Ariz.) request they were read and when the clerk called out "Stimson" Senator Bennett Champ Clark (Dem., Mo.) asked in a voice audible to the galleries: "Who?"

Senator William H. King (Dem., Utah) expressed "the hope that there will be prompt action on these able and illustrious men and that they will be approved."

Among the first to comment to reporters was Senator Robert A. Taft (Rep., Ohio), a candidate for the Presidential nomination at next week's Republican convention in Philadelphia.

"They are two very able gentlemen," Taft said. "I see no necessity for a coalition cabinet and I do not regard this as a coalition cabinet."

McNary Favors Nominations

Senator Charles L. McNary (Rep., Ore.), the Republican leader, said, "They should make able executives," while Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) remarked that "Because of their position regarding the Administration's foreign policy, their appointments are not surprising."

Clark told newsmen he considered the nominations "shocking," adding:

"Both Colonel Knox and Mr. Stimson are men of ability and character, but they both are avowed interventionists and their appointments can only be taken as a prelude to put the United States in war and, at the same time, to disrupt opposition on the political front."

Johnson Expected To Remain

Administration officials predicted that Louis Johnson would remain as Assistant Secretary of War under Stinson.

President's Letter

The text of the President's letter to Woodring follows:

"Dear Harry:

"It is with real personal regret that I accept your resignation as Secretary of War. You have given loyal and unselfish service to the Government during these past seven years, and during that period the army of the United States has made greater progress in providing for national defense than in any similar peacetime period in our history. You are entitled to very great credit for your share in this.

"Secretary Dern (Woodring's predecessor who died in office) and you and I were faced with a problem of great difficulty in 1933, especially because of the failure to keep the equipment up-to-date.

"Since then great strides have been made in modernizing this equipment. The new program which has been made necessary in the past few months by events outside of our own continent will, of course, take a long time to complete, but it has been well thought out and is a logical development of the policy of these past few years.

"It is, of course, a defensive program, not aimed at intervention in world affairs which do not concern the American hemisphere.

"I shall hope to see you and the family before you leave.

"With my affectionate regards, faithfully yours,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

London Thinks U. S. Cabinet Shifts Mean More Allied Aid

"Warning That America Does Mean Business" And "Step To Closer Support," Press Views

JUN 21 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 20—British newspapers today interpreted President Roosevelt's appointment of two stanch Republicans to his Cabinet as the creation of a coalition government and a sign that the United States will give more help to the Allies.

The *Daily Mail* said the President's action "is a warning that the United States really does mean business."

The newspaper's political correspondent, Wilson Broadbent, said "successful creation of the first coalition government in the history of the nited States . . . is bound to have a tremendous effect in all parts of the world. Its significance is profound."

The *Herald* said President Roosevelt had taken a "democratic step toward closer support of the Allied cause."

"Closer Support Of Allies"

The *Herald's* commentator, W. N. Ewer, said "an American Government in the months just before an election is apt to be hesitant and indecisive. It is known in American slang as a 'lame duck' administration. With Mr. Stimson and Colonel Knox at his side, the President can afford to be decisive and unhesitating. The 'lame duck' can be an eagle."

Called Coalition Cockeyed

JUN 21 1940

Roosevelt Said in May That Suggestion Was Barking Up Wrong Tree.

The following story was sent by the Associated Press from Washington following the President's press conference of May 24:

WASHINGTON, May 24 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt stamped today as cock-eyed any idea of a coalition cabinet. He told his press conference that all speculation about Republicans going into his Cabinet for the purpose of having a non-partisan defense administration was a case of barking up the wrong tree.

Such conjecture among politicians had been indulged in ever since Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee in 1936, visited the White House several weeks ago, to be followed there Wednesday by Alfred M. Landon, who headed the Republican ticket four years ago.

Talk of a coalition Cabinet, the President said today, was made out of whole cloth. He said it continued to be discussed and written about with nothing to substantiate the idea.

Tokyo Spokesman Comments

Tokyo, Friday, June 21 (AP) — The Foreign Office spokesman, Yakichiro Suma, said today that he did not believe that appointment of Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of War would "effect American Far Eastern policy."

As Secretary of State in the Hoover Administration Stimson was an outspoken opponent of the Japanese policy in Manchuria.

JUN 21 1940

London, June 20—A Nazi air fleet authoritatively put at considerably more than one hundred planes, dumped hundreds of bombs on England, Scotland and Wales last night and early today in the most extensive air raid of the war on this island kingdom.

At least eight civilians were killed and "some sixty" injured, the Government announced. It was the second raid in as many days on Britain and, considering the number of bombs dropped, the reported damage was slight.

Now Aiming At Factories

The Nazis apparently changed their line of attack and aimed more at the industrial areas than on Tuesday night, when twelve were killed.

British airmen exacted their toll of the raiders—downing three bombers while other aircraft were, the Government reported, wrecking hangars and destroying aircraft on the ground at German-occupied airports in France.

Anti-aircraft fire accounted for another Nazi raider, while several others were badly damaged.

Two Ministries Check Toll

The casualties of the second big air raid were announced after a check by the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security. The report also mentioned damages in three towns.

Heinkel Downed At Amiens

An official bulletin told of the series of raids over the English and Scottish coasts last night, and added:

"Earlier in the evening a Hurricane pilot on his way back from patrol over France encountered a formation of three Heinkel 111's near Amiens. He shot one down."

JUN 21 1940

100 Planes In Raid, Even Wales Bombed

[By the Associated Press]

100 Planes in Raid-Even Wales Bombed 30.24-3103

30.24-3103

Last night's attack followed by just one day raids which, although less extensive, took a total of twelve killed and thirty injured. It began shortly before midnight and lasted until just before dawn.

In asserting that more than 100 planes took part in last nights raids authoritative spokesman declared that the Nazis appeared to have changed their line of attack, aiming more at the industrial areas than the night before.

The damage caused to factory buildings was not of great importance, these spokesmen said, and added that considering the much greater number of bombs dropped, as compared with the previous night, the damage was slight.

R. A. F. Over Germany.

As was the case yesterday, while the Germans were raiding the British Isles, British bombers early today were at work in Germany. The Air Ministry announced today Royal Air Force bombers attacked the Ruhr, Rhineland and west Germany and also German aircraft grounded at Amiense and Rouen, in German-occupied France.

At airdromes near Amiens and Rouen, it was stated, hangars were also set on fire, while throughout all of last night military objectives and communications in the Ruhr, Rhineland and west Germany were heavily bombed.

"In these operations one of our aircraft was lost," the Ministry declared.

Warplanes Reach Wales.

The attacks on Britain began shortly before midnight (7 P. M. New York time) and lasted until just before dawn. At some points the alarm lasted for five hours. The Germans ranged from the south coast up the east coast to Scotland, across to northwest England and then southward on the west coast to Wales.

By dropping bombs in northwest England and Wales the Germans gave many of the defending forces their first taste of action in the war.

A furious resistance was stirred up everywhere. Anti-aircraft fire was loud and long, and little British fighter planes poured streams of machine-gun bullets at the invaders.

Details of casualties and damage done were meager beyond the disclosures contained in the official communique. It was known that a man and a woman were killed when a bomb struck a house in a small town.

In a town in northwest England it was stated that high explosive bombs and "a considerable number" of incendiary bombs were dropped. One high explosive bomb killed two women and demolished three houses.

One person was reported to have died of shock in a south coast town. Most of the casualties were in northeast England, where witnesses said there were three separate raids during the night.

The bombs which fell in the southern part of Wales, now a reception area for evacuees from London, were the first of the war there. Anti-aircraft guns fired, and fighter planes went up. The bombs fell in the sea, in the open country and on buildings. The alarm there lasted eighty minutes.

The raids provided a realistic prelude to a secret session of Parliament this afternoon on the subject of home defense. Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the War Minister, Major Anthony Eden, were expected to speak.

The public were ordered to leave the House of Commons after the question hour. The House of Lords also was in session.

In Parliamentary circles it was thought that David Lloyd George, white-haired Welshman who was Prime Minister during the world war, would play an important role in the debate, which it was assumed would go into the general war situation and the strategic position resulting from France's request for an armistice.

The Commons session was believed likely to last for seven hours. A demand for continuation of the secret session tomorrow was possible.

Last night fifty members of Parliament, representing all parties, drafted for presentation to the session a program which would enroll the entire population for defense and establish a special ministry to combat fifth column activities.

See Bombers Shot Down.

Besides the three German bombers shot down, a fourth was declared officially to have been disabled and unlikely to have reached home.

The first machine disabled was a Heinkel III shortly before midnight south of the river Tees.

A quarter of an hour later, a pilot of another squadron made a "head attack" on a bomber picked up by searchlights near the Humber estuary. The searchlight crew reported seeing the bomber crash.

An hour later, the pilot of a third fighter squadron shot down a Heinkel in flames near Grismby. At almost the same time, it was stated, his squadron leader was destroying another Heinkel further south.

Nazis Warn of More Raids.

BERLIN, June 20 (A. P.).—As the German High Command announced Nazi warplanes had set fire to oil tanks along the Thames estuary and strafed airfields in England, the Berlin press sounded warnings to Great Britain in comments on the British raids over west Germany during which, it was alleged, civilians were killed and non-military objects destroyed.

There will be an accounting for these raids soon, the press declared. Authorized commentators referred again to "a settlement with England."

DNB, the official German news agency, reported early today that British flyers on Tuesday night bombed Becklinghausen—southwest of Muenster—which it termed an "open city." DNB asserted that many people were killed by bomb bursts among dwellings there.

Earlier, DNB had reported three nurses injured in the bombing of a military hospital near Coblenz, declaring that the nurses at the time were helping to bring wounded soldiers into the air raid shelters.

AIR RAIDS FORCE GOVERNMENT TO FLEE BORDEAUX

JUN 21 1940

French Officials to Leave So Crowded City Can Be an 'Open Town.'

BOMBS KILLED 150 THERE

8 Civilians Dead in Plane Attacks on Britain—R. A. F. Raids Deeply Into Germany.

LONDON, June 20 (A. P.).—Reuters, British news agency, reported from Bordeaux tonight that the French Government announced its decision to leave Bordeaux "in order that it may be considered an open town.

Marshal Petain, French Premier, informed the Mayor of Bordeaux that the Government had decided to leave today "to avoid useless destruction of the town," which was bombed last night by German planes, while other Nazi aviators were bombing widely scattered parts of England, Scotland and Wales. Eight civilians were killed in the raids on Great Britain.

A dispatch from San Sebastian, Spain, late today stated that refugees pouring across the French-Spanish border reported that the Government of Premier Marshal Petain was moving to Biarritz, on the Bay of Biscay.

The British Air Ministry announced tonight that British planes raided a wide area in Germany during last night, including Munich, Gladbach, Hamm and Brunsbuttel.

The Air Ministry communique stated that the objectives of last night's raids were munitions factories, oil refineries, bridges, marshaling yards, munitions trains and airdromes.

Attack Wide German Area.

In spite of intense anti-aircraft fire targets spread over a very wide area were attacked, the communique said. These included Lunen, Hamm, Bielfeld, Munster, Duren, Schwerte, Euskirchen, Munchen-Gladbach, Hamborn, Emmerich, Hamburg, Brunsbuttel and Nordeney. One British aircraft failed to return.

On the way home one of the British bombers engaged and seriously damaged an enemy seaplane.

The communique stated further: "This morning a squadron of hurricanes attacked a large number of enemy aircraft lined up on the Rouen-Boos airdrome. Four enemy aircraft were set on fire and many others were damaged by machine-gun fire. This afternoon a squadron of Blenheims visited the same airdrome and caused further havoc. Both attacks were carried out without loss."

150 Killed in Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, France, June 20 (A. P.).—Telephone delays in informing Adolf Hitler of the appointment of French peace negotiators may have been responsible for last night's bombing of Bordeaux, some sources suggested today—as the dead were estimated at 150 and the injured at 300.

The delays occurred in Spain, through which the armistice messages have been transmitted to Germany.

Many of the dead and injured were in a boarding house, where fifty young women were staying. At the time there were 300,00 refugees in Bordeaux, in addition to the population of some 300,000 Bordelaise.

Rooftop machine gunners as well as anti-aircraft batteries fought the bombing planes as Bordeaux, blacked out, was lighted by a full moon. The war planes swept down in waves, some only 400 yards from the city's rooftop defenses.

2 Radio Links to France Cut by Nazi Advance

BORDEAUX, France, June 20 (A. P.).—National Broadcasting Company representatives announced at mid-afternoon that short wave broadcasting to the United States from continental France had become impossible, apparently because transmitting stations in central France, were engulfed in the German advance.

(The Associated Press in New York still is receiving dispatches from its Bordeaux staff by wireless.)

(The Mutual Broadcasting System in New York announced that its representatives had reported "last available French short wave transmitter (for broadcasting) surrounded" and had said that they intended to cross into Spain or Portugal.)

JUN 21 1940

Report Revolts in Ethiopia.

LONDON, June 20 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Jibuti, French Somaliland, said today that revolts against the Italians were beginning in each province of Ethiopia.

It reported that Italian planes were visiting Jibuti about four times daily without dropping bombs.

Activity by patrols, it said, has increased.

Meanwhile in authoritative circles it was denied that Britain was trying to force Egypt into the war. Rumors to that effect were called "most definitely untrue."

All that Britain asks, it was said, is that Egypt execute her military alliance locally and in its spirit, and that anything which would hamper British military operations be discouraged.

It was also said that, so far as is known, nothing is being done which would hamper military operations and that the Egyptians are living up to their treaties.

JUN 21 1940

Nazis Report Raid in Bristol.

BERLIN, June 20 (A. P.).—The harbor facilities at Bristol and Southampton and airplane bases in the regions of those cities were bombed last night by German air raiders, DNB, the official German news agency, said today.

Numerous fires and explosions were reported to have resulted.

Lorient, La Rochelle, Bordeaux and St. Nazaire also were "visited" by German bombers, DNB said. In the harbors one cruiser and numerous freighters of a total tonnage of about 23,000 were reported damaged "extensively."

NAZIS THREATEN BRITISH 'SNIPERS'

JUN 21 1940

Promise 'Brutal Hardness' in Case of Invasion.

BERLIN, June 20 (A. P.).—"England is next" was the watchword among Germans today as French resistance to Adolf Hitler's armies was reported dwindling.

Voelkischer Beobachter, Fuehrer Hitler's newspaper, warned the English authorities against using "snipers" to defend the British Isles, saying that the Germans would use "brutal hardness" in dealing with such persons.

Referring to Prime Minister Churchill's mention of half a million "local volunteers," Beobachter said:

"We don't know exactly what these half million local volunteers are all about. We know only that the British press appealed to any one with any sort of gun to report to defense corps.

"Apparently a sniper war is being organized.

"We cannot neglect now to call attention in good time to the fact that German forces deal with brutal hardness with snipers who are not organized in a military manner and not uniformed and armed according to international law."

NAZIS IN ACCORD WITH NOTE OF U. S.

JUN 21 1940

No Comment by Italy on Annexation Stand.

BERLIN, June 20 (A. P.).—Authorized German spokesmen said today that the United States note invoking the Monroe Doctrine is in accord with the German conception of "America for Americans and Europe for Europeans."

These quarters said they saw nothing sensational in the note, delivered to Germany and other belligerents, informing them that the United States will not countenance any change of territory in the Americas from one non-American sovereignty to another.

ROME, June 20 (A. P.).—Italian newspapers published without comment dispatches from Washington announcing that the United States had sent today notes to Italy and Germany warning them that she would not stand for their annexation of any British or French territory in the Western Hemisphere.

ANZACS ARRIVE TO AID BRITAIN

JUN 21 1940

Great Liners Bring Them to English Port.

WANT 'A CHANCE AT JERRY'

War Officer Asserts Large Contingents Have Landed.

LONDON, June 20 (A. P.).—The War Office announced today that large contingents of the Australian Imperial Force and of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force who left these Dominions in May have disembarked in Great Britain and are proceeding to their concentration areas.

The War Office announcement called the troops "all well and in good spirits."

JUN 21 1940

Thousands Arrive.

A NORTHEAST BRITISH PORT, June 20 (A. P.).—Thousands of fighting Anzacs, who sailed all the way from Australia and New Zealand in great liners without seeing one German plane, have thronged into the British Isles shouting for "a chance at Jerry."

Packed into an array of world-famous ships, the names of which were covered with gray paint nine months ago, the volunteers and their escort gave this port its greatest spectacle of the war.

Seven months of training in the Antipodes had bronzed them and schooled them for battle to defend the heart of the British Empire.

The transports, thronged with cheering men in khaki, were a great show for the comparatively small crowd permitted to witness their arrival some days ago.

Just as impressive were the "gray diplomats" of the Navy that guarded the journey.

What might have been a submarine caused the protecting men of war to drop depth charges, but the only other signs all the way around the cape were a tanker burning and the wreckage of another ship.

Eden's Welcome.

War Secretary Anthony Eden, who flew to Egypt as Dominions Secretary last January to greet the first of the Anzacs, sent a message saying: "You come at a timely hour. We now can present to our enemy a truly imperial front—a front which, as he has learned from experience in the past, has never been and never will be broken by him."

When Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Secretary for Dominions, was making his speech, a soldier turned to a bystander and asked, "who is that speaking?"

"Shakespeare," he was told.

"Thanks," he replied, "I thought it was Charles Dickens."

Anxiously, the soldiers asked if it were true that the Germans had taken Paris.

Ready to Recapture Paris.

"Don't worry," one said on hearing confirmation, "we'll have it back in a fortnight."

Government officials and about forty newspaper men went out to welcome them the day before they came ashore.

They looked more like Americans than any other people outside the United States and their talk sounds a lot more American than English as it is spoken in England.

"Where's the monocle we heard all the talk about?" called out one soldier as the welcoming party was coming aboard the crowded deck.

They listened to the speeches and yelled, "Hip, Hip, Hooray!"

King George VI sent them this message:

"It has fallen to your lot to come to the United Kingdom itself and, as you take your place beside us, you find us in the forefront of battle. To all I give a warm welcome, knowing the stern purpose that brings you from your distant homes."

ANZACS TRAVELED IN FAMOUS LINERS

JUN 21 1940

Queen Mary Among Vessels Believed Utilized.

By Associated Press.

The "array of world-famous ships" which safely transported thousands of Australian and New Zealand troops to the British Isles most likely included the liners Queen Mary, Mauretania, Aquitania and the Empresses of Britain, Asia and Australia. The number of soldiers may be as high as 50,000.

All these liners, painted in the drab gray of war time, were seen in the harbor at Sydney, Australia, by passengers on the Matson liner Mariposa, which arrived in Honolulu in May.

The combined passenger capacity of the liners listed is about 10,000 persons. At a conservative estimate troops could be carried in a ratio of at least five-to-one for ordinary passengers.

Italy to Occupy Savoy Now

JUN 21 1940

Would Move In Pending Armistice Outcome —Rome Sees Fighting Near End.

ROME, June 20 (A. P.).—Italian troops plan to occupy the Savoy regions of France while awaiting the outcome of armistice parleys between France and Adolf Hitler, Italian informants indicated today.

Savoy is one of the regions Italy has demanded from France, along with the city of Nice, the island of Corsica, and Tunisia, in Africa.

The military expert of the Rome newspaper, Il Tribuna, said the Italian action in Savoy would be "joined" to that of the German Army along a line through Lyons, St. Didier and Clermont-Ferrand, which would bring the Germans to the edge of Savoy.

Sees Fighting Over by Saturday.

Italy's air power was flung today into operations over a vast zone in the Mediterranean and far down the eastern coast of Africa as Stefani, official Italian news agency, declared that by Saturday at the latest, there will be no more fighting between the axis Powers and battered France.

French plenipotentiaries already have met the Germans, said Stefani, and are en route back to Bordeaux, presumably with harsh Nazi terms for peace in their hands.

The Italian High Command declared its widespread air raids had caused great damage at many points and had destroyed British tanks in a fight on the frontier between Egypt and Libya.

Italians, said the command, bombed such points as the French Mediterranean possession, Corsica, and the previously attacked French naval base at Bizerte, in Tunisia.

Report Bombing African Bases.

Acknowledging that her home territory had been bombed on the Ligurian coast and in Sardinia, the Italians reported that they had bombed British bases at Aden, Zeila, across the Gulf of Aden, in British Somaliland, Port Sudan, on the African coast of the Red Sea, and other points in Sudan and Kenya.

In the sea war, said the Italians, a 2,500-ton French destroyer was sunk by an Italian submarine.

A competent Italian spokesman indicated today that the axis peace terms would be presented to France on a "take it or leave it" basis.

Fascist observers considered it probable that France would be occupied almost completely by German and Italian forces before an armistice was reached.

Italy, it was said, would almost certainly be represented by a high-ranking military officer at the meeting of French plenipotentiaries and German representatives at which the French receive the peace terms, since an Italian signature would be required for an armistice between Italy and France.

Actual negotiation should be unnecessary, it was said, because the armistice conditions to be given France are joint terms already agreed upon by Fuehrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini.

A Berlin radio report heard in New York stated the French envoys would meet only with German representatives.

The newspaper *Il Popolo di Roma* said the pincers formed by German forces and the Italian Army along the Alpine frontiers was about to close in on the only French army reported here to be still intact.

This paper reported that French troops facing the Italians were withdrawing to stronger positions to await the Italian attack.

Revolt In Corsica Reported

Stefani, the official Italian news agency, reported an insurrection in Corsica, French Mediterranean island which is one of Italy's war objectives.

(In Cairo Premier Ali Pasha Maher told the Chamber of Deputies last night that some Egyptian forces had withdrawn from the frontier facing Italian Libya "to avoid an incident occurring before Parliament has time to act in the best interests of the country." The Premier said Egypt was following a policy of complete support of Britain.)

Corsica, Bizerta Bombed

Continual air bombardments of Corsica and Bizerta, French naval base in Tunisia, with heavy damage, were announced by Italian military headquarters.

Italian bombers also destroyed British tanks in a battle on the frontier between Egypt and Libya, it was announced.

Other bombardments were carried out on British bases at Aden, Zeila, Port Sudan and other points in Sudan and Kenya.

New Raids On Italy

Further enemy air raids along Italy's Ligurian coast and Sardinia were reported.

Notables In Air Service

Italians, described as "highest personages who put on uniforms to fulfill their duty as soldiers," have taken part in air raids on Corsica, the Milan newspaper *Il Corriere de la Sera* said today, without disclosing names.

Foreign Minister Ciano, Propaganda Minister Pavolini and Ettore Muti, secretary general of the Fascist party, all are flyers with Ethiopian war experience who went into active service in this war.

It has not been disclosed whether Premier Mussolini's sons, Vittorio and Bruno, also veteran army flyers, are in action again.

JUN 21 1940

Fight on Tunisian Border.

BORDEAUX, France, June 20 (A. P.).—Fighting between French and Italian troops in North Africa was reported today in a Havas, French news agency, dispatch from Algiers. Havas said French troops made contact Tuesday with the enemy in the region of Nalut and south of Jebel, on the Tunis-Libyan border.

Report Italian Submarine Lost.

BORDEAUX, France, June 20 (A. P.).—Official reports from Algiers said today that two French patrol boats had destroyed an Italian submarine.

In reprisal for bombing by the Italians of Tunis and the French naval base at Birzete, the French staged bombing forays against Port Tripoli, Libya and Cagliari, in Sardinia. Official reports said all planes engaged returned safely.

JUN 21 1940

FRANCE ASKS FOR SEPARATE ITALIAN PEACE

JUN 21 1940

Rome Sends Same Reply As Germany To Request For Truce

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 20—Italy announced tonight that France, already talking peace terms with Adolf Hitler, has asked Italy to negotiate for a separate armistice.

The Government disclosed the request was relayed to Rome through Spanish intermediaries, and through the same channel Italy sent her reply—the same as Germany's.

France was told to advise Italy the names of its plenipotentiaries. The date and place then would be fixed.

Premier Mussolini's conditions for armistice already had been agreed upon with Hitler in the Munich meeting, informed Fascist forces said.

To Invade Savoy

Even before the discussion of terms, Mussolini's troops were preparing to occupy the Savoy regions of southern France—regions Italy claims as spoils of her short war against France.

As troops drew up for the new move, King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy left his war front headquarters, returned to Rome, and received Soviet Ambassador Nicolai Gorelchin, who had been recalled to Moscow early in the Finnish war because of anti-Soviet demonstrations in Rome.

Germans To Join

The newspaper *La Tribuna's* military expert said the Italian action would be "joined" by the German army along a line from St. Didier, on the Italo-French border, through Lyon to Clermont Ferand. The zone of German occupation in eastern France thus would find its southern limit on the edge of Savoy.

Italian occupation of the Savoy regions is not, apparently, expected to meet serious French resistance. The official Stefani agency circulated a Bern (Switzerland) dispatch stating that hostilities between France and the Axis powers were expected to cease tomorrow "or at the latest Saturday."

In Western Alps

Savoy, an area of about 4,000 square miles, is in the western Alps. Before 1860, when it was ceded to France, it belonged to the House of Savoy, the reigning house of Italy. The area now forms two French departments, Upper Savoy (Haute Savoie) and Savoy (Savoie).

Savoy is only one of the regions Italy has demanded from France. Others are Nice, the island of Corsica, and Tunisia in Africa.

Although preparing to occupy portions of broken France, Mussolini's main effort was directed against British and French bases in the Mediterranean and East Africa area.

Air Raids Reported

The Italian high command reported widespread air raids in these regions, including bombings of Corsica, and the French naval base at Bizerte, the British bases at Aden and in East Africa. At sea the Italians said they torpedoed a French destroyer.

Italians admitted their own territory has not escaped unscathed in the air raids over Europe. Points along the Ligurian coast and the island of Sardinia were bombed.

As a precaution against damage in further air raids on Italian cities, authorities ordered all hospitals, churches, art museums, charitable institutions and historic monuments specially marked with a rectangle formed of a white and black triangle on a yellow background.

leave blank

30.24-3105

BULLETIN MATTER

ROME - FIRST ADD ARMISTICK X X X PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

THE ITALIAN REPLY WAS THE SAME AS THAT GIVEN BY GERMANY.

A GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT APPROACHED THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT THIS MORNING THROUGH THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT ASKING FOR AN ARMISTICE WITH ITALY. THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT REPLIED THROUGH THE SAME CHANNEL IN TERMS SIMILAR TO THOSE OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT THAT IT WAS WAITING TO KNOW THE NAMES OF THE FRENCH PLENIPOTENTIARIES, TO WHOM THE PLACE AND DATE OF A MEETING WOULD BE COMMUNICATED LATER."

DAMSPED

R. A. F., Italian Flyers In Battle Over Buqbuq

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, June 20—Britain's Royal Air Force reported today that its planes had met Italian fighters in an air battle off Buqbuq, Egypt, shooting down three of the Italian planes and severely damaging two others. One British fighter plane was missing.

The clash occurred yesterday, the R. A. F. said, wilh Italian fighters engaging British bombers and fighters.

Italians Lose Eight Planes

A communique reporting the battle said that as a result of aerial activity in the past twenty-four hours the Italians had lost eight planes certainly and probably five more.

Buqbuq lies on the Mediterranean, about thirty-five miles east of the Libyan border.

"The fighting was fierce while it lasted," the communique added. "Two enemy aircraft were seen to crash in the sea and a third fell in flames on land. One of our fighters is missing.

"Bombers of the South African air force, escorted by fighters, attacked with considerable success the Lavella aerodrome in Italian East Africa.

"Nine enemy aircraft dispersed around the aerodrome were bombed and machine-gunned. Two were definitely destroyed and three others were extensively damaged.

"Enemy fighters took off. One was immediately shot down and another forced down after twenty minutes' fighting. One British fighter failed to return.

JUN 21 1940

Tri-Engined Bomber Downed

"An Italian three-engined bomber was compelled to land 150 miles east of Aden, near Husnbalid. The aircraft was intact. The crew of five were taken prisoner.

"The net result of last twenty-four hours' aerial activity is: Enemy losses, eight definitely and five probable; our losses, two."

MANY WOUNDED IN HORDE OF DEFEATED MEN

JUN 21 1940

Polish Divisions Among Weary Troops—All Disarmed By Swiss

Troops Led Into Internment By Gen. Daille From Belfort Region

By CHARLES S. FOLTZ, JR.

[By the Associated Press]

Goumois (On the Franco-Swiss Frontier), June 20—A Franco-Polish army of more than 50,000 strong gave up its arms to green-uniformed Swiss citizen-soldiers and crossed over France's mountainous border to be interned today.

Some were wounded, some dirty and torn from the battlefields. Some had not even seen a German soldier.

Some were despondent and silent. Some joked and laughed. Some talked, as all defeated armies talk, of sabotage within the army, of inadequate planes and poor preparations, or the responsibility of former leaders.

Many Polish Units

These soldiers, including an entire Polish division and many Polish artillery units, came from the battlefields of Champagne and the Maginot Line region south of southern Alsace around Belfort. They were cut off from their northern comrades by the German mass advance into the Vosges at Neuf Brisach across the Rhine and from the south by strong motorized units which reached the Swiss frontier in the Jura.

They were harried in the center by stabbing attacks of German armored units. They were defeated by German bombers and fighters which dove over their heads each time they tried to fight their way out.

General Daille Quits

Their commanding officers, including General Daille, commander of the southern Belfort region, saluted and shook hands with Swiss officers at the frontier, and ordered their troops to abandon their arms and pass into Switzerland for internment. Among those who passed were Polish artillerymen who appeared at the Belle-Boncourt frontier yesterday and then dashed away to use the rest of their ammunition against the Germans, shouting, "We'll be back again!"

They were back now, but had left one hundred of their comrades on the battlefield, and many of those who crossed today were wounded.

Detachments of French Spahi cavalrymen, wearing turbans and flowing cloaks, gave up their arms reluctantly to Swiss troops as they rode across the frontier line. They pulled their little Algerian horses into trucks and were driven off to internment camps.

History Repeats Self

French ambulances rushed the wounded across the line into Swiss military hospitals for the first care and rest many of these men had had in weeks. Swiss army ambulances helped to gather up those who were being half-carried across the line by comrades afoot.

History was repeating itself on these fertile Swiss mountain plains. Seventy years ago the French army of the east, 85,000 strong, fled in retreat from the Prussians into Switzerland, at Pontarlier, just a few miles south.

Disarmed French soldiers and officers, walking or riding their horses or sitting on battered army trucks or empty artillery caissons, moved wearily toward internment.

Colonel Leads Column

Some were weeping, partly from exhaustion, partly from chagrin. I saw a French colonel walking erect as a ramrod at the head of his column of fortress troops. His pistol holster was empty. His cap bore varicolored ribbons, including those of the Legion of Honor, the *Medaille Militaire*, the *Croix de Guerre*. His wounded arm was bandaged, his eyes were filled with tears.

Behind his troops came dozens of French peasant families from lower Alsace, on ancient carts pulled by bony horses.

Swiss inhabitants of the Jura valleys appeared in automobiles and farm-wagons to help with the evacuation. Swiss artillerymen guarded Polish and French artillery units moving their batteries without ammunition westward.

Isolated From Army

To the south along the Jura frontier a French captain commanding the mountain fort at Desrousses came across to the Swiss side at the head of his 400 men. The little garrison had twice repulsed attacks by German motorized units.

"We were isolated from the rest of the French army and there was no hope of aid," the captain said. "I ask internment of my garrison, for German planes flew over the fort this afternoon and we wish to prevent bombers from destroying not only our fort but the village, whose people have been so kind to us."

He said the major originally commanding the fort had been killed with a score of others whom the garrison buried with military honors before going to Switzerland.

Allied Soldiers Crossing Swiss Line in Droves

JUN 21 1940

40,000 or More French, Poles, Czechs Interned; Many Fled Maginot Line

GENEVA, June 20 (AP).—Foreign troops poured into neutral Switzerland today, but not as invaders. They were Allied soldiers coming as refugees, many of them wounded by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's onrushing armies in France.

It was officially estimated late today that 40,000 men, mostly French and Polish soldiers, with a scattering of Foreign Legionnaires, had been disarmed by Swiss troops after crossing the frontier near Goumois. The weary trek of defeated men continued, many thousands still pressing toward Switzerland and safety.

More than 16,000 Poles who had hoped to win victory for their own conquered country by helping to drive the invader from France were among the refugees. All troops crossing the frontier in the Goumois region of the northern Jura still had their arms. Their retreat from the Maginot Line was forced when advancing Nazi columns cut them off from the French Army in the south.

[A dispatch from Goumois, France, on the Swiss frontier, said at least 50,000 soldiers of France's eastern Maginot Line army had surrendered their arms to the Swiss. Two generals and a large number of officers were among them, the dispatch said.]

So far, however, there were no indications of a general collapse or flight of the main French Armies driven south of the Jura. Only a handful of soldier-refugees crossed the frontier in the Geneva area, although 200 from the Jura fort of Les Rousses crossed at Black Mountain and surrendered.

As seen from Switzerland tonight the real military picture in France was one of the strangest in history. There were three separate and distinct French lines.

The southernmost was the French-Italian front along the Alps. There the Italians not only gained no ground and tried no offensive, but appeared to be preparing none.

Next was the "front" created by deep thrusts of the German motorized units. The farthest south of these thrusts was at Lyons, where a few thousand German motorized soldiers camped in the streets of the industrial area. The city had been handed over without resistance, but it was still surrounded by comparatively fresh and well armed French troops who had simply let the Germans through into the city and then closed in around them.

The third and last "front" was the point where the masses of the German Army, following lanes carved out by motorized units, spread across the country. In eastern France, at least, the main force of this army, it seemed, had not even passed Dijon, either to the south or to the east.

Military observers said that if the French had fresh troops, arms and planes in reserve, then even a small, well trained force could raise havoc with weakened German armored units—units now far from their supporting troops, far from their supply bases and handicapped by the fact that many tanks, armored cars and trucks are either badly in need of repair or completely out of commission after their long dash through Belgium and France.

But for the present, at least, there is no indication that such a new French force is being assembled.

REPORT NAZI TANKS HARD HIT BY WEAR

JUN 21 1940

Swiss Hear Repair Problem in France Is Serious.

GENEVA, June 20 (AP.)—The German mechanized army which plowed into the area just north of the Rhone Valley was not the same which sped south from Flanders and Verdun, according to advices reaching here today.

Refugees from the areas the Germans had already passed said they saw scores of worn-out German tanks, armored cars and motorcycles abandoned along the main highways because of mechanical breakdowns after long dashes.

German mechanical crews now working out of Paris with parts seized in Paris garages followed the units to repair the damaged vehicles, they said.

Transport trains were bringing ground crews from German garrisons in the north to repair dynamited French airports in order to make bases for the Nazi Air Force.

Motorcycle troops are scouring the French countryside for gasoline stores not destroyed by the French. They posted guards around the few they found.

BULGARIAN BORDER GUARDED BY TURKS

JUN 21 1940

Blow at Dardanelles With Nazi Aid Feared.

ISTANBUL, June 20 (A. P.).—Turkey dispatched thousands of additional troops to the Bulgarian frontier today as a precautionary move. Many vehicles were commandeered in the military preparations.

Fears were expressed here that Germany might punish Turkey for having signed a mutual assistance pact with the Allies, and the possibility was raised that Bulgaria, with German backing, might strike in the direction of the Dardanelles, strategic Turkish strait.

In the opinion of many Turks, the nation finds herself alone facing what might become a very hostile Europe—the same as after the last war. The tendency to look to Russia for support, appearing after the French request for an armistice, apparently is dissipating, as the Turks oppose new engagements which might become dangerous entanglements.

The official Italian radio said today that a rumor from Turkey pictured as imminent the denunciation of the Ankara-Allied pact on the ground that it had become void due to the French debacle. This was picked up at the Columbia Broadcasting System's listening station here.

erally.

For weeks increasing German activity in Bulgaria has made the Turk fearful that Germany and Italy might take punitive measures against them for having signed up with Britain and France.

Position Precarious

The Allied reverses and their present precarious position have added to this concern, and now Turkey's sole aim is the defense of her own soil in the Balkan and Near East scramble which many believe is imminent.

For the present, however, this country is not withdrawing from her commitments to Britain and France. The British fleet still stands between Turkey and Italy, and Turkey is watching England and the United States with a still existing—though diminishing—hope that the tide may change.

In Istanbul military authorities requisitioned trucks, automobiles and horses. Reports from Adrianople, Greece, said that officials there had advised all civilians who could do so to leave at once.

SENDS MORE TROOPS TO BULGAR BORDER

JUN 21 1940

Turkey Fearful Of Attack By Neighbor Inspired And Aided By Nazis

Sofia Crowds Cheer Axis, Berlin Reported Wooing Yugoslavia

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, Turkey, June 20—Fearing an attack by Bulgaria, inspired and assisted by Germany, Turkey moved additional troops toward the Bulgaria frontier today and heightened the tempo of her defense preparations ge

Carol Grants Amnesty To Political Prisoners

Bucharest, *Friday*, June 21 (AP)—A royal decree granting complete amnesty to all political prisoners and all those awaiting trial on charges of committing acts against the present regime is to be published today.

It is the first complete amnesty since formation two years ago of the National Rebirth Front, Rumania's only legal political party.

Nazis Deny Prussian Move

BERLIN, June 21 (Friday) (AP).—Reports abroad of German troop concentrations in East Prussia facing Russian divisions in Lithuania were denied here today.

"German troop movements along the German-Lithuanian border have not taken place," an official statement said.

Demands Reported Rejected

BELGRADE, June 20 (AP).—Germany and Italy, apparently striving to break up Yugoslavia's new friendship with Soviet Russia, were reported authoritatively tonight to have made unsuccessful demands for new governments favorable to them.

The Reich's desire for a new cabinet headed by former Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch, only recently released from internment on condition that he remain out of public affairs, was put before the Yugoslav regent, Prince Paul. Italy was said to be seeking a government headed by Dr. Ante Pavelitch, now in exile in Italy for plotting the assassination of King Alexander.

Prince Paul was reported to have refused the demands of the two countries. He was reported as agreeing only to replace Premier Gragish Cvetkovitch, who led Yugoslavia toward close relations with Russia in favor of Alexander Cincar-Markovitch, his Foreign Minister. The latter is popularly supposed to be mildly pro-German.

The government detained Stoyadinovitch earlier this year at about the same time hundreds of foreigners, principally German, were expelled from the country after being unable to explain their presence satisfactorily. The government, however, said his internment was due to internal affairs.

Reds Reported on Nazis' East

JUN 21 1940

Rumanian Account of New Concentration Brings Angry Denial in Berlin.

BUCHAREST, June 20 (A. P.).—Government circles received reports today that a large number of Russian troops are being transferred from the Bessarabian frontier with Rumania to the Russo-German border.

Spokesmen said more Russian troops were being concentrated on the frontier in Russian Poland opposite the frontier with German-protected Slovakia.

German motorized columns are being sent to East Prussia, it was also reported, opposite the Baltic States into which Russia recently sent huge forces for a military occupation.

[Unconfirmed reports of German troop movements in East Prussia also have been circulated in the Baltic States.]

Await Soviet Envoy.

Projected Government changes to accord with changes in the international situation were said in diplomatic quarters to be held in abeyance pending the new Russian Minister's arrival here. It was said that Government circles might then obtain more definite indications of the actual status of relations between Russia and Germany.

Mihai Manoilescu, former Finance Minister and a close friend of Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, slain Iron Guard leader, was reported due to arrive from Germany today with 200 self-exiled Iron Guard leaders.

The pro-Nazi Iron Guardists have finally obtained permission to return. Many of them fled the country last fall when King Carol was purging the Iron Guard. Codreanu was killed with several followers in that purge.

Government spokesmen said that their return, together with the King's interview yesterday with Horia Sima, an Iron Guard leader, was the result of a desire to "intensify national unity."

JUN 21 1940

Berlin Spokesmen Angry

BERLIN, June 20 (A. P.).—Authorized spokesmen today emphasized most emphatically Germany's "disinterest" in what is happening in the Baltic countries. Reports of German troop movements in East Prussia angered these spokesmen who commented: "It is obviously an attempt to show some sort of distrust between Germany and the Soviet Union."

Red Army troops in the past week have occupied Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the latter along the border of East Prussia.

All these reports of German uneasiness in the East were described as "nonsense." Emphasis was laid upon previous statements that the present Baltic situation was "not touching upon Germany's sphere of interest."

"It is an affair strictly confined to Russia and the Baltic countries," it was said.

German newspapers printed only scanty reports of the Baltic developments.

Bulgaria Seizes Twenty Reds.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 20 (A. P.).—Police arrested twenty communists, including three members of the central committee, today as the Government controlled press suggested in pro-Axis editorials that the Rome-Berlin partners would "reconstruct" southeastern Europe.

Jailing of the communists was believed to have reflected tension between Russia and the Axis, and was said in some circles to indicate that Bulgaria's closest ties were with Berlin instead of Moscow. A cheering crowd demonstrated for the Axis last night in front of the German and Italian legations.

The editorials compared the "injustices" of the Versailles Treaty with the peace terms by which Bulgaria lost territory to Rumania, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia after the world war.

SOFIA, BULGARIA, JUNE 20-(AP)-MANY BUILDINGS IN SOFIA WERE MARKED TODAY WITH THE SWASTIKA AND FASCIST EMBLEM OF THE DISSOLVED BULGARIAN FASCIST ORGANIZATION CALLED THE NATIONAL LEGION. THE INSTRIPTION ON THE WALLS READ, "WE WANT A MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY."

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JUN 21 1940

Notables Flood Spain in Rush From France to Escape Germans

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, June 20 (AP).—Refugees pouring across the Francco-Spanish border tonight said conditions across the frontier were chaotic. Thousands were besieging the Spanish Consulates for visas, among them French, Belgian, Dutch and many British citizens. There were few Americans.

Notables streamed across the mountain frontier to safety with the others. The former Empress Zita of Austria and her son, Archduke Otto, pretender to the nonexistent Austrian throne, already have crossed into Spain. Others who entered included members of the family of the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg, the three children of King Leopold III of the Belgians, the Princess of Bourbon-Parma and the Polish pianist, Stanislas Nielzieski.

Baron Eugene de Rothschild, of the famous English banking house, and his wife, the former Katherine Wolf, of Philadelphia, arrived in San Sebastian without cash and were extended credit to reach Lisbon. It also was reported that Edouard Daladier, former Premier and Defense Minister of France, had passed through, en route to Lisbon.

Racehorses and jockeys from French tracks were granted free entry by the Spanish government.

Waiting across the frontier for permits to cross were large numbers of French and foreign newspaper men and correspondents. Spanish government press representatives were sent to the border to select those admissable without question. Some already have been denied visas. One of these was Mme. Genevieve Tabois, French editor who has written many articles about the war.

The refugees told of German troops placing occupied sections of France under strict rationing.

Members of the Baron Rithschild's family were quoted as saying that the refugee government of Poland, which had been operating in France, has been transferred to "somewhere in England."

There were reports, without confirmation, that the Spanish government had offered immediate refuge for 6,000 of an estimated 60,000 Belgian children taken to France when the war spread over their homeland.

Princes, bankers and politicians vied for quarters. Pierre C. Cartier, famous Parisian jeweler, and David Well, California banker, were among this afternoon's arrivals. The wife and grandsons of President Albert Lebrun of France are expected.

The notable coming across the border as refugees found living quarters scarce. Hotels already were crowded with aristocratic Spanish families who had left Madrid for the mountains to escape the heat.

Pierre Cot in England

LONDON, June 20 (AP).—Among 1,480 refugees from France arriving tonight at a south-coast port in a bombed ship were Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister, and Baron Robert de Rothschild, of the banking family.

Mlle. Eve Curie, daughter of the discoverer of radium, passed three nights of the voyage on a deckchair.

The ship, which usually carries only 180 passengers, was bombed at the mouth of the Gironde River by German planes and one was reported shot down.

JUN 21 1940

DUKE EXPECTED TO GO BACK TO ENGLAND SOON

JUN 21 1940

Accompanied By Entourage Of Eight, They Drive From Riviera Villa

Duchess Likely To Come To America, Friends In London Hear

[By the Associated Press]

Barcelona, *Friday*, June 21—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived here at 11.30 o'clock last night.

They came from Junquera, near the French-Spanish border near the east coast, where they were greeted by the British Consul.

The Duke was escorted by his secretary and seven others, including Captain and Mrs. George Wood, Mayor

30.24-3107

Hugh Dodds, Consul General at Nice, and A. J. Dean, vice-consul at Montone. They had crossed the frontier at Port Bou.

Expected To Go To England

Their secretary said they were staying in Barcelona until Saturday when they will go to Madrid. There, the secretary said, the Duke will "communicate with his Government."

In Madrid it was said they probably will travel to England later by way of Lisbon.

Upon their arrival at the Hotel Ritz, the Duke and Duchess retired for the night and refused any comments on their trip.

Left Villa Wednesday

The Duke left his Riviera villa at Cap D'Antibes Wednesday—his American-born wife having already departed—and was understood to have informed the British consul he was not returning to England.

The Duke had been i.. the south of France since late in May, after leaving his post as a liaison officer between the French and British armies.

He was declared by London officials, however, not to have left the army itself and on June 8 it was stated that he was visiting French troops on the Italian border and soon would return to "the headquarters of his mission"—a "mission" that was not explained.

Destination Not Known.

Shortly before the Duke left here today, he was reported to have told the British Consul at Cannes that he did not plan to return to England, but would probably go to Spain.

He mentioned using a yacht or plane, although he left Cap d'Antibes by motor car. To reach Spain by motor he would have to circle the Gulf of Lions, some 200 miles.

The Duke's precise destination and the whereabouts of the Duchess were not known here.

There are several hundred Americans on the Riviera and they have been besieging the Consul at Nice for a means to get out of France. The Consul has asked a United States warship to take them away. Many have been waiting months for Spanish or Portuguese visas.

Duke of Windsor Quits Riviera

JUN 21 1940

Leaves by Motor Car Probably for Spain—London Denies He Is Out of Army.

CANNES, France, June 19 (Delayed).—The Duke of Windsor left his Riviera residence by automobile today probably heading for Spain. The American-born Duchess had already departed.

The Duke had been in the south of France since late May, after leaving his post as liaison officer between the French and British armies.

With the Duchess he was staying at their villa at Cap d'Antibes, near Cannes.

Officials in London denied, however, that he had left the army, and, on June 8, said he was visiting French troops on the nearby Italian border and would return shortly to "the headquarters of his mission." This "mission" was not explained.

30.24-3107

Spain Reports Windsor Expected.

MADRID, June 20 (A. P.).—Unconfirmed advices from San Sebastian, Spain, said tonight it was reported there that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor either have entered Spain or are expected shortly.

The reports said also that former Premier Pierlot of Belgium and former Foreign Minister Bonnet of France also were among fugitives to Spain.

JUN 21 1940

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL AGENCY DENIED FLATLY TONIGHT "THE RIDICULOUS SUGGESTION" THAT THE DUKE OF WINDSOR HAD BEEN OR MIGHT BE ARRESTED, AND SAID EVERYTHING WAS BEING DONE "FOR HIS SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE."

(THE DUKE IS REPORTED IN OR NEAR SPAIN).

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN FULL:

JUN 21 1940

"IT IS AUTHORITATIVELY STATED IN LONDON THAT THERE IS NO TRUTH IN THE RIDICULOUS SUGGESTION THAT AN ORDER HAS BEEN MADE OR IS CONTEMPLATED FOR THE ARREST OF THE DUKE OF WINDSOR. IT IS NOT THE FACT THAT HE HAS ALREADY RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY, BUT ALL POSSIBLE STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN FOR HIS SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE."

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THE BRITISH DENIAL FOLLOWED AN ITALIAN BROADCAST IN ENGLISH THAT SAID:

"IT IS RUMORED IN SAN SEBASTIAN (SPAIN) THAT MR.WINSTON CHURCHILL (PRIME MINISTER OF BRITAIN) IS SAID TO HAVE ORDERED THE ARREST OF THE DUKE OF WINDSOR AS SOON AS HE SETS FOOT ON BRITISH SOIL.

"IT SEEMS THAT THE REASON FOR SUCH AN ACTION IS THE ALLEGED ATTITUDE TAKEN BY THE DUKE TOWARD THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HIS PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

"THE FACT THAT THE DUKE RESIGNED HIS POST OF BRITISH LIASON OFFICER TO THE FRENCH ARMY AS A PROTEST AGAINST THE CONDUCT OF BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE IS CONSIDERED TO BE A SIGN OF HIS FEELINGS TOWARD THE PARLIAMENT OF HIS COUNTRY."

Tokio Scores in Indo-China

France Fully Accedes to Japanese Demand —Tientsin Blockade Lifted.

TOKIO, June 20 (A. P.).—France has acceded entirely to the Japanese demand for the halting of transportation of war supplies through French Indo-China to China, and has agreed to permit Japanese inspectors to enter Indo-China to make sure that the traffic ends, the Foreign Office announced today.

The French Ambassador, Charles Arsene-Henry, told the Japanese Vice-Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani that for many months nothing but trucks of petroleum had been passing into China by way of Indo-China, and that these also had been banned since Monday, last.

The Foreign Office statement said that the Ambassador told Mr. Tani: "In view of the repeated representations of the Japanese Government, the French Government have decided to stop transportation of materials and goods of extremely wide varieties and that they have no objection to Japan's sending inspectors to the spot."

France's acceptance of Japan' demand was announced after th Tokio press had adopted a sharpe tone in the French Indo-China situation. The newspaper Asah raised the question of Japanes control of "important points."

Tientsin Blockade Lifted.

Earlier today the Japanese For eign Office announced the liftin of the Tientsin blockade, effectiv at noon today (11 o'clock las night, New York time), followin the signing of an agreement wit Great Britain and France.

The Japanese Army had main tained barricades around the Brit ish and French concessions in the North China city since June 14, 1939, during a controversy over "terrorist" acts in Tientsin and over the question of silver reserves deposited by the Chinese Government in banks in the British and French concessions.

Reliable spokesmen said that the blockade was not especially included in the agreement, but that it was a matter under army jurisdiction.

[In Tientsin, Lieut-Gen. Masaharu Homma, commander of the Japanese garrison, said that the lifting of the barriers was a trial measure, and that the Japanese reserved the right to reimpose their restrictions should they believe it necessary.]

Compromise on Silver.

The Foreign Office in a communique summarized the terms of the settlement of the controversy which led to the blockade as follows:

Policing — Co-operative suppression "of all terrorists activities," including an exchange of information and the presence of Japanese when British or French Concession police take action against persons in whose "criminal activities" the Japanese are interested. It was said that the Japanese would be only "observers" for the agreement does not provide for direct Japanese action within the concessions.

Silver—About $1,050,000 of $12,000,000 of Chinese silver deposited in banks in the two concessions will be withdrawn to purchase foreign wheat and otherwise provide for Chinese flood sufferers. The remaining silver will be sealed up pending an eventual settlement.

Currency—The British and French will "place no difficulty in the way" of the use of Japanese currency within their concessions. There was no provision for the withdrawal from circulation of Chinese currency.

The Japanese had originally demanded that all the Chinese silver be handed to them, and that the Chinese currency be withdrawn.

Warning on Indo-China.

Meanwhile today the Tokio press unanimously adopted a sharper tone in discussing French Indo-China and the newspaper Asahi raised the question of Japanese control of "important points" unless Indo-China's munitions traffic with China were stopped:

[A Hongkong dispatch yesterday said the French Indo-China Government was reported to have banned shipments on the Yunnan Railway, one of the main arteries for the supply of war materials to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.]

Asahi said that if the munitions traffic were not stopped "it may be inevitable that certain important points in Indo-China should be placed in control of Japanese forces until the overthrow of Chiang Kai-shek."

It was reported that the Vice-Foreign Minister, Masayuki Tani, who had an interview yesterday with the French Ambassador, Charles Arsene Henry, had demanded strict supervision of munitions, including the stationing of Japanese patrols at Hanoi, Iahai and Liangsan to inspect shipments.

At the same time, Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported that Gen. Kunjaki Koiso, one of the army's key generals and Overseas Minister, delivered "important advice" regarding Japan's southward policy in an interview with the Premier, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai.

Thousands Shout for Joy.

TIENTSIN, June 20 (A. P.).—Thousands of hysterically laughing, shouting people all but danced in the streets today when the barbed wire shackles of the Japanese military blockade were dropped for the first time in one year and six days.

Lieut.-Gen. Masaharu Homma, commander of the Japanese garrison, personally watched the barriers opened after worshiping at a nearby Japanese shrine where he reported to the Japanese gods what he was about to do.

At one important French concession border point, Gen. Homma ceremoniously announced the opening to a crowd of several thousand persons of all nationalities. His staff, with a detachment of troops, sang the Japanese national anthem, then bowed toward the imperial palace in Tokio while the crowd fretted.

When the barbed-wire barriers were removed, a spontaneous shout of relief welled up.

Then the crowd rushed through without restriction—some of them undoubtedly for the first time in a year.

Gen. Homma warned, however, that the opening of the barrier on the British and French concessions, resulting from new agreements among the three nations, was a trial measure.

He reserved the right of the Japanese to resume restrictions should "signs following their removal indicate an imperative need for the resumption of such action."

His statement said the brick "searching sheds"—where foreigners have been required to strip during search of their possessions—would be "removed gradually," and that sentries would remain at the barriers, which had been electrified, to check on the volume of traffic.

"Although activities of communists and anti-Japanese elements within the concessions has lessened considerably, we still are unable to state that they have been eliminated completely," he said.

"It requires a little more time before the concessions will be completely free of these disturbing elements."

He reserved the right of the Japanese to resume restrictions should "signs following their removal indicate an imperative need for the resumption of such action."

Residents Are Skeptical.

His statement said the brick "searching sheds"—where foreigners have been required to strip during search of their possessions—would be "removed gradually," and that sentries would remain at the barriers, which had been electrified, to check on the volume of traffic.

The curfew on traffic between midnight and 6 A. M. is to be removed immediately, along with all restrictions on movements of persons in and out of the two foreign areas.

Three hours before the time set for lifting of the blockade, the Japanese still were enforcing strict searches. They averaged thirty minutes to go through the possessions of each incoming traveler, dumping the contents of all baggage onto the roadway.

In general, residents of the concessions viewed the new order with skepticism, although they rejoiced at the prospects of no more delays and searchings.

Axis Is Sympathetic.

ROME, June 20 (A. P.).—Sympathizers with the axis Powers expressed the belief today that Japan would find a friendly understanding of the Japanese interest in French Indo-China both in Rome and Berlin.

They said they assumed that Italy, like Germany, was "not interested" in the question of France's Far Eastern possessions.

Japanese are transferring large numbers of troops from the Yangtze Valley to the south, possibly for land action against the French possession on the mainland of Asia.

Military quarters estimated the Japanese already have 100,000 troops on Hainan Island for transport in a landing operation if the move is decided upon.

The transfer of troops from the Yangtze Valley, it was said, may have contributed to a Japanese reverse when they lost Ichang, far up the river, this week.

Observers here viewed with increasing concern insistent Japanese accusations from all sides that, despite French denials, Indo-China still is serving as a route of supply to the Chinese Government at Chungking.

Hitler's Paper Calls Jews "Sixth Column"

Says They Lulled "Plutocracies" Into False Sense Of Security Against Germany

Berlin, June 20 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter* tonight derisively called Jewish emigrees from Germany "the sixth column which operated for us under the protection of governments which gave you asylum."

The Jews aided Germany, the paper said, because they managed to lull the "plutocracies" into a false sense of security by convincing them Germany was on the verge of collapse.

Japanese Ships And Troops Gather Off French Indo-China

Tokyo Expected To Act Against Territory Soon Now That Home Government Faces Surrender

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Friday, June 21—The Japanese navy has concentrated several units, including an aircraft carrier, off Hainan Island opposite the Indo-China port of Haipong, it was reliably reported today, creating apprehension that the Japanese are contemplating action at the first favorable moment now that the home government in France is faced with surrender.

Unconfirmed reports here say the

5 Greek Freighters Sunk By Mediterranean Mines

Another Lost by Bombing While Unloading at French Port

ATHENS, June 20 (AP).—Five Greek freighters have been reported sunk in the Mediterannean in the last two days by mines, or possibly torpedoes, and another ship, the 6,694-ton Max Wolf, was bombed and sunk while unloading in a French port. Details of the sinkings, given by owners and relatives of crewmen were meager.

Seven lives were reported lost in the sinking of the 5,403-ton Oros Myrto, bound from the United States to Piraeus, Greece. Other ships reported sunk were the Violando Goulandris, 3,508 tons, with a cargo of Argentine grain for Greece; the Nereus, 5,205 tons, also carrying grain, the Makis, 6,000 tons, with coal from England, and the freighter Claire.

It was reported that the Makis was lost near Sicily. The others were believed sunk in the zone between Sicily and Tunis mined by the Italians.

23 On Torpedoed Ship Landed By Spanish Boats

Survivors Taken To Madrid By Fishermen Who Report Submarines Near Ireland

Madrid, June 20 (AP)—Twenty-three survivors of the merchant ship Sary Matia (unlisted in Lloyds), 4,000 tons, torpedoed by a U-boat 400 miles north of Cape Finisterre, were landed by Spanish fishing boats tonight.

The ship was carrying coal to Liverpool from Rouen, France.

The fishermen said most Spanish fishing boats working near Ireland were returning to Spain because of many submarines seen there.

British By-election Goes Heavily for Government

LONDON, June 20 (A. P.).—The National Government candidate, H. U. Willink, defeated L. A. Lucas, Independent, 14,163 to 1,455, in a by-election to fill North Croydon's seat in the House of Commons.

Britain to Register More Men Next Month

LONDON, June 20 (A. P.).—Four new age groups will be registered in July under the speed-up enlargement of the British armed forces, the Government informed the House of Commons today.

The July registrations are expected to bring the total of conscripts, under arms or liable for immediate mobilization, to over 4,000,000.

VATICAN BANS WAR AS TOPIC

Discussion Of Politics Also Prohibited in Papal City

Vatican City, June 20 (AP)—Vatican authorities today prohibited discussions of war and politics in public places in Vatican City. Papal gendarmes were detailed to enforce the rule.

MEETING IN SECRET

Commons Begins Second Closed Session on War.

LONDON, June 20 (A. P.).—The House of Commons began its second secret session on the war at 4 P. M. today (11 A. M., New York time) to discuss the question of home defense.

"Satisfactory" Crops Are Reported By Italy

Wheat Yield Slightly Under Last Year Forecast But Other Staples To Gain

Rome, June 20 (AP)—The Ministry of Agriculture forecast today a wheat crop somewhat smaller than last year's, but a "satisfactory" one, on the basis of harvesting which already has begun in some provinces.

Production last year was reported at 293,945,000 bushels.

The ministry said corn, rice and potato crops would be greater than last year.

Inquiry Indicates Bomb Wrecked Finnish Plane

Crash Killed U. S. Diplomat on Journey With Documents

HELSINKI, June 20 (AP).—The conclusion that an "instrument foreign" to its mechanism caused the crash of a plane June 14 in which Henry W. Antheil jr., of Trenton, N. J., an attache of the American Legation in Helsinki, was killed was announced today by an official investigating committee. The implication was that some sort of sabotage, possibly a time bomb, had been responsible.

Mr. Antheil, who was declared to have been on courier service at the time, lost his life along with nine others. The plane exploded on a flight from Tallinn, Estonia, to Helsinki. The possibility arose that he was carrying special documents from Berlin, but the point never was settled officially. A private source expressed belief at the time that among the diplomatic mail on the plane was important material from Berlin intended for shipment to the United States through the Finnish port of Petsamo.

The committee found that the plane was in perfect condition and that its pilot was qualified. Further investigation was declared to be impossible because of inability to recover the machine from the Gulf of Finland.

30.24-3109

30.24-3109

230 American Refugees From Egypt On Desert Trek For Iraq And Home

Alexandria, Egypt, June 20 (AP)—Two hundred and thirty Americans—mostly women and children—who waited too long to catch the last boat home via the Mediterranean are making a 1,500-mile journey over the burning desert sands to leave by the "back door" of Iraq.

JUN 21 1940

America's action barring further United States shipping in the Mediterranean and Red Seas automatically canceled passages booked for the future.

Many oil companies' representatives thus are sending their families by automobile, bus and train from Egypt, Palestine and Syria over Iraq to Basra.

They hoped to find at the end of their five-day trip planes and ships at Basra to take them to Indian ports to board American ships for home.

ANOTHER EX-LINER IS LOST BY BRITISH

JUN 21 1940

Armed Cruiser Andania Sent to Bottom by Torpedo.

LONDON, June 20 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that the armed merchant cruiser Andania had been torpedoed and sunk.

The announcement also said that the trawler Juniper in northern Norwegian waters was overdue and considered lost.

The Andania was a 13,950-ton liner belonging to the Cunard White Star Company. She is the fourth British armed cruiser lost since the war began.

Two members of the Andania's crew were injured, but the entire ship's company was landed at a British port, a communique said.

CANAL ZONE PREPARES

Orders Census of Women and Children.

PANAMA, June 20 (A. P.).—A census of women and children who might be sent from the Panama Canal Zone in case of attack was ordered today to be started immediately.

This was the first confirmation of the report circulated for several weeks that the Government might remove the civilian population if danger threatened the Western Hemisphere.

The registration will be handled partly by the Red Cross, partly by Government agencies and headquarters of the army and navy.

It was said that one purpose would be to register women who have training that would fit them for emergency service in a first aid motor corps or similar wartime women's organizations.

JUN 21 1940

ITALIAN ENVOY HISSED

Crowds in Ecuador Shout "Long Live France!"

QUITO, Ecuador, June 20 (A. P.).—A wild anti-Italian demonstration greeted the new Italian Minister to Ecuador when he arrived at the presidential palace to present his credentials yesterday.

The diplomat, Baron Difontana Deglia Scaduto Mendola, ran into a barrage of hisses and shouts of "Long live France" at the palace entrance.

Several fist fights occurred when Italian residents attempted to organize a counter-demonstration, and the police intervened.

ENVOY HISSING "REGRETTED"

So Say Ecuadorean Officials To Italian Minister

Quito, Ecuador, June 20 (AP)—The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry expressed regrets today to Baron di Fontona Reglia, Italian Minister, who was hissed by a crowd that shouted "long live France" when he arrived yesterday at the Government Palace to present his credentials to Acting President Andres Cordoba.

JUN 21 1940

Red Cross Ship Ordered To Bilbao, Not Bordeaux

McKeesport's Destination Is Changed to Spain

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—The Red Cross mercy ship, the McKeesport, was ordered today to dock at Bilbao, Spain, rather than at Bordeaux, France, as originally intended, with its cargo of aid for the millions of war refugees in southern France.

The change in direction was ordered, the Red Cross said, after German authorities advised that they were unwilling to assume responsibility for the safety of the boat if it tied up at Bordeaux, since the war is intensifying in that section.

BULLETIN

JUN 21 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, June 20—The Senate adopted the Government's measure conscripting Canada's man power for defense of Canada and her economic and industrial resources for war purposes late tonight after the House of Commons similarly had acted.

With royal assent by Canada's new Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, the measure will become law tomorrow.

BACK FROM WESTERN FRONT

Screen Actor Robert Montgomery Arrives In New York

New York, June 20 (AP)—Screen Actor Robert Montgomery returned by Yankee Clipper today from France where he served as an ambulance driver for the American field service on the Western Front. He said he would report to Red Cross officials in Washington before returning to Hollywood.

JUN 21 1940

Cairo, Egypt, Friday, June 21 (AP)—Reliable quarters in Cairo said today the French forces and fleet now in the eastern Mediterranean zone were resolved to carry on the war "whatever the outcome of the French-German negotiations."

Alexandria, Egypt, June 20 (AP)—Telegrams from the French colonies over the world poured into French naval and military headquarters in the Middle East today, urging a continuation of the fight.

JUN 21 1940

Danish Mission Reaches Moscow

MOSCOW, June 20 (AP).—A three-member Danish delegation arrived here today.

Letts 'Welcome' Russians

Moscow, June 20 (AP)—Dispatches from Riga said today that the establishment of Soviet Russian troops in Latvia was continuing in an organized fashion and that cheering thousands welcomed them in all Baltic states.

JUN 21 1940

New Australian Action

Canberra, June 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies introduced in the Australian Parliament today an emergency powers bill which he said would give the Government "greater powers than ever known in the history of the Commonwealth."

Soviet General's View

Moscow, June 20 (AP)—Gen. P. A. Ivanoff, writing in the newspaper Pravda, said today that, although France has asked for peace, it is still too early to predict the outcome of the war. Both sides, he said, have powerful economic resources and the war may be prolonged.

Dutch All Over World Told to Register.

LONDON, June 20 (A. P.).—The Netherlands Government in exile ordered its nationals between the ages of 20 and 26 throughout the world today to register with Netherlands diplomatic representatives for military service.

JUN 21 1940

Moscow-Stockholm Air Service Halts.

MOSCOW, June 20 (A. P.).—Passenger airplane service between Moscow and Riga and Stockholm has been suspended, Intourist, the Soviet travel agency, announced today. It said the interruption was temporary.

Pope Receives New French Envoy.

VATICAN CITY, June 20 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII received Count Vladimir d'Ormesson, the new French Ambassador, and his wife today in private audience.

U. S. May Train Mexican Army

$10,000,000 Credit Reported a Part of Huge Preparedness Campaign.

JUN 21 1940

MEXICO CITY, June 20 (A. P.).—A highly placed spokesman declared today that President Cardenas had approved a program which would more than quadruple Mexico's armed forces with the aid of the United States.

This spokesman asserted that within a few weeks a credit of more than $10,000,000 from the United States would be made available to the Mexican Government to carry out this expansion under sixty technical experts from the United States Army and Navy.

Additional millions would be allocated later by the Mexican Finance Ministry, it was reported.

U. S. Determination Told.

The United States Government was said to be determined that Mexico should not be used as an avenue of invasion by any aggressor Power, and it was understood the American credits would be made available on generous terms.

The American determination was said to have been communicated to President Cardenas before Tuesday's Cabinet session, at which universal military training and "other defense measures" were indorsed for submission to an extraordinary session of Congress next month.

U. S. to Train Officers.

The defense program was reported on high authority to include:

Increase of the standing army to more than 300,000. The Mexican Army now counts 112,000 men, including those on reserve lists.

Increase of the Officer Corps by approximately 10,000, of whom 1,000 would be sent to American Army centers for special training.

Acquisition of six destroyers from the United States to strengthen the Mexican Navy.

Establishment of air bases at strategic points around Puerto Mexico, Acapulco, Tampico, Salina Cruz, Vera Cruz and Quintana Roo.

Work Program Laid Out.

Improvement of port facilities at Vera Cruz, Puerto Mexico and Salina Cruz—including deeper channels, new wharves and repair and supply facilities.

Rapid completion of Mexico's section of the Pan-American Highway and improvement of roads so that motorized troops could be moved swiftly between Mexico City and Vera Cruz and Acapulco.

Leasing of the railway across the Tehuantepec Isthmus in southern Mexico to the United States on the understanding that the latter would put the line in usable condition. The cost of repairing the railroad was estimated at $5,000,000.

The Quincy at Montevideo.

MONTEVIDEO, June 20 (A. P.).—The United States cruiser Quincy arrived in Montevideo harbor today.

Uruguayan Maritime police kept a throng of cheering students and citizens from the ship. The demonstration was said to reflect the general attitude here that the United States cruiser is on hand to use her strength in support of democratic activities in this country if necessary.

Officially, the Quincy is on a good will tour of South America.

Argentine To Rearm.

BUENOS AIRES, June 20 (A. P.).—The Argentine Government sent to Congress today a rearmament program calling for expenditure of 600,000,000 pesos (about $180,000,000) for expansion of the nation's defenses.

Of this sum, 110,000,000 pesos (about $33,000,000) would be spent for aviation forces.

The program is in three bills—one assigning the funds for purchase of about 400 warplanes and airport equipment for night flying; another recommending acquisition of anti-aircraft and field artillery, machine-guns and elements for communications, engineering and pontoon units, and the third setting up a central body to co-ordinate production of war materials.

The navy general staff is studying a program for enlarging the war fleet through purchase of a 5,000-ton light cruiser, several gunboats, submarines and coastal artillery.

JUN 21 1940

QUADRUPLED ARMY PLANNED BY MEXICO

JUN 21 1940

United States Understood In Close Cooperation In Defense Program

$10,000,000 Credit And American Military Experts Reported Assured

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, June 20—A program to strengthen Mexico's armed forces four times over, with close United States cooperation including technical and financial aid, was reported in preparation today.

Informed quarters said that within a few weeks a credit of at least $10,000,000—to be supplemented by Mexican funds—and sixty experts from the United States army and navy would be made available.

The promise of generous help from the United States was understood to have been made along with United States' expressions of determination that this country should not be used as the avenue for any invasion.

Cardenas' Arms Plan Praised

President Lazaro Cardenas' plan for compulsory military service was praised by the newspapers. *El Nacional* commented editorially that it "assures national defense against whatever outside danger and will affirm even more the national unity."

It was reported that the Government already had on hand 30,000 guns to equip elements of the first reserve, and that twenty-one airplanes had been acquired from the defunct Spanish republican government.

Under the proposed compulsory military service legislation, men from 18½ years to 30 would comprise the first class; from 30 to 40 the second; from 40 to 45 the third, and those above 45 the national guard.

Defense Program Outlined

The Cardenas defense program was understood to include:

Increase of the standing army from 112,000 men to more than 300,000.

An increase of 10,000 in the officer corps, 1,000 of these to be sent to United States Army centers for special training.

Acquisition of six destroyers from the United States.

Establishment of air bases at strategic points around Puerto Mexico, Acapulco, Tampico, Salina Cruz and Quintana Roo.

Improvement of port facilities at Vera Cruz, Puerto Mexico and Salina Cruz.

Completion of Mexico's end of the Pan-American highway and improvement of roads to permit the rapid movement of mechanized troops between Mexico City and Vera Cruz and Acapulco.

Leasing of the railway across the Tehuantepec Isthmus in southern Mexico to the United States, the latter to put the line in condition at a probable cost of $5,000,000, also is contemplated.

CRUISER QUINCY MET WITH CHEERS

Arrival In Montevideo Interpreted As Symbol Of Guardianship

Uruguay Reported Ready To Throw Support To American Defense Plan

[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, June 20—The heavy United States cruiser Quincy sailed into Montevideo harbor today on a good-will cruise that the cheering water-front crowd interpreted as symbolizing the United States' armed guardianship of the Western Hemisphere.

The visit was timed by coincidence if nothing more to a week during which Uruguay, the "Achilles' Heel" of South America, clamped down on fifth columnists and looked to her stronger neighbors for a cooperative program for American defense.

Wholehearted Support Seen

Informed sources said Uruguay would throw wholehearted support to any mutual plan for American defense. Reaction was highly favorable to reports that the United States planned to take the initiative in working out such a program of unified naval and military action for preparedness.

Congress is expected to act Monday on a Government committee report disclosing evidences of a deep-seated plot by Nazi sympathizers to set up National Socialism in Uruguay.

Nine German leaders were detained without formal charges. Two others were heard and released.

May Expel Nazi Leader

Informed circles predicted that the Government would move for expulsion of Julio Dalldorf, a leader of Nazi organizations whose appointment as press attache of the German Legation was described as an attempt to give him diplomatic immunity.

Officers of the Quincy were received by President Baldomir, and members of the crew, given shore leave, and mingled with Montevideo crowds. The reception was enthusiastic, in contrast to that accorded Italian sailors who came ashore recently. They were targets for an egg barrage by anti-Fascist demonstrators.

Economic Unity Plan Approved By President

Washington, June 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt approved today a report Designed to provide the basis for Pan-American economic unity through a broad program of centralizing exports of the Western Hemisphere in one agency representing all countries.

Stephen Early, Presidential secretary said the President had conferred with Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, on a report formulated by a Cabinet committee for control of exportable surpluses of the American nations.

Mr. Roosevelt, he said, had "approved it and directed that the State Department proceed with the plan and that it set up the necessary machinery for sounding out the other American nations on it."

If the plan wins their approval, he said, it will be put into effect promptly.

While the report was not made public, Early said the President would write a statement on it tonight and give it to reporters at a press conference to be held tomorrow morning when the President reaches his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., for a week-end visit.

Asked whether it was safe to assume that Canada was in the picture, Early said: "Canada would not be excluded."

U. S. WARSHIP IN ARGENTINA

Destroyer O'Brien Reaches Buenos Aires For 5-Day Visit

Buenos Aires, June 20 (AP)—The United States destroyer O'Brien arrived here today for a five-day visit. No special ceremonies were planned.

The United States cruiser Quincy in South American waters on a good will tour, arrived this morning at Montevideo, Uruguay, down the Plat river from Buenos Aires.

Britain-Brazil 'Payments' Pact Invoked for Mutual Business

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 20 (AP).—The "payments" agreement between Great Britain and Brazil, signed Tuesday went into effect today. Under the accord British pound exchange from Brazilian exports to the British Empire—excluding Canada, Newfoundland and Hongkong—will be used to pay the following three categories:

1. British Empire exports to Brazil, except from Canada, Newfoundland and Hongkong.

2. Remittance of interest and dividends of British companies in Brazil.

3. Repurchase of Brazilian-owned British pounds at rates fixed by the British government.

Under the third part of the agreement operations are to be based on the official buying and selling cross-rates established in London, under which the United States dollar is quoted at slightly more than four to the pound sterling. This supersedes the free sterling rate at New York previously used.

Prior to the war Great Britain had a favorable trade balance with Brazil, largely because of her big sales of coal to Brazil. With the reduction of Brazil's coal imports and Great Britain's heavy buying of Brazilian products, especially meat, Brazil sold produce worth $12,867,926 in the first three months of 1940, while importing only $6,712,607 from Great Britain.

Informed sources said one effect of the accord probably would be to increase sales of Brazilian cotton to England.

They explained that Great Britain wants cotton because of the war and now will be inclined to buy heavily because the agreement means Brazil's imports from Britain plus her remittances plus her purchase of Brazilian debt bonds will balance her exports to Britain. Some sources called the agreement a kind of "compensation accord."

The Day's War Communiques

The official communiques issued today by the warring Powers are presented below:

LONDON

The Air Ministry issued the following communique:

"During last night enemy aircraft carried out further attacks on this country.

"A number of bombs were dropped on the northeast coast.

"Damage was done in three towns, but fires which were caused were all brought under control.

"Other bombs fell at scattered points in Lincolnshire, in the south of England and in south Wales.

"Six civilians are known to have been killed and some sixty injured. Anti-aircraft defenses were in action and fighter aircraft went up. At least three enemy aircraft were shot down and others were damaged."

An official bulletin amplifying the first communique said:

"Three German bombers were shot down by Spitfire pilots of the Royal Air Force fighter command during a series of raids over the English and Scottish coasts last night. A fourth was disabled and is unlikely to have reached home.

"The night's successes were shared by three fighter squadrons, each of which had action experience over France.

"The first came shortly before midnight, when a Heinkel 111 was disabled near the mouth of the Tees. A Spitfire pilot told on his return how he had spotted the Heinkel.

"A quarter of an hour later a pilot from another squadron made a head-on attack on an enemy bomber which was picked up by searchlights over the Humber. The searchlight crew saw the bomber crash.

"Another hour and the pilot from the third squadron shot a Heinkel down in flames near Grimsby, while almost at the same time his squadron leader was destroying another Heinkel further south.

"Earlier in the evening a Hurricane pilot on his way back from patrol over France encountered a formation of three Heinkel 111's near Amiens. He shot one down."

German

BERLIN, June 20 (AP)—The text of the German communiqué today follows:

The French naval base of Brest in Brittany has been taken.

In Normandy, the lower course of the Loire from Nantes to Tours was reached and crossed at several points. In the bend of the middle Loire the pursuit across the Cher sector by way of Bourges is continuing.

South of the Loire fighting-plane units carried out rolling attacks on the retreating opponent on the high road. The air force supported the army's advance at places wherever nests of resistance had been formed.

In Northern Lorraine the remnants of the defeated French Eastern Army—such as had not been taken prisoners—were pressed together even tighter in the region of the Moselle between Epinal and Toul, as well as in the Central Southern part of the Upper Vosges.

Epinal, Toul and Luneville are in German hands. Fighting still continues on the Maginot Line at either side of Diedenhofen [Thionville]. The Maginot Line was again broken through to the west of Wissembourg. Dive bombers and fighting squadrons destroyed the greater part of the fortified works.

German Strasbourg was taken from the south and east. The Reich's war flag is waving over Strasbourg Cathedral.

The union of troops coming from Belfort and the upper Rhine was accomplished on the fringe of Burgundy province.

The number of prisoners taken on June 19 alone exceeds 200,000.

Among those captured were the Supreme Commander of the Tenth French Army, Commander Altmeyer, with his staff.

Since May 10 enemy planes, mainly British, have raided open German towns at night. Last night again eight civilians fell victims to the attacks.

The German Air Force now has begun reprisals against England. In the course of the night of June 19-20, fighting plane units attacked a big nitrogen plant at Billingham, especially important British armament center, with numerous heavy caliber bombs. Big fires visible over fifty kilometers [about thirty miles] distant showed the route to subsequent attack units.

Furthermore gasoline stores in Hull were fired.

Two German speedboats west of Dungeness destroyed a 4,000-ton steamer close to the English Channel coast.

One submarine sank an enemy tanker of 8,000 tons.

Another submarine succeeded in shooting three ships from the enemy convoy.

The opponents' total air losses yesterday amounted to 21 planes. Six German planes are missing.

The quick conquest of the strong fortress of Verdun with its modern fortification works on June 15 was due to the audacious and determined enterprise of many commanders.

Among those who especially distinguished themselves were First Lieutenants Stein and von Witzendorff and First Sergeant Samel, all belonging to infantry regiments, and Lieutenant Roennecke and Non-Commissioned Officer Claus of an armored detachment.

In the break through of the Maginot Line as well as the quick encirclement of the enemy in Alsace-Lorraine and Burgundy, Lieutenant General Ritter von Greim, Major General von Richthofen and their flying units, as well as one battleplane group commanded by Colonel Steiner, distinguished themselves.

French

BORDEAUX, France, June 20 (AP)—The French communiqué follows:

During the day there was no special change in the situation generally.

The enemy pushed reconnaissance detachments south of Nantes and west of Bourges toward Montlucon and Vichy, to the south of Lyon, and in the direction of Mantua.

British

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué tonight follows:

Large scale operations by R. A. F. bombers continue nightly. Last night the objectives were munitions factories, oil refineries, bridges, marshaling yards, munitions trains and airdromes.

In spite of intense anti-aircraft fire, targets spread over a very wide area were attacked.

These included Lunen, Hamm, Bielfeld, Munster, Duren, Schwerte, Euskirchen, Muenchen-Gladbach, Hamborn, Emmerich, Hamburg, Brunsbuettel, and Nordeney. One of our aircraft failed to return.

On the way home one of our bombers engaged and seriously damaged an enemy seaplane.

Aircraft of the fleet air arm cooperating with the coastal command attacked military storehouses at Ymuiden and Scheveningen and the airdrome at Borkum. At all three objectives fires were started. A bridge at Texel was also hit.

This morning a squadron of Hurricanes attacked a large number of enemy aircraft lined up on the Rouen-Boos airdrome. Four enemy aircraft were set on fire and many others were damaged by machine-gun fire. This afternoon a squadron of Blenheims visited the same airdrome and caused further havoc. Both attacks were carried out without loss.

A joint communiqué issued tonight by the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security said:

Latest reports concerning last night's air raids confirm earlier information that the material damage caused was not serious. So far as can be ascertained, the casualties were eight dead and about 60 injured.

Italian

ROME, June 20 (AP)—The Italian communiqué today follows:

In the Mediterranean numerout air and naval bases—Bizerte, Chionacia, Borgo, Ajaccio, Campodelloro, Calvi, Bonifacio and Porto Vechi—have been subjected to continual bombing and machine-gunning action by our aviation with considerable damage. All our planes returned.

A French destroyer of 2,500 tons was torpedoed and sunk by one of our submarines.

In North Africa, operations were continuing on the Cyrenaican border with the active participation of aviation which has destroyed several enemy tanks. One English tank was shot down in fighting. Two of our chaser planes failed to return.

In East Africa, the enemy bases of Aden, Zeila and Port Sudan have been bombed, as well as others in Sudan and Kenya Colony, causing fires and destroying planes on the ground. One of ou planes failed to return.

The enemy repeated air raids on Liguria and Sardinia without victims or much damage.

30.24-3111

F.D.R.'S FINAL DEFENSE BILL IS SPEEDED THROUGH SENATE

JUN 21 1940

Washington, D. C., June 20 (AP).—A $1,777,489,788 emergency defense appropriation measure—last major money bill in President Roosevelt's defense program to date—was passed by the Senate today on a voice vote.

Other developments today in the fast-moving defense offensive included:

1. The House Naval Committee approved a 15,000-plane naval air force.

2. The Senate Naval Affairs Committee fixed a 7 per cent, profit for plane and ship builders.



Secretary Morgenthau

3. The same committee proposed to bar the Navy from disposing of any ships or supplies on hand or on order as the British began to take over French armament contracts here.

4. A bill for compulsory military training was introduced in the Senate.

6. The Defense Commission urged a $65,000,000 increase in TVA power facilities.

7. Secretary Morgenthau announced a plan to finance plant expansion for defense purposes.

8. The War Department said 8,500 reserve officers would be called to active duty in increasing the army's enlisted strength to 280,000 men.

The defense appropriation bill now goes back to the House for action on Senate amendments which added a net $71,435,908 of which $43,500,000 would go for 3,000 Rolls-Royce Merlin airplane engines ordered from the Ford Motor Co.

As approved by the Senate the measure provided $1,488,353,027 in cash, and $289,136,761 in contract authority.

Funds were included to add 95,000 men to the Regular Army, bringing its total enlisted strength to 375,000. Money and contract authority were written in for 3,000 new Army airplanes and an unspecified number of tanks and other weapons.

Funds were voted for the Navy to start work on 68 combat ships.

Expansion of the Federal Bureau

of Investigation by 500 agents to combat spies and saboteurs would be financed with a $3,358,000 appropriation, and the Civil Aeronautics Authority was granted $32,000,000 to train 87,000 civilian air pilots.

Planes for Two Oceans.

After hearing testimony that 10,000 planes would not be adequate for a proposed two-ocean fleet, the House Naval Committee recommended a Navy air force of 15,000 planes.

The testimony was given by Rear Admiral John H. Towers, chief of the Naval Air Corps, who said at least that many would be needed by the projected two-ocean navy.

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee voted to permit the Government to guarantee airplane manufacturers and ship builders a maximum of 7 per cent. profit, based on the cost of executing negotiated contracts.

"gravely threatened, and that to insure the independence and freedom of the people it is imperative that immediate measures be taken to mobilize the nation's strength."

Eight Months' Training.

Under the bill, aimed at developing Army and Navy-trained reserves of 4,000,000 men, each man selected for active military service would be required to undergo eight months' training. After completion of training, a man would be a member of the enlisted reserve corps for 10 years, or until he reached 45.

The legislation, which would become inoperative on May 15, 1945, unless continued by Congress, would provide for payment of $5 monthly and traveling expenses to those who took the eight month training course.

Men whose numbers were drawn by lot for service would appear before local boards for the determination of any possible causes for deferment of service.

A man proved to be a member of "any well organized religious sect" whose creed forbade participation in war would be exempted

Draft Bill Would List 40,000,000

Washington, D. C., June 20 (AP).—A comprehensive draft bill to require more than 40,000,000 men to register for possible military service was submitted to the Senate today by Senator Burke (Dem., Neb.).

The measure would require all men between 18 and 65 to register. Those between 21 and 45 could be called for duty in the established army and navy forces. The President would determine how many were needed for defense, regardless of whether the nation were at war, and that number would be selected by lot.

Men in the age groups between 18 and 21 and betwen 45 and 65 would be called only for service in home defense units near their homes.

One provision of the measure declared that the country was

from combatant training and service.

Persons who sought to evade the act would be punishable by imprisonment up to five years and a fine up to $10,000 or both.

The Military Training Camps Association of the United States, sponsoring the measure, said in a statement from its national emergency committee that "we need not argue in this hour that no step should be omitted which substantially contributes to the safety of our country."

"At the end of the present war," the statement said, "we may find on one side the Germans, armed and powerful beyond any other people in the history of mankind, presiding over a lean and impoverished Europe, and on the other side the Americas, ill-prepared for conflict, but abounding in living room, in wealth, in food, in all those things which Europe lacks and covets.

"Could any danger be clearer than the prospect of such a situation?"

BOMBS ROCK NAZI AND RED OFFICES IN N. Y.

9 Hurt As Infernal Machines Explode In Two Buildings

One Place Houses German Consulate, Other Browder's Headquarters

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 20—The offices of a German commercial banking concern and the building housing principal units of the Communist party were shaken by bomb explosions today.

Nine persons were injured in the two blasts, which occurred within an hour in downtown sections about two miles apart. Seeing a possible connection, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey quickly began an inquiry to determine "if this is the work of a crackpot or an organized effort to create trouble."

Dewey Visits Scenes

Dewey and his aides visited both scenes, along with high police officials and Federal agents, and Jacob Rosenblum, Assistant District Attorney, said the bombs used in the two places "apparently" were of the same construction.

The first explosion, a few minutes after 3 P. M., took place on the eighteenth floor of the Whitehall Building at 17 Battery Place, a building at the tip of Manhattan housing the German consulate and many other foreign agencies and shipping companies.

The bomb, described by Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy as an "electrically operated infernal machine," went off outside the four-room suite of the German Trade and Commercial Service, a private German firm dealing principally in foreign exchange.

Explosion "Terrific"

Witnesses said the explosion was "terrific," shaking the whole building and knocking people from their chairs. It blew out all the windows in the suite and sent black smoke through several floors. Eight persons were injured, suffering cuts, shock or wounds from fragments apparently flung off by the bomb.

The German consulate is on the floor above and officials indicated the consulate might have been the target. Rosenblum observed that the saboteur might have made a mistake because of the German writing on the door, and police later issued orders to all precincts to exercise "extra vigilance" at the consulates of belligerent nations.

Police Get Clue

Police had a clue in their hunt for the bomber. An employe of the German firm said he saw a man about 25 years old, with blond hair and wearing a light gray suit, leave an elevator, throw a package wrapped in brown paper in front of the door and run away.

The second blast, at 4 P. M., shook the building at 35 East Twelfth street, in which are the offices of the Communist newspaper, *The Daily Worker*; Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party and candidate for President; the National and State party headquarters, and the Young Communist League.

Doors Wrecked

The bomb apparently had been planted near the ground-floor entrance. It wrecked the double-swinging doors and shattered a plate-glass window of the "Workers' Bookshop," showering two busts of Stalin with the pieces. A Negro elevator operator said he thought the building was going to collapse. A woman in the hallway was cut by glass, the only injury.

Here again witnesses told police that they had seen a suspicious-looking man in the neighborhood. He parked an automobile near the building shortly before the blast and later drove away. Some said a second man was crouched on the car's running board with a box large enough to hold a bomb.

Belittles Incident

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the *Daily Worker*, belittled the incident, but said it "apparently was the work of some stupid, misled maniac, who undoubtedly thinks he is giving service to the anti-communistic forces."

Chief Police Inspector Louis F. Costuma, who issued the order for increased vigilance at foreign consulates, pointed out that a detective had been stationed in the office of the German consulate and a uniformed policeman at the door since the war began.

As for the Communists, he said, "those people always had our attention and consideration, too. It might even have come from one of their own."

HEADS UNIT TO AID REFUGEE CHILDREN

JUN 21 1940

Mrs. Roosevelt Accepts Post To Help Youngsters From War-Torn Lands

Program Includes Cooperation With Canada; 32 Groups Represented

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 20 — With Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the helm, a nation-wide committee to help provide homes in America for Europe's refugee children was formed today.

Formation of the new agency—the U. S. Committee for the Care of European Children—followed the disclosure in London yesterday that the British Government planned to send 20,000 school children to the United States and British dominions.

Mrs. Roosevelt is serving as honorary chairman of the group's administrative body.

The program includes cooperation with Canada in caring for child refugees there and aiding children now in France and other war-torn countries.

More than thirty-two child and social welfare groups were represented at the conference, with other organizations and individual sponsors expected to join shortly.

Said To Answer Demand

The committee said it was formed "in answer to the imperative demand from the American people for a unified policy and plan to meet the present emergency."

A spokesman pointed out it would not send funds to Canada or elsewhere to bring refugees to the United States, but would raise money to guarantee to the State Department the refugees' welfare.

Other funds raised will be used to provide temporary homes for the young refugees while seeking permanent domiciles for them; still others will be given to middle-class families too poor fully to care for refugees but willing to provide homes for them if aided to some extent.

Miss Agnes King Inglis, secretary of the Non-Sectarian Foundation for Refugee Children, will go to Washington tomorrow to confer with State Department officials on a plan for the department to accept "group guarantees" for the incoming youngsters' welfare, rather than having to post individual bonds.

Elected heads of four functioning subcommittees were Winthrop B. Aldrich, banker, finance unit; Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, child care; Shepard Morgan, banker, public information; Dr. Frank Kingdon, International Save the Children Fund, coordinating committee.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, JUNE 20 --- BOMBED BUT STILL DEFIANT, BRITAIN CHEERED THE ARRIVAL OF 50,000 ANZAC FIGHTING MEN FROM THE FARTHEST REACHES OF HER EMPIRE TODAY AND MADE READY TO CALL FOUR MORE CLASSES OF ENGLISHMENT TO THE COLORS-- FOR A HOME DEFENSE OF 4,000,000.

THE NEW CLASSES, MEN FROM 31 TO 34, ARE TO REGISTER IN JULY. AS WITH PREVIOUS CLASSES, NOT ALL WILL SHOULDER RIFLES. MANY ARE IN "RESERVED OCCUPATIONS," NEEDED AT THEIR JOBS MORE THAN ON THE FIRING LINE.

HARDENED BY SEVEN MONTHS TRAINING IN THE ANTIPODES, THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND DIVISIONS LANDED AT A NORTHERN PORT AT WHAT WAR MINISTE ANTHONY EDEN TERMED "A TIMELY HOUR."

JUN 21 1940

IT WAS AN HOUR WHEN BRITAIN COUNTED EIGHT (CORRECT) MORE DEAD AND 60 INJURED FROM THE LATEST PRE-DAWN POUNDING BOMBING; AN HOUR WHEN THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THAT THE 13,950-TON ANDANIA HAD BEEN TORPEDOED AND SUNK, AND THE TRAWLER JUNIPER WAS LOST IN NORWEGIAN WATERS.

THE ANDANIA, ON THE LONDON - NEW YORK RUN BEFORE THE WAR, WAS THE FOURTH ARMED CRUISER LOST BY BRITAIN. NEARLY 50 SUCH MERCHANT SHIPS HAVE BEEN FITTED AS FIGHTING AUXILIARIES TO THE FLEET.

EDEN TOLD THE ANZACS:

"WE CAN NOW PRESENT TO THE ENEMY A TRULY IMPERIAL FRONT -- A FRONT WHICH AS HE HAS LEARNED FROM EXPERIENCE IN THE PAST, HAS NEVER BEEN AND NEVER WILL BE BROKEN BY HIM."

(MORE) DA409PED

LONDON: FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH XXX BY HIM."

COMMONS SAT IN SECRET SESSION, DEBATING THE WHOLE WAR PROGRAM, WEIGHING THE STRATEGY AND PLANS OF THE GENERAL STAFF, EXAMINING THE POSITION OF BRITAIN WHILE HER FRENCH ALLY WAS HEARING ADOLF HITLER'S TERMS OF PEACE.

THE SESSION STARTED AT 4 P.M. (10 A.M., EST) AND WAS EXPECTED TO LAST PERHAPS SEVEN HOURS. IT MIGHT BE CONTINUED TOMORROW.

IT WAS THOUGHT THAT THE GRIZZLED VETERAN OF WARTIME DEBATE, DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER IN THE WORLD WAR, MIGHT LEAD THE DISCUSSION.

THERE TO ANSWER HIM WAS PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, HIMSELF A VETERAN OF 1914-18 CAMPAIGN DEBATES-- CHURCHILL WHO TOLD THE WORLD IN A RADIO BROADCAST:

"LET US SO BEAR OURSELVES THAT IF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE LAST FOR A THOUSAND YEARS, MEN WILL SAY 'THIS WAS THEIR FINEST HOUR.'"

EVEN AS 100 OR MORE NAZI BOMBERS RANGED OVER ENGLAND FROM THE SOUTHEAST COAST NORTH INTO SCOTLAND AND SOUTHWEST TO WALES, THE ROYAL AIR FORCE STRUCK BACK.

WIDE ARES WERE RAIDED, WITH BOMBS DROPPED AS DEEP IN GERMANY AS MUNICH, WHERE THE 1938 CONFERENCE FOR "PEACE IN OUR TIME" WAS FOLLOWED BY THE MEETING OF HITLER AND MUSSOLINI EARLIER THIS WEEK TO PLOT THE TERMS OF ARMISTICE FOR FRANGTRM

BESIDES MUNICH, THE BRITISH BOMBED GLADBACH, HAMM AND BRUNSBUTTEL, AND DROPPED INCENDIARY BOMBS ON GERMAN OCCUPIED AIRDROMES AT AMIENS AND ROUEN, FRANCE.

JUN 21 1940

TWO BRITISH PLANES FAILED TO RETURN.

DA426PED

LONDON--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH XXX TO RETURN.

JUN 21 1940

THE GERMAN RAID, SECOND MIDNIGHT TO DAWN ATTACK IN 48 HOURS, WAS A LACONIC "YOU'RE RIGHT" TO BRITAIN'S PREDICTION THAT THE BATTLE OF ENGLAND WOULD BURST IN FULL FURY AS THE BATTLE OF FRANCE WANED.

HOUSES WERE DAMAGED IN AT LEAST THREE SCATTERED TOWNS, THEIR NAMES NOT DISCLOSED. LOSS OF LIFE WAS SMALL BUT THE RAID

30.24-3113
30.24-3113

CONCENTRATED MORE ON INDUSTRIAL TARGETS AND RAF BASES.

DAMAGE WAS DESCRIBED AS SLIGHT "IN CONSIDERATION OF THE EXTENT OF THE RAID AND THE GREAT NUMBER OF BOMBS DROPPED."

LITTLE BRITISH SPITFIRES AND ANTI AIRCRAFT GUNS THAT BLAZED AWAY WHEREVER SEARCHLIGHT BATTERIES PICKED OUT RAIDING AIRCRAFT WERE CREDITED WITH FOUR PLANES AND DAMAGING SEVERAL OTHERS.

THE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS, PROBABLY WEEKS AT SEA FROM SYDNEY, WERE TRANSPORTED IN GREY-PAINTED LINERS THAT THOSE WHO WELCOMED THEM TOOK FOR THE QUEEN MARY, MAURETANIA, AQUITANIA AND THE EMPRESSES OF BRITAIN, ASIA AND AUSTRALIA.

JUN 21 1940

THE MEN FROM "DOWN UNDER" WAVED THEIR RIFLES AND SHOUTED:

"LET US GET AT JERRY!"

INFORMED THAT PARIS HAD FALLEN, SOME REPLIED CONFIDENTLY:

"DON'T WORRY. WE'LL HAVE IT BACK IN A FORTNIGHT."

NEWS DISPATCHES TOLD OF NO LET-UP IN THE FIGHTING IN THE AIR OVER AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A BROADCAST HEARD FROM AN ITALIAN RADIO TOLD OF ITALIAN AIR RAIDS ON FRENCH AIR AND NAVAL BASES IN NORTH AFRICA, AIR BATTLES IN WHICH A BRITISH PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN AND TWO ITALIAN PLANES FAILED TO RETURN, AND THE ITALIAN BOMBING OF BRITISH POSITIONS IN ADEN, THE PORT OF SUDAN AND KENYA COLONY.

ALLIED PLANES, THE ITALIAN RADIO SAID, WERE REPULSED IN RAIDS ON LIGURIA, THE NORTHWESTERN COASTAL AREA, AND SARDINIA, IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

BRITISH SOURCES REPORTED THE R.A.F. SHOT DOWN THREE ITALIAN PLANES AND CRIPPLED TWO OTHERS IN A FIGHT OVER BUQBUQ, EGYPT, JUST EAST OF THE LIBYAN FRONTIER, AND BRITISH PLANES RAIDING LAVELLA AIRDROME IN ITALIAN EAST AFRICA ROUTED NINE ITALIAN PLANES.

AT LEAST EIGHT, PERHAPS 13, ITALIAN PLANES WERE CLAIMED SHOT DOWN RECENT NORTH AFRICAN ENGAGEMENTS.

KA915PED

JUNE 21-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-BRITAIN, BOMBED HEAVILY FOR TWO NIGHTS IN SUCCESSION, HAD A RESPITE FROM MARSHAL GOERING'S AIR RAIDERS TODAY.

ENEMY PLANES WERE REPORTED OFF THE NORTHEAST COAST SHORTLY BEFORE SUNSET LAST NIGHT BUT THEY DID NOT CROSS THE COAST AND AS DAWN APPROACHED NO AIR RAID WARNING HAD BEEN SOUNDED.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE EXPLANATION OF THE LETUP, UNLESS THE GERMANS WERE GROUNDED BY UNFAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS AT THEIR CONTINENTAL BASES.

JUN 21 1940

THE NATION WAS ADVISED, HOWEVER, TO CONTINUE ALERT.

"AS SURE AS GOD MADE LITTLE APPLES WE ARE GOING TO GET A LOT MORE BOMBING," GENERAL SIR HUGH ELLES, CHIEF OF THE OPERATIONAL STAFF OF THE CIVIL DEFENSE SERVICES, SAID IN A BROADCAST.

HE TOLD CIVILIANS TO "STICK IT" LIKE SOLDIERS. "IT IS THE NOISE THAT FRIGHTENS. IF YOU ARE FRIGHTENED TRY TO GET ANGRY INSTEAD. IT IS A VERY GOOD CURE."

FH1217AED

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE TODAY, REPORTED CRYPTICALLY THAT "MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ARE NOT ALL AGREED ON THE QUESTION OF LAYING DOWN ARMS."

THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS STATEMENT AT A TIME WHEN FRANCE HAS SUED FOR PEACE, BUT THE BROADCAST ADDED, "THE WAR IN FRANCE CONTINUES."

JUN 21 1940

JH442AED

LONDON, JUNE 21-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WHICH DEBATED HOME DEFENSE AND OTHER WAR MATTERS IN SECRET YESTERDAY, PROBABLY WILL HOLD ANOTHER SECRET SESSION NEXT THURSDAY, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

IT WAS EXPECTED THAT MINISTER OF SUPPLY HERBERT MORRISON MAY THEN GIVE A REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF HIS DEPARTMENT.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION STARTED AT 4 P.M. (10 A.M. E.S.T.) BUT A REPORT ON THE PROCEEDING ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE SPEAKER DID NOT STATE HOW LONG IT LASTED.

JUN 21 1940

FH106AED

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE FRENCH RADIO SAID TODAY A PROCLAMATION DECLARING TOULON WOULD BE DEFENDED WITH ALL AVAILABLE MEANS IF ATTACKED BY ENEMY FORCES HAD BEEN ISSUED BY THE VICE ADMIRAL IN COMMAND OF THE PORT. TOULON IS A MILITARY AND NAVAL PORT ON THE MEDITERRANEAN SOUTHEAST OF MARSEILLE.

JUN 21 1940

JH511AED

BULLETIN PRECEDE LONDON

ROME, JUNE 20-(AP)-CONTINUAL AIR BOMBARDMENTS OF CORSICA AND BIZERTA, FRENCH NAVAL BASE IN TUNISIA, WITH HEAVY DAMAGE WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY ITALIAN MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

WD805AED

JUN 21 1940

BULLETIN MATTER

ROME, FIRST ADD ITALIAN MILITARY XXX HEADQUARTERS.

ITALIAN BOMBERS ALSO DESTROYED BRITISH TANKS IN A BATTLE ON THE FRONTIER BETWEEN EGYPT AND LIBYA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

OTHER BOMBARDMENTS WERE CARRIED OUT ON BRITISH BASES AT ADEN, ZEILA, PORT SUDAN AND OTHER POINTS IN SUDAN AND KENYA.

FURTHER ENEMY AIR RAIDS ALONG ITALY'S LIGURIAN COAST AND SARDINIA WERE REPORTED.

WD809AED

JUN 21 1940

BULLETIN

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY ITS AIR FORCE HAD ATTACKED SEVERAL FRENCH AIR AND NAVAL BASES IN NORTH AFRICA, ACCORDING TO AN ITALIAN RADIO BROADCAST HEARD HERE.

JUN 21 1940

JH747AED

BULLETIN MATTER

LONDON, FIRST ADD ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND X X X HEARD HERE.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE BROADCAST THAT A FRENCH DESTROYER OF 2,500 TONS HAD BEEN TORPEDOED AND SUNK BY AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE ITALIAN AIR FORCE HAD ATTACKED SUCH BASES AS BIZERTE, BORGO, CAMPO DI LORO BONIFACIO AND PORTO VECCHIO, WHICH ALSO WERE MACHINE-GUNNED.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE WAS CAUSED. ALL ITALIAN PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

WD802AED

LONDON, SECOND ADD ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND X X X SAFELY.

NORTHERN AFRICA OPERATIONS ON THE FRONTIER OF CYRENAICA CONTINUED WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE ITALIAN AIR FORCE, THE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED, AND NUMEROUS OPPOSING TANKS WERE DESTROYED. IN AN AIR BATTLE ONE BRITISH PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN AND TWO ITALIAN PLANES FAILED TO RETURN.

IN EASTERN AFRICA, THE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED, THE ITALIAN AIR FORCE AGAIN BOMBED ADEN, THE PORT OF SUDAN AND OTHER BASES IN SUDAN KENYA.

FIRES WERE NOTICED AND ALLIED PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND. ONE ITALIAN PLANE FAILED TO REPORT.

DURING THE NIGHT THE ALLIES AGAIN RAIDED LIGURIA AND SARDINIA WITHOUT CAUSING DAMAGE OR CASUALTIES, THE ITALIAN ANNOUNCEMENT STATED.

WD807AED

JUN 21 1940

ROME, JUNE 20-(AP)-ILARIO LUPO (HILARIOUS WOLF) WAS ARRESTED FOR WHISTLING.

GARRIBALDI PERRA, WHO HEARD LUPO'S EFFORTS, GOT UP IN HIS NIGHTSHIRT AND TOOK HIS PREGNANT WIFE AND HIS AGED MOTHER TO A BASEMENT REFUGE.

JUN 21 1940

ILARIO LUPO HAD WHISTLED UNFORTUNATELY -- LIKE AN AIR RAID SIREN.

DA558PED

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30.24-3115

ROME, JUNE 21-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE HEAD OF A JAPANESE ECONOMIC MISSION, NAOTAKO FATO, WILL EXCHANGE POLITICAL VIEWS TODAY WITH PREMIER MUSSOLINI "SOMEWHERE IN ITALY" AFTER THE SIGNING OF A NEW COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN ITALY AND MANCHUKOU.

JUN 21 1940

RQ833PED

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-A NECKLACE OF 42 DIAMONDS, MANY OF THEM LARGER THAN 10-CENT PIECES, HAS BEEN PRESENTED ~~ZUKUNFTIG~~ TO THE GOVERNMENT BY AN ANONYMOUS WOMAN TO HELP THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT.

JUN 21 1940

THE NECKLACE IS TO BE SOLD ~~IN~~ JUNE 28 BY CHRISTIES, FAMOUS LONDON AUCTIONEERS, WHO DESCRIBE IT AS "PROBABLY THE MOST SUPERB WE HAVE EVER HAD TO ~~BEGIN~~ SELL."

-GZ-APL 00519---1240AED-

MADRID, JUNE 20-AP--The Spanish Press renewed attacks on England today while the nation's attention was focused on French peace moves.

Reports persisted taht the actual peace negotiations would be conducted in Spain.

Spanish sources said it was realized here that l a long-drawn war by sea and air would make things difficult for ~~the~~ Spanish peninsula.

This consideration was said inevitably to influence Spain's attitude, with hostility toward England likely to grow as the economic pinch tightened. ***

JUN 21 1940

MADRID, JUNE 20-(AP)-SPANISH DISPATCHES FROM BORDEAUX TODAY SAID THAT FORMER PREMIER PIERRE LAVAL WOULD REPLACE MARSHAL PETAIN AS FRENCH PREMIER.

WD926AED

JUN 21 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE ITALIAN RADIO SAID TODAY LEON BLUM, FORMER FRENCH PREMIER, AND SEVERAL FRENCH DEPUTIES HAVE TAKEN REFUGE IN SWITZERLAND, ACCORDING TO A BROADCAST PICKED UP HERE BY CBS.

WD934AED

JUN 21 1940

ROME, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE CONDITION OF MYRON C. TAYLOR, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REPRESENTATIVE TO THE VATICAN, WAS DESCRIBED LAST NIGHT BY ATTENDANTS AS SERIOUS, BUT NOT ALARMING. HIS ILLNESS, ASCRIBED PARTLY TO OVERWORK, HAS KEPT HIM IN BED AT HIS VILLA IN FLORENCE.

JH604AED

JUN 21 1940

BERLIN, JUNE 20-(AP)-MILITARY SOURCES REPORTED BRITISH AIR RAIDS LAST NIGHT ON COLOGNE, COBLENZ, WORMS AND SPEYER; SAID 2 PERSONS WERE KILLED AT COLOGNE AND TWO AT SPEYER AND ADDED: "ALSO KILLED WERE TWO COWS AND 60 SHEEP."

JUN 21 1940

RQ738PED

BERLIN, JUNE 20-(AP)-DURING THE WORLD WAR A MECHANIC, BERNHARD SCHMIDT, OF ERKHEIM, SWABIA, LOST HIS WATCH IN A BATTLE AT DOMPIERRE.

JUN 21 1940

TWENTY FIVE YEARS LATER, DURING THE RECENT BATTLE ON THE SOMME RIVER, A GERMAN SOLDIER FOUND THE WATCH, ENGRAVED WITH SCHMIDT'S NAME AND ADDRESS, AND RETURNED IT.

ANOTHER ENGRAVING INDICATED THE WATCH HAD BEEN USED BY A FRENCHMAN.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE MILITARY GOVERNOR HAS OUTLAWED ALL STRIKES, AND THUS A 5-WEEK WALKOUT OF THOUSANDS OF TRAM WORKERS HERE IS EXPECTED TO END SHORTLY.

JUN 21 1940

ED615PED

HAVANA, CUBA, JUNE 20--(AP)--AMERICANS WILL BE REQUIRED TO SHOW PASSPORTS TO ENTER CUBA BEGINNING JULY 1, THE (ELIMINATED***ERRONEOUS) STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY. AFTER THAT DATE CUBANS GOING TO THE UNITED STATES ALSO WILL HAVE TO SHOW PASSPORTS.

JUN 21 1940

HV 000 BP

YARMOUTH, N.S., JUNE 20-(AP)-A WATERLOGGED LIFEBOAT BEARING THE NAME OF "PORT GISBORNE, LONDON" WAS TOWED TO YARMOUTH TODAY BY TWO FISHERMEN WHO FOUND IT SEVEN MILES FROM CAPE FORCHU WITH A CASE OF MILK AND TWO OLD CASES OF BISCUITS ABOARD. THE BOAT APPARENTLY HAD BEEN TOSSED ABOUT FOR WEEKS.

(LLOYD'S REGISTER LISTS THE PORT GISBORNE, 8,390-TON BRITISH MOTOR SHIP, PLYING BETWEEN BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA BY WAY OF PANAMA. SHE LAST SAILED FROM COLON FOR ENGLAND ON APRIL 8.)

JUN 21 1940

FH1221AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 20-(AP)-MILITARY AUTHORITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE, IN WHICH BORDEAUX IS LOCATED, ISSUED A DECREE TODAY RESTRICTING THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND THE USE OF AUTOMOBILES, THE FRENCH RADIO ANNOUNCED.

JUN 21 1940

EFFECTIVE AT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT (6 P.M. EST), ONLY MILITARY AUTHORITIES, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND THE COMMITTEE AIDING REFUGEES MAY USE AUTOMOBILES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, PICKED UP BY CBS HERE, SAID: "IN THIS GRAVE MOMENT DIFFICULTIES FOR THE AUTHORITIES ARE MOUNTING, AND THEREFORE WE MUST ASK FOR STRICTEST DISCIPLINE, AND THIS GOES ESPECIALLY FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOODSTUFFS."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN BORDEAUX, SWOLLEN TO FIVE TIMES ITS NORMAL SIZE BY REFUGEES, HAVE REPORTED IT DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN MEALS.

JH532AED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 20-(AP)-A REQUIREMENT THAT ALL ALIENS IN THIS COUNTRY BE REGISTERED AND FINGERPRINTED WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE BEEN RETAINED IN A COMPROMISE VERSION OF "FIFTH COLUMN" LEGISLATION WORKED OUT BY A JOINT SENATE-HOUSE COMMITTEE.

THE LEGISLATION ALSO PROVIDES PENALTIES FOR IMPAIRING THE LOYALTY, MORALE OR DISCIPLINE OF THIS COUNTRY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES.

SM436PESNM

JUN 21 1940

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

[redacted]

HERR HITLER'S SEEMING SLOWNESS IN DEALING WITH FRANCE'S REQUEST FOR ARMISTICE TERMS HAS PERMITTED THE NAZI ARMY TO CONTINUE SMASHING AT THE EXHAUSTED FRENCH FORCES AND OVERRUNNING STILL FURTHER IMPORTANT TERRITORY AND CITIES.

JUN 21 1940

FASCIST CIRCLES IN ROME RATHER LET THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG THIS MORNING WHEN THEY SAID THAT VIRTUALLY COMPLETE OCCUPATION OF FRANCE BY THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN ARMIES WAS PROBABLE BEFORE THE FRENCH WERE

30.24-3117

W30.24-3117

HANDED THE AXIS TERMS. THAT NATURALLY PUTS THE SCREWS ON THE UNHAPPY FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE REASON FOR THIS MANEUVER NEEDN'T BE SOUGHT FAR. INDEED, THE GERMAN RADIO TODAY UNCONSCIOUSLY SUMMED THE THING UP FOR US VERY NEATLY IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP IN LONDON. THIS STATED THAT "MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ARE NOT ALL AGREED ON THE QUESTION OF LAYING DOWN ARMS."

JUN 21 1940

THAT LIKELY IS TRUE, AND IT IS EQUALLY PROBABLE THAT MANY FRENCH PEOPLE ARE DEAD AGAINST SURRENDER. THEY WOULD PREFER TO FIGHT IT OUT. THIS BEING THE CASE, IT WON'T BE SURPRISING IF SOME FRENCH ELEMENTS CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE IN COOPERATION WITH THE BRITISH, NO MATTER WHAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT MAY FEEL FORCED TO DO.

THE GERMAN OPERATIONS SEEM TO ME TO INDICATE THAT THEY ARE STRAINING EVERY NERVE TO RACE DOWN THE VALLEY OF THE RHONE AND MAKE JUNCTION WITH THE ITALIAN FORCES SOMEWHERE IN THE MARSAILLES SECTOR ON THE MEDITERRANEAN. THIS WOULD BE CALCULATED TO GIVE THEM CONTROL OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. THE NAZIS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE OCCUPIED THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL CITY OF LYON ON THE RHONE IN THIS DRIVE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS BATTLE FOR THE RHONE VALLEY IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE A REPORT FROM GENEVA WHICH SAYS THAT THE NAZI MECHANIZED ARMY IS SHOWING SIGNS OF WEAR AND TEAR--ISN'T THE SAME DASHING MACHINE WHICH CUT THE ALLIES TO PIECES IN FLANDERS. REFUGEES SAY THAT SCORES OF WORN-OUT TANKS AND ARMORED CARS HAVE BEEN ABANDONED ALONG THE ROAD.

WELL, THE NAZIS STILL HAVE ALL THE POWER THEY NEED TO CONTINUE LASHING AT FRANCE. THE WEAR AND TEAR ON THE GERMAN WAR-MACHINE WILL BE OF GREAT INTEREST, HOWEVER, TO OPPONENTS WHO STILL HAVE TO DEAL WITH IT.

BRITISH MINISTER OF INFORMATION, DUFF COOPER, FOR INSTANCE, LAST NIGHT DECLARED THAT THE ENGLISH HAD ONLY TO HOLD OFF THE INVADER FOR A FEW MONTHS BEFORE THE TIDE WOULD TURN IN THE ALLIES' FAVOR.

WHILE ALL THIS HAS BEEN GOING FORWARD, THE BERLIN PRESS HAS STARTED TO DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TOWARD BRITAIN, WITH THE CRY "ENGLAND IS NEXT." IN FACT, THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN ALREADY IS IN ITS INITIAL STAGES.

FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY BY MACKENZIE XXX INITIAL STAGES.

THE GERMANS LAST NIGHT CONDUCTED THE MOST WIDESPREAD AIRRAIDS THEY EVER HAVE ATTEMPTED OVER THE ISLAND, BOMBING ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. SOME HALF DOZEN CIVILIANS WERE KILLED AND SIXTY INJURED.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS RAID LIES IN THE FACT THAT IT DEMONSTRATES THE ABILITY OF THE GERMANS TO REACH MOST PARTS OF THE COUNTRY FROM THEIR NEW AIR BASES ALONG THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND NORTH SEA.

JUN 21 1940

A TERRIFIC ASSAULT ON BRITAIN BY AIR SEEMS IMMINENT. LAST NIGHT'S VENTURE WAS A "FEELER" TO HELP THE NAZIS GET SET FOR THE GRIM BUSINESS AHEAD. AS I INDICATED YESTERDAY, HITLER'S LOGICAL PROCEDURE WILL BE TO TRY TO BOMB ENGLAND INTO VIRTUAL SUBMISSION BEFORE HE ATTEMPTS THE HAZARDOUS ADVENTURE OF INVADING THE COUNTRY WITH TROOPS.

SMALL WONDER, WITH THE EUROPEAN CRISIS IN ITS PRESENT STATE, THAT THE AMERICAS SHOULD BE TAKING PRECAUTIONS FOR THEIR OWN INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON'S WARNING THAT THE UNITED STATES WON'T COUNTENANCE ANY EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE WITH THE OWNERSHIP OF LANDS IN THE NEW WORLD SET ME TO SPECULATING ABOUT BRITAIN'S BIG ISLAND OF TRINIDAD WHICH LIES UP AGAINST THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF VENEZUELA AT THE TOP OF SOUTH AMERICA. THIS ISLAND HAS GRAND FACILITIES FOR A HUGE NAVAL AND AIR BASE, AND IT IS WONDERFULLY SITUATED STRATEGICALLY BETWEEN THE TWO AMERICAS.

I HAVE THOUGHT OFTEN THAT TRINIDAD WOULD MAKE AN IDEAL DEFENSIVE POSITION FOR OUR COUNTRY. THIS IDEA HAS BEEN SPURRED BY THE PRESENT SITUATION IN WHICH THE NATIONS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE ARE DRAWING TOGETHER FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION.

JUN 21 1940

THE LAST TIME I WAS IN TRINIDAD LESS THAN FOUR YEARS AGO I WAS TOLD SUB ROSA THAT THE BRITISH WERE CONTEMPLATING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BIG NAVAL AND AIR BASE THERE. THE FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE, BUT WE HAVEN'T HEARD MUCH ABOUT BASING ANY CONSIDERABLE FORCE THERE.

OF COURSE I QUITE REALIZE THAT I AM TALKING ABOUT A COLONY BELONGING TO ANOTHER NATION. UNDER NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES ENGLAND WOULDN'T EVEN CONSIDER THE TRANSFER OF THIS ISLAND TO ANOTHER NATION.

BUT THE WAY THINGS ARE RIGHT NOW IT WOULDN'T BE SURPRISING IF SHE WOULD BE WILLING TO PART WITH IT. AFTER ALL, APART FROM OTHER CONSIDERATIONS, BRITAIN WOULD GET INDIRECT PROTECTION FOR HER OTHER COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN THE WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA IF THIS BASE WERE IN AMERICAN HANDS.

THIS TROPICAL ISLAND HAS AN AREA OF CLOSE TO 1,900 SQUARE MILES AND HAS A MIXED POPULATION OF SOME 400,000. NATURE SURELY INTENDED IT FOR A NAVAL BASE.

TRINIDAD FACES A DEEP INDENTATION ON THE VENEZUELAN COAST AND FORMS ONE SIDE OF THE HUGE BAY OF PARIA. THIS BAY IS SAID TO BE DEEP AND CAPABLE OF SHELTERING A VAST NAVAL FLEET, TO SAY NOTHING OF NAVAL PLANES, AND THERE ARE PLENTY OF FACILITIES ASHORE FOR LAND BASED AIRCRAFT.

THERE ARE ONLY TWO NARROW WATER GATEWAYS INTO THIS BAY. ON THE SOUTH THERE IS THE SERPENT'S MOUTH BUT THIS IS FILLED WITH ROCKS AND SHOALS AND ISN'T SAFE FOR ANYTHING BUT SMALL BOATS.

ON THE NORTH IS THE ENTRANCE FOR BIG SHIPS--THE DRAGON'S MOUTH. THIS TOO IS NARROW AND HAS A PERFECT DEFENSE IN A CHAIN OF HUGE ROCK ISLANDS WHICH STRETCH ACROSS IT FROM TRINIDAD TO VENEZUELA'S PENA POINT.

JUN 21 1940

ONE QUICK LOOK AT YOUR MAP WILL SHOW THE STRATEGIC VALUE OF THIS BASE. IT IS CLOSE TO THE PANAMA CANAL. IT COULD AFFORD PROTECTION TO THE VENEZUELAN OIL FIELDS WHICH RANK AMONG THE WORLD'S GREATEST. IT WOULD COMPLEMENT AND PROTECT ANY DEFENSES IN THE OTHER WEST INDIES. A NAVAL FLEET OR AIR FORCE BASED HERE COULD RACE TO NORTH AMERICA OR DOWN THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST WITH EQUAL FACILITY.

AND JUST TO MAKE IT PERFECT, TRINIDAD PRODUCES CONSIDERABLE PETROLEUM, ITS OUTPUT IN 1938 BEING 17,700,000. WHAT MORE COULD A FLEET ASK THAN THAT.

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FRENCH GET HITLER TERMS: WEIGH REPLY AT COMPIEGNE

FUEHRER GREETS DELEGATES IN CAR WHERE FOCH MET FOE

Conditions of Truce Designed to End War in France, Enable Reich to Press Invasion of Great Britain and Lay Ground for Axis Peace.

COMPIEGNE FOREST, France, June 21 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler reached the highest point of his meteoric career today in historic Compiegne Forest when he personally received the French envoys and handed them armistice terms which proclaimed the defeat of France.

JUN 22 1940

Der Fuehrer chose for the meeting the railway car in which Marshal Foch handed the Germans the armistice terms in 1918. There, at 3:32 P. M. (9:32 A. M., New York time) flanked by his highest military chieftains and civil officials, he faced the four-man French delegation. The presentation of the terms lasted only ten minutes.

It was a ceremony full of a stiff punctilio, and when it was over the French plenipotentiaries withdrew to telephone their Government.

The negotiations still were dragging along this evening. After a preliminary consultation over the wire with their Government, the French returned to the railway car to talk again to Hitler's representatives.

Col.-Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German High Command, read the preamble outlining in broad strokes the purposes of the peace Hitler and his axis partner, Premier Mussolini, propose to impose.

These envisaged:

1. Cessation of the war in France.
2. Guaranties by France to Germany "necessary for continuation of the war against Great Britain."
3. A new European peace to follow in which "wrong" done to Germany by "force" would be righted.

Terms Are Called Not Humiliating.

The peace terms, Hitler said through Gen. Keitel, were not humiliating for France.

JUN 22 1940

When the preamble had been read, Hitler stepped down from the historic railway car, saluting stiffly.

Der Fuehrer's historic visit to Compiegne was conducted with military precision. He arrived at 3:15 P. M. with his top military leaders as well as Rudolf Hess, his deputy for party affairs, and Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop.

Der Fuehrer surveyed with interest the railway car, which had been moved out of the special building where the French had enshrined it at the exact spot where it

stood when Marshal Foch dictated the 1918 armistice terms.

Inside Hitler occupied the same seat that had been occupied by Foch. As he looked out the car window he could see a nearby marble bust of the French marshal.

Hitler Leaves to Martial Strains.

When Hitler left the car, a band played "Deutschland Ueber Alles" and the Nazi party hymn, the Horst Wessel song. The French representatives were left behind to consider the terms handed them.

The French officers had been provided a tent for their quarters outside the railway car. Telephone facilties were installed to permit them to call their Government.

French and German representatives were seated around a table in the car at the time of the preamble reading, to Hitler's right, in this order:

(German) Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Von Ribbentrop; (French) Rear Admiral Maurice Athanase le Luc, Gen. Charles Huntziger, Leon Noel, General of Aviation Jean Marie Joseph Bergeret; (German) Hess and Keitel.

Text of Preamble Read by Keitel.

The French listened silently while Gen. Keitel read the text of the preamble, which follows:

"By the order of the Fuehrer and Supreme Commander-in-Chief I have the following communication to make:

"In reliance on assurances given the German Reich by the American President Wilson and confirmed by the Allied Powers, German armed forces laid down their arms in November, 1918.

JUN 22 1940

"Therewith was ended a war which the German people and its Government had not wanted and in which the enemy, despite tremendous superiority, did not successfully in any way conquer the German Army, Navy, or German Air Force.

"However, at the moment of the arrival of the German armistice commission, violation of the ceremoniously given promise began. On November 11, 1918, in this car then began the time of suffering of the German people.

'Broken Promises and Perjury 'Charged''

"What dishonor and humiliation, what human and material suffering could be caused had its outlet here. Broken promises and perjury conspired against a people which after more than four years of heroic resistance had only one weakness—belief in the promises of democratic statesmen.

"On September 3, 1939—twenty-five years after the outbreak of the world war—England and France again declared war on Germany without any basis.

"Now the decision by arms has been reached. France has been conquered. The French Government has requested the Reichs Government to make known to them the German conditions for an armistice.

Their Purposes Are Listed.

"In the historic Compiegne forest designated for the reception of these conditions, this is done in order once and for all to wipe out by this act of redeeming justice the memory which for France was no glorious page in its history, but which the German nation has always felt as the deepest humiliation of all times.

"After heroic resistance, France has been defeated and broken down in a sequence of bloody battles.

"Germany, therefore, does not intend to give the armistice conditions or armistice negotiations characteristics of aspersions against an enemy so brave.

"The purposes of the German demands are:

"1. To prevent a resumption of the fight,

"2. To offer to Germany all guaranties necessary for continuance of the war against Great Britain, which Britain forces upon Germany, as well as

"3. To create pre-conditions for formations of a new peace whose essential contents will be reparation of the wrong done to the German Reich by force."

When Gen. Keitel had finished, the French representatives filed out to their tent to telephone their Government.

The tent was described by the Germans as roomy, "plain but comfortable." Its furnishings included, besides the telephone, a calendar turned to the historic date of June 21, 1940, a water carafe with glasses, writing material and ash trays.

Hitler reviewed an honor guard outside the car while the band thumped out German anthems; then he left Compiegne as swiftly as he had arrived.

Hitler was taken swiftly from the forest, streaked by the hot sun, its trees shattered anew by artillery fire, its soil again soaked with French and German blood. The world war corporal presumably returned to his army headquarters to await the fateful word from the French Government.

Thus the day he had promised the German people was partly realized. There still remained the war with Great Britain, another participant in the "shame of 1918."

Germans Rise to Greet French.

On his arrival at the car a guard greeted Der Fuehrer.

After saluting the Alsace-Lorr[illegible] monument, he walked down a l[illegible] lane in the hot sun to where [illegible] other monument to Marshal Fo[illegible] stands in commemoration of the 1918 armistice. With arms folded, Hitler looked at the inscriptions; then he quickly entered the car.

When the French delegates entered the old car, Hitler and his staff rose to greet them—in contrast, German officials asserted, to the manner in which the German delegates were greeted in 1918. Then, the Nazis declared, the victorious French did not rise.

Hitler and his staff gave the Nazi salute and Der Fuehrer asked Gen Keitel to read the preamble. The General immediately began.

Dr. Paul Schmidt, Der Fuehrer's famous interpreter, read a French translation of the preamble after the German version was read by Gen. Keitel.

Besides the officials present, the only others to witness the ceremony were German and foreign newspaper men and officials of the Foreign Office and the Propaganda Ministry.

Only the preamble, with its statement of broad purposes, was made public immediately. The detailed terms for the armistice which the French took to their tent were not disclosed at once.

German authorities previously had said that the terms would not be published until France had accepted or rejected them.

Passed Through Lines at Tours.

Following Hitler's departure, Gen. Keitel and the General Staff officers remained in the railway coach to discuss technical details of the capitulation.

At 4:24 P. M. the French left the car for their tent.

The French envoys passed advanced German lines near Tours yesterday. There, Lieut.-Gen. von Tippelskirch, chief army quartermaster, received them and accompanied them to Compeigne.

They stayed overnight in a Paris hotel and then continued the journey to Compeigne nearby.

Lieut.-Gen. Thomas, commander of Der Fuehrer's headquarters, received them and took them to the actual scene.

German sentries stood at all paths leading into the forest and the entire zone was blocked off.

Today's date is as bitter to Germans as was the 1918 armistice, for it was just twenty-one years ago, on June 21, 1919, that Germany, after weeks of consideration, finally accepted the terms of the Versailles Treaty. The pact was signed one week later, on June 28.

Also, it was exactly twenty-one years ago today that the German naval officers scuttled the German fleet in Scapa Flow rather than turn it over intact to the victors.

Informed spokesmen were optimistic that the negotiations would be concluded today, one way or another, since the French delegates have full authority of the Government of Marshal Petain.

Compiegne, on the Oise River, a busy and thriving town of 17,000 inhabitants, like so many other towns of this region, was badly shelled in that section which lies near the river and where the Germans forced their way to the bridgehead on the eastern flank.

Only a few inhabitants remained today. All the others fled when the shelling began.

From Compiegne northward there is one of the most gruesome scenes imaginable. Here the French rout was at its height.

Even though the bodies which had lain along the road have now been removed, the evidences of precipitate flight are still numerous. Cannon, tanks and machine guns stand in profusion, as do munitions and personal effects, army kits and other paraphernalia.

But in the beautiful forest itself, in which lies a collection of memorials known as "the Monument of the Armistice," the dead have not all been removed.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Compiegne Forest, France, June 21—A yes or no answer—unconditionally and now—was demanded of France tonight to the terms of a conqueror's peace dictated by Adolf Hitler in his hour of triumph.

The four emissaries who hold the fate of the French in that answer remained in steady telephone communication with their Government. They conferred for a second time, too, tonight with the representatives of the German Führer.

Armistice Car To Berlin

Whatever their reply, Hitler has ordered taken to Berlin the long-enshrined railway car where Germany signed an armistice in sorrow in 1918 and offered one in victory today.

Along with the historic car, Hitler will take away the memorial tablet that marked the spot, and the monument the French set up with the graven legend:

"Here, on November 11, 1918, succumbed the criminal pride of the German Empire, defeated by the free peoples which it sought to enslave."

JUN 22 1940

Slabs Ordered Destroyed

Slabs marking the place where the train stood were ordered destroyed.

Hitler personally decreed that the monument to Marshal

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Ferdinand Foch is to be preserved undamaged, unmoved.

Broadly, his peace terms demanded an end to all resistance; that the French give him "all guarantees necessary" to him to continue his war against their ally, Britain; and the acceptance of "pre-conditions" for a new European order designed above all to make "reparation of the wrong done to the German Reich by force."

This was the heart of a long preamble given to the French delegates—that and a declaration that Germany had no intention of casting "aspersions against any enemy so brave."

His specific terms—not announced in detail pending their acceptance or rejection—were left with the French in a meeting that was heavy with a sense of history, history repeating itself in reverse.

For he met the French in the railway car in the forest of Compiegne where, on the morning of November 11, 1918, the Germans—the vanquished then—signed the armistice that ended the World War.

Car Pulled From Building

The old car was pulled from the special building in which the French had kept it proudly all these years to the precise spot where it stood on that morning of German defeat a generation ago.

Inside it, Hitler occupied the chair in which Marshal Foch sat then, the high commander of a French force that had won.

Frame Yes-Or-No Reply As Demanded By Hitler

Führer Insists On "All Guarantees Necessary" For War On England—Orders Old Armistice Car Removed To Berlin

JUN 22 1940

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 21—The German radio, in an English-language broadcast heard here by NBC tonight, reported that French and German delegations which returned to the armistice railway car in Compiegne forest for further discussions were still in session five hours later.

It said the French delegates had another long telephone conversation with their government at Bordeaux and that several more hours probably will pass before a final decision on the peace terms will be reached.

30,24-3121

It was a ceremony full of a stiff punctilio, and when it was over the French plenipotentiaries walked slowly outside to a tent to telephone their Government.

The negotiations dragged into this evening. After a preliminary consultation over the wire with their Government, the French returned from their tent to the railway car to talk again to Hitler's agents.

Hitler met the four French delegates at 3.32 P. M.

He jerked his arm up in the Nazi salute and his staff answered with arms extended. Then, at his signal, Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German high command, read the preamble—a general statement of the demands of Germany and Italy.

The French sat silently to hear the news—the gravest for their country in many a generation.

It was all over in ten minutes. General Keitel completed his document, and Hitler walked from the car while a band trumpeted "Deutschland Uber Alles" and the Nazi hymn, the "Horst Wessel" song.

What Hitler's general had read to the French showed how sharp had been his memories of this forest and the railway car and what had come out of it half a lifetime ago.

Text Of Preamble

Here is what the preamble said:

"By order of the Führer and supreme commander in chief I have the following communication to make:

"In reliance on assurances given to the German Reich by the American President Wilson and confirmed by the Allied powers, German armed forces laid down their arms in November, 1918.

"Therewith was ended a war which the German people and its Government had not wanted and which the enemy, despite tremendous superiority, did not successfully in any way conquer the German army, navy or German air force.

"Time Of Suffering" Began

"However, at the moment of the arrival of the German armistice commission, violation of the ceremoniously-given promises began. On November 11, 1918, in this car then began the time of suffering of the German people.

"What dishonor and humiliation, what human and material suffering could be caused had its outlet here. Broken promises and perjury conspired against a people which after more than four years of heroic resistance had only one weakness—belief in the promises of democratic statesmen.

"On September 3, 1939—twenty-five years after the outbreak of the World War—England and France again declared war on Germany without any basis.

"Now the decision by arms has been reached. France has been conquered. The French Government has requested the Reich's Government to make known to them the German conditions for an armistice.

"In the historic Compiegne Forest designated for the reception of these conditions, this is done in order once and for all to wipe out by this act of redeeming justice the memory which for France was no glorious page in its history, but which the German nation has always felt was the deepest humiliation of all times.

France "Broken Down"

"After heroic resistance, France has been defeated and broken down in a sequence of bloody battles.

"Germany therefore does not intend to give to the armistice conditions or armistice negotiations characteristics of aspersions against an enemy so brave.

"The purpose of the German demands are:

1. To prevent a resumption of the fight.
2. To offer to Germany all guarantees necessary for continuance of the war against Great Britain, which Britain forces upon Germany.
3. To create preconditions for formation of a new peace whose essential contents will be reparation of the wrong done to the German Reich by force."

May Alter Course Of World

In this second talk in a railway car in this deep forest that may change the course of the European world, the men of history sat thus, to Hitler's right:

FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING of Germany.
GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER of Germany.
FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP of Germany.
REAR ADMIRAL MAURICE ATHANASE LE LUC, of France.
GEN. CHARLES HUNTZIGER, of France.
LEON NOEL, of France.
GEN. JEAN MARIE JOSEPH BERGERET, of France.
RUDOLF HESS, Hitler's chief Nazi party deputy.
GENERAL KEITEL.

As Hitler looked out through the windows of the angular, old-fashioned sleeping car, he could see near by a marble bust of the man who had been host in it nearly twenty-two years ago—Marshal Foch.

Preamble to Terms

JUN 22 1940

BERLIN, June 21 (AP).—The preamble read to the French today:

By the order of the Fuehrer and Supreme Commander-in-Chief I have the following communication to make:

In reliance on assurances given the German Reich by the American President Wilson and confirmed by the Allied powers, German armed forces laid down their arms in November, 1918.

Therewith was ended a war which the German people and its government had not wanted and in which the enemy, despite tremendous superiority, did not successfully in any way conquer the German army, navy or German air force.

However, at the moment of the arrival of the German armistice commission, violation of the ceremoniously given promise began. On Nov. 11, 1918, in this car then began the time of suffering of the German people.

What dishonor and humiliation, what human and material suffering could be caused had its outlet here. Broken promises and perjury conspired against a people which after more than four years of heroic resistance had only one weakness—belief in the promises of democratic statesmen.

On Sept. 3, 1939—25 years after the outbreak of the World War — England and France again declared war on Germany without any basis.

Now the decision by arms has been reached. France has been conquered. The French government has requested the Reichs government to make known to them the German conditions for an armistice.

In the historic Compiegne forest designated for the reception of these conditions, this is done in order once and for all to wipe out by this act of redeeming justice the memory which for France was no glorious page in its history, but which the German nation has always felt as the deepest humiliation of all times.

After heroic resistance, France has been defeated and broken down in a sequence of bloody battles.

Germany therefore does not intend to give the armistice conditions or armistice negotiations characteristics of aspersions against an enemy so brave.

The purposes of the German demands are:

(1) To prevent a resumption of the fight.

(2) To offer to Germany all guarantees necessary for continuance of the war against Great Britain, which Britain forces upon Germany as well as

(3) To create pre-conditions for formation of a new peace whose essential contents will be reparation of the wrong done to the German Reich by force.

Compiegne lies 50 miles northeast of Paris on the left bank of the Oise. The forest is directly southeast, covering about 30,000 acres.

Compiegne was a hunting site for early Frankish kings. Charles the Bold built two castles there. Afterward a Benedictine abbey was erected. Louis XV built the magnificent chateau, which was restored by Napoleon 1. It later became an art museum.

King Louis I was deposed at Compiegne in 833. Joan of Arc was taken prisoner by the English at the siege of Compiegne in 1430. The Treaty of Compiegne was signed there in 1624 by Cardinal Richelieu and the Dutch.

German Headquarters in 1871

Prussians were stubbornly held back from Compiegne in 1814, but in 1870 the Germans occupied it. It was the headquarters of the German army in 1870 and 1871.

Compiegne Repeats

Armistice Scene Same as in 1918

By the Associated Press

For a town of only 17,000 population Compiegne has seen more than its share of history-in-the-making.

JUN 22 1940

Most recent of millions of sightseers to inspect the town and it chateau and roam through its famous forest are conquering Nazi soldiers who this week pointed with relish to the monument commemorating the defeat of the German imperial armies in 1918.

They laughed because although it showed the German eagle struck down by the French sword, it was surmounted by the Nazi Swastika.

Unburied Dead

Louis P. Lochner, Associated Press correspondent, noted that the town had been "badly shelled" and was in ruins, and that along nearby roadsides were hundreds of quickly-dug graves for French soldiers. Many bodies still lay unburied in the forest, Lochner said.

In the World War the forest was the scene of fighting between retreating British forces and the invading German army in 1914, which took the town. Later the Germans were driven back. They bombed it in 1918, but most of the older buildings then escaped harm.

In 1918 Compiegne forest was the scene of one of the most dramatic events in modern history. At 5 A. M. on Nov. 11, in Marshal Foch's railway car on a siding, German delegates accepted the Armistice terms as laid down by the victorious Allies. The world war stopped six hours later.

The railway car now is enshrined in a special building.

The German delegates were Secretary of State Mathias Erzberger, Gen. H. J. A. von Winterfeld, Count Alfred von Oberndorff, Gen. von Gundell and Naval Capt. von Salow.

Weygand Was There

With Marshal Foch when the Germans first appeared on November 8, 1918, were Vice Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss, First Lord of the British Admiralty; Maj. Gen. Maxime Weygand (the present Allied Generalissimo), Foch's Chief of Staff, and Vice Admiral W. S. Sims, of the U. S. Navy.

The Germans entered Marshal Foch's railway car and were ushered to one side of a table. Opposite them stood the Allied officers.

The first words spoken was this question from Foch:

"Who are these gentlemen and what do they want?"

Erzberger, taken aback by the abrupt greeting and apparently failing to understand the fiction by which Marshal Foch made it appear that he was unaware of the identity of the visitors, finally replied:

"We are the German plenipotentiaries who have come to receive terms for an armistice between the German and Allied armies."

No Negotiations

The Marshal handed Erzberger the text of the conditions laid down by the Allies and said:

"They are to be accepted as a whole."

There was no handshaking—and there was none three days later when the armistice was signed in the Marshal's car by the same delegates.

As the Germans, with tears in their eyes, prepared to leave, Erzberger said:

"Monsieur Marshal, a people of 65,000,000 souls suffers, but does not perish."

The Marshal, as if touched by the emotional outburst, bowed slightly and said with a tinge of warmth:

"Very good."

The Germans filed out—and six hours later firing ceased.

ARROGANCE—A MEMORY

BERLIN, June 21 (AP).—When Adolf Hitler left the car in which the meeting with the French envoys took place today, he passed French monuments erected after the World War.

On one, covered today with a German flag, this was the inscription:

"Here on Nov. 11, 1918, was frustrated the criminal arrogance of the German Imperial Reich defeated by the free peoples which it sought to enslave."

As Hitler proceeded slowly the commander of a German honor company cried out:

"Mein Fuehrer! The great German armed force greets its commander-in-chief."

Hitler thanked him, and a band thumped out the Horst Wessel song.

JUN 22 1940

Gift of Californian

PASADENA, Calif., June 21 (AP).—An artistic structure that has housed the historic railroad dining car near Compiegne where French and German high officials met in 1918 and again today to talk peace terms was the gift of Arthur H. Fleming, retired lumberman of this city.

While traveling in France several years ago Fleming saw the car standing in the open, being damaged by the elements.

He communicated with the French government, and his offer of a $10,000 structure to house the historic car was accepted. He later was decorated by France.

Germans Remain Calm On Armistice Meeting

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 21—There were no cheering throngs, no confetti-showered parades today in Berlin as the word came back that the German terms had been handed to beaten France in historic Compiègne Forest.

The Germans at home received the news with the same calm accorded all the recent victories of German arms—a calm in sharp contrast to the celebration of the armistice of 1918 in the cities of the Allies.

JUN 22 1940

French Study Peace Terms

JUN 22 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Bordeaux, *Saturday*, June 22—The French Government, aided by official decoders, labored all night over the thirty-page message embodying Adolf Hitler's peace terms for France without announcing a decision on the flat "yes or no" answer the German Führer is said to have demanded.

The Government was in close telephonic touch with its delegation conferring with the Germans in the railway car in Compiegne Forest where the World War armistice was signed.

30,24-3121

Union With Britain Rejected

BORDEAUX, France, June 21 (AP) —France turned down the British offer to fuse the two nations into a single empire with a common Parliament and common government because of a lack of time to put the plan into operation, it was announced here tonight.

The present situation is so pressing, it was pointed out, that there is no time for elaboration of such a plan, no time for preparations and no time for development of a joint defense program.

JUN 22 1940

British South Coast Town Sees Air Fight

[By the Asso

London, June 21 — An air battle took place over a south coast town for thirty-five minutes this morning. Frequent bursts of machine-gun fire were heard.

A German bomber flew over the town, residents said, and fired bursts of machine-gun bullets. British fighter planes went up and quickly drove off the raider.

First reports said there were no casualties. Ground defenses were in action and townsmen took shelter in doorways. No air-raid warnings were sounded.

JUN 22 1940

No Bombs Dropped

No bombs were dropped. One machine-gun bullet pierced the roof of a fire station where four men were on duty, Most of the action took place above the clouds and watchers got only an occasional glimpse of the planes.

British air raders carried out "their usual nightly work" over the Ruhr and Rhineland last night "with some success," but left two planes behind, British military sources reported today.

The same sources identified an Italian general previously captured by the British on the Libyan-Egyptian border as General Lastrucci, chief engineer of the Italian Army in Libya and formerly chief engineer of the Italian Expeditionary Force which took part in the Spanish civil war.

Reject Ireland Rumor

The military informants dismissed as "most improbable" a rumor that the German planes which flew over South Wales in Wednesday's air raids might have come from Ireland.

They sai dthe planes' behavior indicated that they came from a greater distance and were unfamiliar with the territory.

That rumor is "fifth-column stuff

ciated Press]

or something like that," the informants said.

Motorcyclist Peter McKellar was shot and killed today when he failed to halt at an anti-parachutists post. His sidecar passenger was seriously wounded.

Anti-aircraft fire encountered by the British airmen in their fourth night of raids over Germany was "very, very heavy, indeed," it was reported.

It was announced that seventeen German airmen were taken prisoners in widespread raids over Britain Tuesday night and early Wednesday in which a number of German raiders were shot down. Twelve British inhabitants were killed by bombs.

Reliable sources report that a margarine works and 6,000 tons of whale oil were destroyed in a recent British air raid on Hamburg, Germany's chief port, British military circles announced today.

Britain Extends ARP

Britain extended her air-raid precautions today and Parliament mapped further secret sessions to weigh the war situation following a meeting yesterday lasting into the night.

The Government opened its largest air-raid shelter today at Southwark, London, in a tunnel fifty to seventy feet in depth—a former subway station—estimated to hold more than 11,000 persons. Conversion of the tunnel, first built in 1892, cost £50,000 (about $175,000).

May Meet Again In Secret

The House of Commons, which debated home defense and other war matters in secret late yesterday, probably will meet again in secret session next Thursday, it was reported.

The *Daily Herald* said "it is generally expected that there will be a series of secret debates on aspects of

[Continued On Page 3, Column 1]

the war which do not lend themselves to open discussion." It said more than fifty members of Parliament who are in the armed services attended yesterday's session, most of them in uniform.

It was expected that at the next secret debate Minister of Supply Herbert Morrison might report on the progress of his department.

British newspapers interpreted President Roosevelt's addition of two Republicans to his Cabinet as creation of a coalition Government and a sign that the United States would give the Allies more help.

The *Daily Mail* said the action "is a warning that the United States really does mean business."

Wilson Broadbent, the paper's political correspondent, declared that "successful creation of the first coalition Government in the history of the United States . . . is bound to have a tremendous effect in all parts of the world. Its significance is profound."

The *Herald* said President Roosevelt had taken "a dramatic step toward closer support of the Allied cause."

$354,000 Red Cross Gift

The American Red Cross today presented £100,000 (about $354,000) to the British Red Cross and St. John War Organization.

About 1,480 refugees from France arrived last night at a south coast port.

Among those aboard the ship, which usually carries only 180 passengers, were Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister; Baron Robert de Rothschild, of the banking family; Sir Maurice Peterson, former Ambassador to Spain, and former Belgian Health Minister Henri Jaspar.

Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky called at the Foreign Office this morning. Maisky conferred for half an hour with R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Stefan Ossuski, former Czech Cabinet Minister, who had boarded the vessel, returned to Bordeaux at the last moment to look after six Czech airmen and stayed because he felt his "duty lay in France."

Polish Chiefs Reach London

Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, the Polish Premier and commander in chief, arrived here today with his staff by airplane from France.

The Polish president, Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, came by boat and train and was welcomed at the station by King George VI.

An Exchange Telegraph (British news agency) dispatch from Lisbon said members of the Belgian government crossed the Portuguese frontier in fourteen automobiles today en route to Lisbon.

Canadian Force Remustered

The First Division of the Canadian active service force, "cheated" out of action in France, now is remustered and ready to defend Britain.

Except for a few of the men, most of whom are believed to have reached English ports, the division "is once more intact," said an announcement by the Dominions and Colonial Office. Losses of equipment in France "rapidly are being made good."

Four explosions occurred in manholes in London's newspaper district this morning. Police, after a preliminary investigation, said they believed the blasts were caused by sewer gas. No injuries were reported, although one explosion at Ludgate Circus ripped up a portion of the pavement.

DEMOLITION, INCENDIARY BOMBS FALL ON ENGLAND IN FIERCEST ATTACK YET

German Planes Range All Along Eastern Coast, Flying Over Britain In Waves—Many Fires Started By Explosives

JUN 22 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Saturday, June 22—Three incendiary bombs were dropped on the Babelsberg railroad station in an air raid early this morning. Authorities said that damage was immaterial.

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, June 22—Wave after wave of German bombers blasted at Britain from the southeast to the northeast in midnight-to-dawn raids today, showering down incendiary and high-explosive bombs in the third and most widespread attack in four days.

With dawn's arrival, the raiders fled the threat of British fighters, and the alarms that sent thousands to shelters were lifted.

Third Big Attack Of Week

JUN 22 1940

Roaring across the coast for the third big attack of the week, the Nazis rent the early morning air with thunderous explosions and started numerous fires which cast a crimson glow over the countryside.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Berlin, meanwhile, had its second air-raid alarm in ten months. Anti-aircraft fire was heard and the alarm lasted for thirty-six minutes.]

The bark of anti-aircraft guns, the chatter of machine guns and the challenging whine of British fighter planes made an ear-splitting overtone to the sound of the raiding planes and the intermittent thud of the exploding bombs.

Civilians Flee To Shelters

Air-raid alarms shrilled with the approach of the first attackers and the civilian population crouched in shelters while the battle raged on.

One salvo of high-explosive bombs struck a lumber yard in an undisclosed eastern area, shattering windows in the immediate vicinity and shaking buildings as far as three miles away.

British Flyers Dart Up

As soon as the drone of the Nazi craft became audible, their motors were drowned out by speedy British fighters darting into the skies to the attack.

Raid One Area Two Hours

The Germans attacked one northeastern locality in relays for more than two hours, dropping bombs.

In one area the bombs fell so wide of any mark that they were believed to have been jettisoned by an enemy plane seeking to outrun the hot British pursuit.

Some bombs in an eastern locality fell into fields.

Explosions occurred intermittently for more than an hour in one northeastern inland area. Searchlights probed the sky for a high-flying raider which later headed out to sea.

Flashes were seen out at sea from one northeast coast district. Searchlights picked up two British planes, flying low, apparently having chased the raiders seaward.

Little British Spitfires climbed into the pre-dawn dark to meet the invaders. The repeated drone of motors indicated wave after wave of Nazi squadrons, flying high and fast, crossed the eastern and southern coast, all headed inland.

The shock of explosions was felt in some parts of a widespread area even before the first shriek of the air-raid sirens.

Censorship did not permit disclosure of the specific area raided except that it was eastern and southern England.

Flares were dropped at intervals for more than an hour in one southeastern section as the invading planes groped toward their targets.

At one point vivid flashes were seen and tremendous explosions were heard.

Then Comes Warning

Then the air-raid warning screamed, and a few minutes later a still more violent detonation shook the earth.

Anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire roared, searchlights played in the cloudy sky and persons returning from late movies ran for shelters.

The British Broadcasting Corporation temporarily shut off its programs at about 10.45 P. M.—"in the interests of national security."

They were resumed with decreased power about fifteen minutes later. Short-wave broadcasts were not interrupted.

Meanwhile, bombers of the Naval Air Force struck in Calais at the positions of big German guns with a range of thirty miles or more which point at this island across twenty-two miles of the English Channel.

These "successful attacks," as the Air Ministry describes them, were carried out at about the same time that Royal Air Force flyers dropped more than 400 incendiary bombs on the airdrome at Rouen, France, itself a German-occupied port in the Seine estuary more than 150 miles down the Channel from Calais.

Air Offensive Begun

It seemed probable that the British had begun an air offensive to blast out the heavy cannon which the Germans established along the Channel after the Allied retreat from Flanders and which they might be expected to use in any attempted invasion of England.

The Air Ministry bulletin said the fleet air arm bombers, protected by Hurricane fighters, "swept down on the target at Calais in three waves, dive-bombing in the face of tremendous fire."

One British plane was hit and downed in the sea while the others returned safely.

More than eighty bombs—dropped within four minutes—also [illegible] dropped among aircraft on the [illegible] of the Schiphol airdrome, Amsterdam.

Other airdromes were reported attacked and at Munster, Germany, fires started near fourteen sheds.

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Cheers And Tears

JUN 22 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Aboard An Unnamed Ship At A Southern English Port, June 21—Nearly 1,500 British and foreign refugees from invaded France, crammed on the narrow decks of a ship intended to accommodate only 180, raised a full-throated cheer as they sighted the green hills of Cornwall.

Before the ship arrived from France last night, food and water were running short, German bombers had attacked them and these refugees—including at least 500 women with young children—had slept for three nights on open decks as the rescue ship plowed its way homeward under destroyer escort.

Every Corner Crowded

In every corner of the cabin accommodations, old and sick lay wrapped in rugs, coats and even mats off the floors. Passengers huddled in companionways, on stairs and every available square foot of the decks.

There were British families from Paris and the Riviera, students from Geneva, priests and nuns, French, Czechs and Polish and German Jews.

There were sailors, marines, army officers from the British Expeditionary Force, women ambulance drivers and Imperial Airways officials.

Passengers Give Up Cabins

There also were the original passengers—settlers and Government officials from East Africa—who cheerfully surrendered their cabins to refugees, many of whom seemed half dead with weariness from their flight across France.

Each had his own story of adventure or private sorrow.

For twenty-eight hours the ship waited near Bordeaux while refugees poured aboard.

One tender was alongside when a German plane suddenly swooped from the sky and tried to rake the ship's crowded length with machine-gun fire.

No one was hit.

French fighters chased the plane away and a few minutes later it was seen falling in flames, hit by guns of a British cruiser which was embarking

[Associated Press]

members of the British Embassy staff across the bay.

All night the boat lay at anchor at the mouth of the moonlit harbor while passengers nervously expected to be bombed at any minute.

About 1 A. M. shrill whistles sounded the "alert" and the ship shuddered as her anti-aircraft gun began blazing away at a low-flying plane believed to be dropping magnetic mines in the sea around her.

A nearby jetty was bombed, and passengers who crowded to the rail saw a plume of jet-black smoke rise to the sky.

War Nurse Brings Patients

At dawn more refugees scrambled up the dangerously-swaying accommodation ladder. They included six wounded soldiers in care of a pretty, blonde nurse who cared for them unceasingly throughout the voyage.

One woman dropped her gas mask overboard as she climbed the ladder.

Laughing French sailors tried in vain to retrieve it, but she cried: "Never mind. That's a good omen."

A man in a fur-collared coat demanded at the top of the gangway: "Is this a one-class boat?"

"Decidedly," an officer replied, waving toward the hundreds already jammed on the decks.

Volunteers Cool

Volunteers tackled the food problem in the limited galley, preparing and serving lunches where they could.

The ship had just about enough food to last on limited rations, although it was a month overdue, having been routed via Capetown, South Africa, instead of through the Meditrranean sea.

The hungry were divided into ten "sittings." Everyone had the same fare in two meals a day. They were served tea, bread and butter in the morning; meat, rice and potatoes at night.

When the ship glided into the English bay, six spitfires (fighter planes) roared a welcome in close formation overhead.

[Associated Press]

the first Canadian division. The airmen brought planes.

The day that the liners and their escort left an eastern Canadian port one of the troopships was said to have picked up a German broadcast, which said: "These Canadian reinforcements and nurses will not arrive. The German navy will see to that."

Nurses Disembark First

The 129 nursing sisters, in idigo-blue uniforms, were the first down the gangplonks. They were followed by long lines of fighting men in infantry khaki and air-force blue.

Ribbons denoting service in the World War shone on the breasts of hundreds of officers and men.

R.A.F. Flew Over Alps In Snow to Raid Italy

JUN 22 1940

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—The Air Ministry asserted today that two of the Royal Air Force's heavy bombers, in the first twenty-four hours of Italy's participation in the war, successfully attacked the Ansaldo works at Genoa and the Fiat factory at Turin.

The attackers flew high across the Alps in a heavy snowstorm, the announcement said, and used oxygen masks because of the altitude.

Riviera Reported Bombed

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—The Toulouse radio announced tonight that southwest France was raided by planes this afternoon and that bombs were dropped during the evening at Marseilles and other points on the Riviera.

Canadians Arrive In Britain By Thousands

JUN 22 1940

[By the Associated Press]

At a Northwest Port of England, June 21—Thousands of Canadian reinforcements for the Battle of Britain—not only infantrymen but also airmen and 129 nursing sisters—have crossed the Atlantic safely in the face of a reported threat that they would never see the English shore.

They disembarked smiling and some shouting, "let us at 'em!"

Airmen Bring Planes

Their number cannot be disclosed, but it was by far the greatest force to cross the Atlantic thus far. The ground troops are stronger than any of the three waves that came from the Dominion six months ago to form

Thar She Blows!

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—Reliable sources "have ascertained" that a margarine works and 6,000 tons of whale oil were destroyed in a recent British air raid on Hamburg, Germany's chief port, British military circles announced today.

JUN 22 1940

Parachutist Post Shoots Motorcyclist

LONDON, June 21 (A. P.).—Motorcyclist Peter McKellar was shot and killed today when he failed to halt at an anti-parachutist post. His sidecar passenger was seriously wounded.

JUN 22 1940

Mme. Tabouis Reaches England

London, June 21 (AP)—Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, Leftist French writer, arrived in England tonight in a refugee ship.

JUN 22 1940

R.A.F. Lists 127 More Missing

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—Royal Air Force men dead, missing or prisoners passed the 2,700 mark today with issuance of a list of 127 missing.

JUN 22 1940

First Division Re-Formed

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—The First Division of the Canadian active service force, "cheated" out of action in France, is now remustered and ready to defend Britain.

Except for a few of the men, most of whom are believed to have reached English ports, the Division is "once more intact," said an announcement by the Dominions and Colonial Office today. Losses of equipment in the withdrawal from France "rapidly are being made good."

The Division has had ten months of intensive training and is considered one of the army's most efficient mobile forces.

JUN 22 1940

Sherman Said It, Son

London, June 21 (AP)—London's school children learned today that they would get no summer vacation this year because of the war.

The London County Council felt that the children would be safer in schools than in streets or at home in case of an air raid.

Soviet Envoy at London Foreign Office.

LONDON, June 21 (A. P.).—Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky called at the Foreign Office this morning. Ambassador Maisky conferred for half an hour with R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

JUN 22 1940

Captured Italian General Identified.

LONDON, June 21 (A. P.).—Military spokesmen here today identified an Italian general previously reported captured by the British on the Libyan-Egyptian border as Gen. Lastrucci, chief engineer of the Italian Army in Libya and formerly chief engineer of the Italian Expeditionary Force which took part in the Spanish civil war.

Sir Arnold Wilson, M. P., On War Casualty List

JUN 22 1940

Noted Conservative Officially Reported Missing—Was R. A. F. Pilot Officer

London, June 21 (AP)—Sir Arnold Wilson, pilot officer and Conservative member of Parliament, was officially reported as missing tonight in the Royal Air Force's thirty-fifth casualty list.

He had been a machine-gunner, and was first unofficially reported missing June 4.

Sir Arnold held a Conservative seat in Parliament for more than ten years. Once in the House of Commons he objected to the treatment of British army life in the American film "Lives of a Bengal Lancer."

As early as 1936, he asked for an investigation of subversive activities in England which he said were directed by the Communist Internationale. That same year, Premier Benito Mussolini told him in an interview that Britain was responsible for increasing danger of a new world war.

Fighting Slowdown Reported In Bordeaux

Bordeaux, France, June 21—Despite official declarations of continued French resistance, it was believed here this evening that fighting has slowed down in general—if not virtually stopped—during the armistice negotiations. (Seven lines censored.)

Interior Minister Charles Pomaret conferred with Jules Jeanneney, President of the Senate, and Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, during the morning while Marshal Petain gave former Premier Paul Reynaud an audience.

Germans Reach Riom

The morning military communique said German troops during the night had pushed to Riom, about twenty-five miles southwest of Vichy, and that the French were putting up energetic resistance in the Vosges mountains.

It was thought likely the French negotiators who received Germany's armistice terms would return here today.

Then the Cabinet was expected to meet and decide whether the Government should remain here or move.

It was thought possible that the Germans would designate some (*here one word censored*) region where the Government could remain undisturbed pending an elaboration of permanent terms.

JUN 22 1940

(Germans, on the other hand, were optimistic that negotiations would be concluded in Compiegne Forest today with the French plenipotentiaries. It was there that Germany accepted the 1918 armistice.)

First Contact Yesterday

The French delegation, headed by Gen. Charles Huntziger and including Leon Noel, former Ambassador to Poland, and Rear Admiral Leluc, first contacted the Germans yesterday, French said.

The general impression here was that the armistice negotiators met the Germans yesterday in central France, where lines now face (*here six words censored*).

The communique follows:

"The situation was without important change on the Loire and Cher (rivers). More to the east the enemy progressed up to Riom.

"Our troops are energetically resisting enemy pressure in the Vosges."

Italian Subs Reported Sunk

There still were no reports of any land attack on France by Italians, but a communique of the National Defense Ministry said several Italian submarines had been sunk by French warships and planes in the Mediterranean.

(In Rome, the Italian Government said France had asked a separate armistice and had been told to name envoys to hear Mussolini's terms, already agreed upon with Hitler.)

About fifty members of the French Parliament met in Bordeaux yesterday and decided to support whatever action the Government takes.

Former Premier Pierre Laval in a speech to the Deputies declared there was no sense in trying to leave France. "It is not by leaving the country that one can save it," he said.

(In Cairo, reliable sources said the French forces and fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean are resolved to carry on the war "Whatever the outcome of the French-German negotiations.)

The Germans were reported to have expressed regret over an air raid made on Bordeaux on Wednesday after the French had sent word that negotiators were ready to meet the Nazis. Poor phone communications in Spain, through which country the message was routed, were declared to have delayed delivery of the information to Hitler.

There have been no more raids on Bordeaux.

The French have definitely rejected an offer from Britain to fuse France and England into one empire with a single government, declaring that it is too late for such a move and that the "inevitable" must be faced.

Newspapers here were full of stories of the defense of Tours—whence the government moved to Bordeaux. The departmental governor, the mayor and the bishop of Tours were reported to have led a fight which held up the German advance in the center of the Loire river line. Military reports said that before and during a battle there the German artillery bombarded Tours.

Nazis' Other Positions

At other points, the Nazis were said to have crossed the Loire with considerable forces.

(*Here three lines censored.*)

Reports from Lyon—third largest French city—said the German occupation there had been effected in a calm atmosphere, the French authorities instructing shopkeepers to accept payment for goods from the Nazi troops on the basis of 5 pfennigs for 1 franc.

On the central front, the Germans were reported pushing south to the west of Bourges, which is 120 miles south of Paris, toward Montlucon and Vichy.

French Counter-Attack In Vosges Mountains

Bordeaux, France, June 21 (AP)—Tonight's military communique said French Maginot Line troops in the Vosges Mountains were counter-attacking the Germans, despite their desperate position. The communique read:

"In the Vosges our troops formed in a vast square to vigorously carry on the struggle. Many times they repulsed enemy assaults and counter-attacked with success. On the rest of the front there were several local encounters, notably in the region of Clermont-Ferrand."

The morning communique follows:

"The situation was without important change on the Loire and Cher rivers. More to the east the enemy progressed up to Riom.

"Our troops are resisting energetically enemy pressure in the Vosges."

JUN 22 1940

FRENCH ALPINE ARMY DRIVES GERMANS BACK

Counter-Attacks After Being Pushed Into Mountain Defenses

Nazi Panzer Units Forced To Stop And Wait For Reinforcements

[By the Associated Press]

At the French-Swiss Frontier, June 21—The French armies of the Alps and the Juras fought today through the hours of armistice talks to hold and even drive back the Germans who have backed them into their mountain defenses.

They fought side by side with units which managed to escape from the useless, surrounded Maginot Line.

Nazis Forced To Stop

Reports reaching this frontier said German motorized units south and east of Lyon, driving toward the Italian border, were forced to stop and wait for reinforcements. At points northwest of Grenoble, advanced Nazi columns had to back up.

Their losses were described as heavy.

On the Italian side of the border there was little sign of any action, although the Italians had been expected to start an offensive to squeeze the French southeastern armies as soon as the Germans got to the Rhone Valley.

The Germans have captured Lyon, on the Rhone.

French Thrust Enemy Back on Jura-Alps Front

Nazis Await Reinforcements at Lyons After Severe Losses in Grenoble Battle

AT THE FRENCH-SWISS FRONTIER, June 21 (AP).—France's reorganized army of the Jura and the Alps, reinforced by many units which had retreated from the Maginot line, was reported today not only to have held German motorized units south and east of Lyons but to have driven back advanced Nazi columns northwest of Grenoble with heavy losses for the invaders.

Long freight trains arrived at Geneva tonight from Marseilles, France. Trainmen said they had been routed around Lyons—now in German hands—by way of Chambery. They said the railroad lines had been cut by German motorized scouting units, but had been restored and were guarded again by French troops. Train service continued to function regularly between Geneva and Annecy and Geneva and Aix-les-Bains.

German forces at Lyons apparently were awaiting reinforcements before trying to break the strong line of fresh troops south of the city on the Rhone river and on the east covering the rearguard of the French Alpine army facing Italy.

Although the Italian Army had been expected to launch an offensive against the French as soon as the Germans reached the Rhone, there has been little action along the Alpine front.

Continued on Page 2.

Two French Battleships Seized

Newest Warships, Clemenceau and Richelieu, Were Being Constructed at Brest.

BERLIN, June 21 (A. P.).—The newspaper Der Angriff reported today that the Germans, in their conquest of Brest, seized the Clemenceau and the Richelieu, France's two newest 35,000-ton battleships under construction there.

JUN 22 1940

At the same time the German High Command reported that the air force sank a transport ship of 10,000 tons and an auxiliary warship of 4,000 tons off La Rochelle and the Gironde estuary, respectively. It also said that German submarines had sunk four British merchantmen, including a Royal Mail steamer of 11,000 tons.

[The Berlin radio reported today that the German Army had captured 400 planes just arrived from the United States" and 2,000 motors "complete with plans for mounting." The report, picked up at New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System, quoted DNB, the official German news agency, but did not give the place of capture.]

Mopping Up Maginot Forts.

The German High Command announced today that German troops were mopping up parts of the Maginot Line in Alsace and Lorraine where French units were still resisting stoutly.

The daily communique announced the German capture of Lyons "after a fight."

[The French admitted the fall of Lyons yesterday.]

It reported that the German occupation of Normandy, Brittany and the region between the Loire Estuary and the valley of the Rhone was proceeding on schedule.

Hartmannsweilerkopf in the Vosges Mountains, which in the world war was the scene of hard fighting, was also reported in German hands.

In the capture of Nevoy, near Gien, 700 new tanks fell into German hands, the High Command asserted.

Deny Concentrations in North.

Authorized spokesmen declared that Germany is in complete control of the French channel ports as a result of the Nazi occupation of Brest.

It was pointed out that a German air assault on Great Britain now could be launched anywhere from Brest to Narvik, in far northern Norway.

English news agency reports of German troop concentrations on the Lithuanian border, to forestall possible Russian action, were denied officially.

"German troop movements along the German-Lithuanian border have not taken place," said a brief statement.

Nazis Seize French Warships On Ways

JUN 22 1940

[By the Asso

Berlin, June 21—Germany's military machine shoved steel spearheads deeper into France "on schedule" today as armistice talks with the French were held at Compiegne.

Reports of additional booty came from the Germans as they mopped up sections of the Maginot Line and took new places in Normandy, Brittany and the region between the Loire estuary and the Rhone Valley.

The newspaper *Der Angriff* said two 35,000-ton French battleships, the Clemenceau and the Richelieu, were seized at Brest, where they are being built.

The Richelieu was laid down October 22, 1935, and launched January 17, 1939. She was scheduled for completion this year. The Clemenceau, laid down January 17, 1939, was cheduled for completion in 1942 or 1943.

List Of New Successes

The high command reported these successes:

Capture of 700 brand new tanks at Nevoy, near Gien; the sinking by submarines of four British merchant ships, one of them a Royal Mail steamer of 11,000 tons, and the sinking by fighting and dive-bombing air units of a 10,000-ton transport and a 4,000-ton auxiliary warship in the Girone estuary.

The capture of Lyon yesterday was noted in today's communique, which said fast German troops were pushing through Burgundy.

The French were reported to be "resisting stoutly" in the Maginot Line in Alsace and Lorraine, while encircled groups in the western Vosges Mountains also are continuing to fight.

16 In Reich Killed By Bombs

The Germans, reporting more British air raids last night, said sixteen persons were killed in British bombings at Cologne last night and Wednesday night and at Dusseldorf on Wednesday night.

Dusseldorf newspapers said ten were killed and many injured there. It said private property suffered heavily.

Six persons were killed in Cologne, DNB reported.

ciated Press]

DNB said some bombs destroyed or damaged a number of apartment houses while others fell in fields or the Rhine river. It reported that the invaders flew extremely high.

Hartmannsweilerkopf in the Vosges mountains, which in the World War was the scene of hard fighting, was reported in German hands.

Dive Bombing Maginot Forts

The German communique also said:

"The air force on June 20 continued raiding the opponent's roads of retreat.

"Beyond the Palantinate Forest our dive bombers again incapacitated a number of fortresses of the Maginot line, thus contributing to breaking the enemy's resistance there. During fights in Alsace, which resulted in the capture of Strasbourg, Schlettstadt and Colmar as well as during the operation of forcing a way into Burgundy, troops were supported by anti-aircraft units in a fight against ground targets.

"In these fights the following distinguished themselves by outstanding audacity and daring: Colonel Schwalbe, commander of an infantry regiment; Major Wildermuth, commander of a battalion of an infantry regiment,

"England looks anxiously to America . . . with the hope of finding something there to improve her own position," said *Allegemeine Zeitung*. "England appreciates that her hour approaches."

Reports of German troop concentrations on the Lithuanian border, to forestall possible Russian action, were denied officially.

Disturbing Britain's Sleep

Informed sources in Berlin said today that the German air force's "retaliatory" flights against England "undoubtedly kept very many English in air raid shelters last night."

(London, on the contrary, reported that Great Britain enjoyed a respite from raiders after two nights of heavy bombings.)

Meanwhile, German reports said Mannheim and Ludwigshafen underwent air attacks Wednesday night but these advices said the bombs invariably dropped on the outskirts and caused little damage and no casualties.

and First Lieutenant von Kettelhodt, of an infantry regiment."

Authorized sources stressed today that Germany now is in complete control of French Channel ports after the occupation of Brest, Brittanny port, announced yesterday.

It was pointed out that a German air assault on Great Britain now could be launched anywhere from Narvik, northern Norway, to Brest.

Bombs dropped early Thursday and Wednesday on English ports signalized the beginning of the oft-

thratened retalliation for night raids by British planes on Germany.

"These are just the first flashes of the lightning storm which is gathering about the British Isles," observed the newspaper *Volkischer Beobachter*. The press said there were signs of growing panic in England.

"England's Hour Approaches"

The British fear invasion and a war on their own soil, the Germans said, and now mix this with the hope that the cabinet changes in the United States will be the forerunner of active participation in European events.

Sixteen Dead in Germany.

BERLIN, June 21 (A. P.).—The death of sixteen persons in British bombing raids on Cologne last night and the night before and on Dusseldorf on Wednesday night were reported today.

Dusseldorf newspapers said that ten were killed and numerous persons injured there, and that private property suffered heavily.

Six persons were killed in Cologne, DNB, the German official news agency, reported.

Other reports said that Mannheim and Ludwigshafen underwent enemy air attacks on Wednesday night, but that the bombs invariably dropped on the outskirts and caused little damage and no casualties.

DNB said that the bombs falling on Cologne destroyed or damaged a number of apartment houses while others fell in fields or into the Rhine. It was reported that the invaders flew extremely high. Among those killed were three policemen on duty.

In Berlin informed spokesmen announced that the German air force's "retaliatory" flights against England "undoubtedly kept very many English in air raid shelters last night."

Berlin was excited also by rumors that London had been visited by the German planes but officially there was no information.

Bomb dropped on English ports early yesterday and on Wednesday signallized the beginning of

the oft-threatened retaliation for night raids by British planes on cities in West Germany, it was declared here.

"These are just the first flashes of the lightning storm which is gathering about the British Isles," observed the newspaper Volkischer Beobachter.

JUN 22 1940

No Comment in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 21 (A. P.).—Authorized German spokesman today described Cabinet changes in the United States as "an American affair" and declined to make any comment on them specifically.

"America may rebuild its Cabinet as it will," one said. "It is interesting to us in that it is a rare event in American history."

This spokesman observed that one of the new appointees (former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, now named Secretary of War) "who opposed totalitarian States directed himself mainly against Japan," but, the spokesman added, Germans do not care to comment.

JUN 22 1940

OUSTS REPORTERS

Germany Orders 2 Herald Tribune Men to Leave.

BERLIN, June 21 (A. P.).—The German Government today ordered Ralph Barnes and Russell Hill, representatives of the New York Herald Tribune, to leave Germany within twenty-four hours.

Authorities said the action was taken because Mr. Hill and Mr. Barnes disseminated stories capable of "disturbing the friendly relations of Germany and other States."

Both men declined to comment on the order.

Before the expulsion order was given Mr. Barnes and Mr. Hill were excluded from all press conferences of the Foreign Office and the Propaganda Ministry.

JUN 22 1940

Second Air-Raid Alarm In Berlin In Ten Months

Berlin, *Saturday*, June 22 (AP)—Berlin had its second air-raid alarm of the war early today.

Sirens shrilled for a few minutes at 1.40 A. M. and were followed immediately by sounds evidently from anti-aircraft guns on the outskirts of the city.

30,24-3125

The only previous air-raid alarm in Berlin since the war started came during the Polish campaign, but no planes appeared at that time.

Alarm Lasts 36 Minutes

The alarm was lifted at 2.16 A. M., after remaining in force thirty-six minutes.

Twenty minutes after the signal first sounded the gunfire had ceased. Residents in the center of the city had heard no bomb explosions.

Authorized sources said it was a "genuine alarm and not merely a sampler." They added that "all precautions were taken" but said they were without further information.

The sirens shrieking into the midnight air sent hundreds of thousands of Berliners to bomb shelters.

Powerful searchlights combed the skies over suburban Berlin and for some time the steady pom-pom of anti-aircraft guns echoed across the city.

Effective Attacks Claimed

The Italian high command, meantime, declared that Italian air attacks on the French base at Bizerte, Tunis, and the British naval base on the island of Malta were severe and effective.

The communique said Italian planes violently bombarded the air base at Matruh, port on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt. Successful land operations against the British in Africa were claimed.

Gayda declared that Germany and Italy were preparing an attack on Britain and its empire "with various means of diverse political and military sectors," thus apparently indicating that the Axis powers would try to alienate smaller countries from attachments with the British.

British Failure Predicted

JUN 22 1940

Duce's Editor Hails U. S. War Hesitancy

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 21—The United States, "stirred by war gestures of many of their men and newspaper," do not "seem ready to let themselves be drawn into a European war which does not concern them," Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor frequently regarded as Premier Mussolini's mouthpiece, wrote today.

He declared in *Il Giornale d'Italia* that Washington's invoking the Monroe Doctrine in notes to European capitals is proof of hesitation toward adventure in North America.

Gayda then repeated a previous assertion that American intervention in Europe would establish a precedent for possible European intervention in American interests.

Air Raids Continued

Italy carried on her war with Britain and France with her air arm while awaiting France's reply to the armistice terms of the Axis powers.

It was kept secret whether Italian negotiations with France were being conducted separately or jointly with Germany.

"Nobody but Mussolini and Hitler knows the terms," said authoritative Fascists.

Gayda, however, wrote that decisions agreed on by Hitler and Mussolini had been communicated to the French plenipotentiaries.

He declared that Britain's two-fold attempt to stiffen French resistance to German-Italian demands, "while drawing United States banking power into the European conflict," seemed doomed to failure.

"Our air force carried out reconnaissance flights over naval and air bases in the Mediterranean," said the high command.

"Enemy Lost 40 Tanks"

"In Northern Africa, operations on the eastern frontier are continuing although there are only small encounters. The enemy lost more than ten airplanes and at least forty tanks.

"During last night a violent bombardment was carried out on the air base at Marsa-Matruh, causing heavy damage and big fires.

"In Italian East Africa in an attempted incursion against Javello two British airplanes were brought down. Enemy air raids over Italian territory obviously have diminished. Only one bomb was dropped, and that fell in the open sea." (A dispatch from Aden today denied that that city had been bombed by the Italians, as claimed in yesterday's Italian war communique.)

Italy's war with France appeared, in its eleventh day, to be nearly at an end following an appeal by France, already talking peace with Adolf Hitler, for a separate armistice.

Premier Musolini, conforming to Hitler's example, agreed to set a time and place for delivery of terms as soon as the French Government appointed plenipotentiaries.

The terms already have been agreed upon between Mussolini and Hitler, informed Fascists said.

Used Spain Again

The Government announced last night that the request from the French provisional capital at Bordeaux had been relayed to Rome through Spanish intermediaries.

Fascist circles warned France against expecting mild conditions for peace.

The newspaper *Il Messaggero*, in an editorial titled "No place for exaggerated pity," accused the French of harshness in past dealing with conquered enemies and hinted that therefore no one should be surprised "if the conquerors conduct themselves as conquerors."

"It certainly is not fitting to show indulgence to those who never have shown it themselves," the editorial declared.

To Occupy Savoy

Mussolini's troops, Italian sources said, are preparing to occupy the Savoy regions of France, claimed as part of Italy's war objectives, without waiting for French acceptance of terms.

Other French territories which Fascists have included in their war claims are Nice, the island of Corsica, Tunisia, Jibuti and an increased share in control of the Suez Canal.

British diplomats, correspondents and others given permission to leave Italy when she declared war on Great Britain and France finally were at sea, en route home aboard the liner Conte Rosso after an eight-day wait at Ancona.

France had failed to give safe conduct assurances until the ship reached Lisbon, Portugal, the authorities said.

JUN 22 1940

BRITISH OUT OF ITALY

Diplomats Sailing Home After Eight-day Wait.

ROME, June 21 (A. P.).—British diplomats, correspondents and others who received permission to leave Italy when she declared war on Great Britain and France finally were at sea today, en route home aboard the liner Conte Rosso, after an eight-day wait at Ancona.

France failed to give safe conduct assurances until the ship reached Lisbon, Portugal, the authorities said.

JUN 22 1940

Report Myron Taylor As Greatly Improved

Physicians Say President's Representative To Vatican Now Free of Fever

Rome, June 21 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's representative to the Holy See, who has been seriously ill in Florence, was reported greatly improved tonight.

Physicians attending Taylor said he now was virtually free of fever.

Mrs. Taylor is expected to arrive at Florence by airplane tomorrow. She is believed accompanied by an American surgeon who previously performed an operation on her husband.

Italy And Japan Sign 3-Way Trade Treaty

Agree To Increase Commerce Among Two Nations And Manchoukuo, Rome Says

Rome, June 21 (AP)—A three-cornered trade agreement intended to increase commerce among Japan, Manchoukuo and Italy was signed today at the Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano represented Italy and Naotake Sato, special envoy, signed for Japan and Manchoukuo.

Premier Mussolini talked with Sato for thirty minutes.

JUN 22 1940

Madrid, June 21 (AP)—The Spanish Cabinet went into session here tonight. The subject under discussion was not learned immediately.

23 SEAMEN SAVED AFTER TORPEDOING

JUN 22 1940

Spanish Fishermen Report Submarines Off Ireland.

MADRID, June 21 (A. P.).—Twenty-three survivors of the merchant ship Sary Matia, 4,000 tons, torpedoed by a U-boat 400 miles north of Cape Finisterre, were landed by Spanish fishing boats last night.

The ship, not listed in Lloyds Register, was carrying coal to Liverpool from Rouen, France.

The fishermen said that most Spanish fishing boats working near Ireland were returning to Spain because of many submarines seen there.

FINANCIERS STILL FLEE INTO SPAIN

JUN 22 1940

Fear Being Held Hostage by Nazis in France.

SAN SEBASTIAN, June 21 (A. P.).—Refugees crossing the Franco-Spanish border when it reopened here today said that the French police had taken over the big hotels Carlton and Miramar in Biarritz in expectation that the Government would come there, but that later unconfirmed reports said that the Government might go instead to Perpignan.

The stream of refugees was much smaller than yesterday, interpreted here as indicating general belief in France that cessation of hostilities was imminent.

An international banker told the Associated Press that all important financial personages were fleeing France "in fear they might be caught and held as hostages or for ransom." He said that many of them hoped to go to America.

Almost all the refugees were in financial straits, for French border officials allowed each person to take only 500 francs across.

New arrivals here included three more members of the famous Rothschild banking family—James, Monique and Nicole—as will Peru's Minister to Holland, Ricardo Boza.

1,000 Americans Wait Permits To Cross Spain

Madrid, June 21 (AP)—United States Embassy sources disclosed tonight that 1,000 or more Americans are waiting at the French frontier for permission to cross into Spain.

The embassy sent J. H. Morgan, second secretary, and Charles Gilbert, clerk, from Madrid and David M. Smythe, vice-consul, from Bilbao to San Sebastian to assist the Americans, many of whom are expected to be without money because of French exchange regulations.

There were reports that Spain might close the frontier soon, barring the way to thousands who are fleeing from France, but official circles in Madrid disclaimed knowledge of such a move.

[Editor's Note—A German broadcast, heard in New York by NBC, said the border at San Sebastian already was closed, but this was not confirmed.]

Accurate Information Lacking

The American Embassy reported it had no accurate information on the number of American refugees, but pointed out that those remaining in Europe gradually had been funneling down into southern France ahead of the German army advance.

Hundreds were said to be in Biarritz, St. Jean de Luz, and Hendaye.

Portuguese authorities were reported becoming worried over how to feed and lodge thousands of refugees of various nationalities who are moving into that country as rapidly as they can cross Spain.

The children of King Leopold of the Belgians, who expected to continue from Spain to Portugal shortly, were visited by an Italian diplomatic representative on behalf of their aunt, the Princess Maria of Italy.

Horrors Impress Children

Their chmaberlain, Count G. de Pare said the children had been deeply impressed by the war horrors they witnessed in their southward flight.

Other notables who crossed into Spain in the past twenty-four hours included Moraes Sarmento, Portuguese writer; Jorge Helanez, Colombian diplomat; Princess Helene Broglie of France, and the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, with a retinue of thirty-two.

The staff of the Paris *Daily Mail* and other newspapermen of various nationalities also arrived.

JUN 22 1940

Belgian Premier In Portugal

New York, *Saturday*, June 22 (AP)—Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium, has crossed the Spanish border into Portugal en route to Lisbon, the British radio reported today in a broadcast picked up by NBC.

A broadcast from Rome heard by CBS reported Edouard Daladier, former Premier of France, was expected to arrive at Irun, Spain, today with other members of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Gibraltar Debarkations Halted

ALGECIRAS, Spain, June 21 (AP)—All debarkations at Gibraltar were stopped today. The crew of a Spanish ship plying daily between here and Gibraltar was refused permission to dock.

30,24-3126

Interlaken, Switzerland, June 21—Many of Switzerland's famed mountain resort regions, almost empty since the outbreak of war, are filled again today—but not with carefree tourists.

Today's visitors are thousands of men from the army of 50,000 French and Poles of the southern Maginot Line and Champagne which had been shattered by German armored columns and came to Switzerland, abandoning arms at the Swiss bordeer.

Four thousand of them arrived last night in Interlaken in five special trains, were given dinner by Swiss relief organizations and sent on to the famed Bernese Alp resorts of Wengen and Murren for internment.

Disarm An Army In A Day

Refugees swelled the throngs of foreigners seeking the haven of neutral soil.

Other disarmed French and Belgian soldiers have been sent to the Schwarzsee Lake resort south of Freibourg.

Spaniards of the old Spanish Republican international brigade who were working in French munitions factories until the war brought them across the Swiss frontier have been interned in the Witzwil farm prison.

The Swiss army within twenty-four hours had sped an almost entire disarmed army to the internment centers.

Fall Exhausted On Cots

Swiss civilians on hearing the news of the newcomers swarmed to railroad stations or to crossroads to give cigarettes, chocolate or packages of food to the troops rolling toward the detention camps.

The disarmed soldiers almost all fell exhausted to their cots when they reached the internment headquarters. Some, however, remained awake beside borrowed radios listening to broadcasts from belligerent countries. Many approved Premier Marshal Henri Philippe Petain's statement that France had too few friends, too few young men and too few guns, some believed defense of Southern France still is possible.

JUN 22 1940

Swiss Resorts Filled With Fugitive Troops

[By the Associated Press]

Sixteen thousand Poles, whose Government went to London, were wondering whether they would be sent back to France wher German-French negotiations have been completed or would be allowed to remain in Switzerland.

Windsors' Plans Unsettled

But Duke and His Duchess Are Not at Present Considering Trip to America.

BARCELONA, June 21 (A. P.).—The Duke of Windsor said today that his plans for the future were unsettled and that he and his American-born Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield Simpson, were not "at present" considering a trip to the United States.

JUN 22 1940

"I won't know for sure what I am going to do until I get to Madrid," the Duke said through a spokesman. "We leave for there in the next day or so."

The spokesman said the Riviera was "normal" when the former British monarch and his party left there to take refuge in Spain—"as normal as it has been in the last fortnight," he added.

Most English residents had already fled, he said, but many Americans were remaining.

The Duke and Duchess came to Barcelona last night from Junquera, near the Franco-Spanish border, after crossing the frontier at Port Bou on the east coast. Previously their whereabouts had been a mystery, while the British Government denied that the Duke had been ordered arrested.

A close friend of the Duke, Baron Eugene de Rothschild of the famous banking family, and his wife, the former Katherine Wolf of Philadelphia, arrived in San Sebastian yesterday without a cent. They received credit to continue to Lisbon, Portugal.

Other Notables in Spain.

It was reported here that Edouard Daladier, the former French Premier, also passed through San Sebastian, en route to Lisbon, and reports reaching Madrid said that former Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium and Georges Bonnet, the former French Foreign Minister, were likewise in Spain.

Others now in Spain include David Weil, the California banker; the former Empress Zita of Austria and her son, the Archduke Otto, claimant to the Austrian throne; the family of the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, the three children of King Leopold of Belgium, the Polish pianist, Stanislao Nielzieski, and the French Ambassador to Argentina, Jean Tzipier.

The Duke of Windsor and his party, including his secretary and seven others, were greeted at Junquera by the British Consul.

The secretary said that the former King Edward VIII of England and his Duchess would remain in Barcelona until tomorrow and then would go to Madrid. There, the secretary added, the Duke "will communicate with his Government."

In Madrid it was reported that they would probably travel to England later by way of Lisbon.

On their arrival, the Duke and Duchess retired for the night after refusing comment on their trip.

The Duke left his villa at Cap d'Antibes, on the French Riviera, on Wednesday. His wife had departed earlier.

HOLLAND TULIPS FLOURISH

Major Fields Outside War Region —Weather Affected Bulbs

AMSTERDAM, German-Occupied Netherlands, June 21 (AP)—The Netherlands will be bright with tulips this year despite the ravages of war, Vantoulon van den Koog, secretary of the Netherland Bulb Industry Association, said today.

JUN 22 1940

Most of the fields in between Haarlem and Leyden on the coast, which did not comprise part of the inundated defense area, Mr. van der Koog pointed out.

Due to adverse weather conditions, however, the 1940 crop may not reach its usual standards.

The question of how bulbs may be shipped to America since Italy entered the war has become a problem, van der Koog said. The Scandinavian route is a possibility.

Carol Sets Up Fascist Rule

Nazis Score Sweeping Victory as King Forms New Rumanian Party.

JUN 22 1940

BUCHAREST, June 21 (A. P.).—A sweeping German victory in the battle for political influence in Rumania was scored tonight with the announcement that King Carol was forming a new totalitarian political party on the Nazi pattern.

The party is to be known as the Party of the Nation. It will supersede the present Party of National Rebirth. The pro-Nazi Iron Guard will play a big part in the new organization whose bases were announced as "nationalistic, Christian and racial."

This was interpreted as meaning that Carol was prepared to put a full Nazi program into force, even including a return to anti-Semitism in an attempt to win favor with the victorious German Reich.

It was learned that a royal decree was drafted providing for complete reorganization of the National Rebirth Front to take in all opposition elements, the Iron Guard along with the Peasant party.

Carol will make the first broadcast of his life—except for his annual holiday greetings—tomorrow night when he is expected to elaborate on the changes.

The German Minister in the last twenty-four hours has had several audiences at the Royal Palace. German informants have been predicting for days the formation of a completely pro-Nazi Government.

WITH FORMATION OF THE PARTY, IT IS SAID AUTHORITATIVELY, WILL COME PUNISHMENT "FOR THOSE OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR KILLING IRON GUARDISTS" IN RECENT YEARS.

(KING CAROL HIMSELF HAS [redacted] STATED PUBLICLY THAT HE HEADED THE DRIVE AGAINST THE GUARDISTS, BUT

Bucharest - June 21

THE NATIONALIZATION OF ALL INDUSTRIES, TRADES AND PROFESSIONS, IT WAS REPORTED RELIABLY, ALREADY HAS BEEN EMBODIED IN A DECREE AWAITING ONLY THE KING'S SIGNATURE. JUN 22 1940

THE DECREE FORMING "THE PARTY OF THE [redacted] NATION," ALTHOUGH NOT YET FORMALLY ISSUED, [redacted] SAYS THAT THE PARTY "WILL SUPERVISE THE NATIONAL AND MORAL LIFE FOR THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE AND WILL BE CONSIDERED AN INSTITUTION OF PUBLIC JUSTICE."

MONUMENTS WILL BE ERECTED OVER ALL GRAVES OF GUARDISTS, INCLUDING THE 220 PUT TO DEATH FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER ARMAND CALINESCU LAST FALL, UP TO NOW CAROL IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE FORBIDDEN EVEN MARKERS FOR THEIR GRAVES.

30,24-312

3024-3127

Carol Will Cast Rumania's Lot With Germany

King to Form Fascist Party With Iron Guard in Van, Nationalize Industries

BUCHAREST, June 21 (AP).—King Carol II of Rumania cast in his lot with Germany tonight. He began formation of a new totalitarian party on the Nazi pattern and, it was reliably reported, drafted decrees to turn this country into a state of the Nazi-Fascist type.

Tomorrow night he will make the first political broadcast of his life to tell the people about his new "Party of the Nation." This will supersede the present Party of National Rebirth. Its bases will be "nationalistic, Christian and racial."

The Nazi Iron Guard will play a big part in the new set-up. The strong Peasant party, too, will be in it. The Iron Guard organization long was banned, and a vigorous attempt was made to destroy it, but recently "penitent" members have been pardoned.

[King Carol has stated publicly that he headed the movement against the Iron Guard . . . but that was before Great Britain and France, which gave Rumania a guaranty of aid against German invasion, arrived at their present situation.]

Observers described King Carol's move as a desperate effort to make friends with the Reich and thus prevent possible partition of his country. They pointed out that Hungary and Bulgaria, also moving toward good terms with Germany, have voiced claims for boundary revision.

King Carol's decision followed several audiences in the last twenty-four hours with the German Minister to Rumania.

Some foreign observers said one result might be the seizing of British and French off possessions in Rumania, but the oil holdings of the United States were expected to be let alone.

Anti-Semitism, an Iron Guard tenet, is expected to receive official sanction.

"Those officials responsible for killing Iron Guardists in recent years," will be punished, an announcement said. They have been killed en masse. After Premier Armand Calinescu was assassinated last fall, a total of 320 were put to death. Now there will be monuments for their graves; until today, even markers were forbidden. There also will be elaborate, belated funeral services for the executed men.

It is reported reliably that all industries, trades and professions will be nationalized by decree. (This will facilitate the German plan to harness Rumania's resources for the Reich's economic gain.)

In a degree, King Carol ordered imprisonment from three to five years and fines from $50 to $500 for propaganda activity against the new political order, or for organization of secret societies or efforts to reform dissolved political parties.

All employees and officials of the government must apply for membership in the new party by Aug. 1 or lose their positions.

Anzac Commander in Jerusalem.

JERUSALEM, June 21 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Thomas Albert Blamey, Commander-in-Chief of Australian Imperial Forces, arrived here last night.

JUN 22 1940

R. A. F. Bombers Raid Railway In Ethiopia

Cairo, June 21 (AP)—The British Royal Air Force announced tonight that its bombers had raided Diredawa, a stop on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railway in Italian Ethiopia, damaging the station and workshops and starting a fire at an air field.

Although Italian planes tried to intercept the raiders, all the British planes were reported to have returned safely to their base. The attack was made yesterday.

An Italian three-engined bomber was brought down behind British lines in the Western Desert and the crew of six captured.

JUN 22 1940

Cabinet of Egypt Resigns

CAIRO, June 21 (AP).—Premier Aly Maher Pasha has tendered the Cabinet's resignation to King Farouk I, who has not yet accepted it. The Premier said recently he was ready to make way for a coalition government if one could be formed.

GANDHI FOLLOWERS OFF ON NEW TACK

Vast Drive to Aid Britain May Be Ahead.

JUN 22 1940

WARDHA, India, June 21 (A. P.).—The working committee of the Indian Congress (Nationalist) party renounced today the principle of "non-violence" in opposing "external aggression" possibly opening the way for a great war preparedness campaign.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Nationalist leader, was released from responsibility for this policy, which means that if the Congress, the Moslems and the Indian Government reach an agreement on political issues, the whole weight of the Congress party can be thrown into recruiting and arms production.

The efforts of the Congress to realize its international political aims—that is, in India eventually free of British control—are to remain strictly non-violent.

Way Paved For Increased Greek-German Trade

Athens, June 21 (AP)—Negotiations were completed today for revision of the German-Greek trade clearing arrangement which is expected to result in a more favorable exchange rate for the reichsmark and increased trade between the two countries.

Diplomatic circles said the German trade delegation brought pressure to end the system whereby the drachma, Greek monetary unit, has been linked to the British pound sterling.

Under the Greek-German clearing arrangement, settlements have been based on 43 drachmas to one reichsmark. Anticipating a change in favor of Germany, a deposit of ten extra drachmas to the reichsmark has been required the past week pending the fixing of a new rate.

JUN 22 1940

Fleet Expected to Fight On

ALEXANDRIA, June 21 (AP).—French official sources expressed belief tonight that the French Mediterranean battle fleet here and the middle-East armies in Syria would continue to fight beside the British regardless of France's acceptance or rejection of German peace terms.

These sources said it was "impossible to believe" France would surrender the fleet or its Syrian armies. French officers and crews, they said, were unanimously agreed that: "We cannot quit now; the fight must go on."

Yugoslavs Intern Czech-flown Plane

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, June 21 (A. P.).—A French bomber manned by three Czech volunteers landed on the military field here today, explaining that they had fled France with the plane to keep the Germans from capturing it. They were interned.

JUN 22 1940

Irag Sends Envoys

BAGDAD, Iraq, June 21 (AP).—The government of Iraq announced today it was sending its Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice to Ankara, capital of Turkey, on an official mission whose object was undisclosed.

JUN 22 1940

Soviet Union Rushing Naval Construction

MOSCOW, June 21 (A. P.).—Soviet ship-building plants are successfully carrying out a program designed to make the Red Navy second to none in the world, the Government newspaper Izvestia said today.

FULL JAPANESE SHIFT TO AXIS IS REPORTED

New Policy Said To Include Direct Action In Allied Colonies

JUN 22 1940

Negative Attitude Toward Any U. S. Accord Also Indicated

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 21—The official Moscow radio in a short-wave broadcast heard here tonight by NBC reported large Japanese troop concentrations on the island of Hainan and said this indicated an impending Japanese offensive against French Indo-China. The broadcast was in English.

Hongkong, Saturday, June 22. Military authorities of this British Crown colony announced today that Japanese troops had begun to occupy areas of South China contiguous to the colony's border. A communique emphasized, however, that there was no cause for alarm.

JUN 22 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Saturday*, June 22—Circles close to the Government indicated today Japan's policies now are crystallized around a program calling for closer relations with Germany and Italy, possibly direct action in British-French possessions in the southern Orient and a negative attitude toward any American efforts toward rapprochement.

These quarters said Japan's foreign policy had shifted to this three-point program to meet the rapid turn of events in Europe.

Regarding the British and French holdings in the southern Orient, they said Japan at least would take a "stronger hand," if not direct action.

Chief Allied Possessions

Hongkong, British crown colony, and French Indo-China are the chief possessions of the Allies in the southern Orient.

Japan and the United States have been without formal trade relations since last January 26, when Washington denounced their twenty-nine-year-old commercial treaty. The action placed commercial relations between the two countries on a day-to-day basis, although customs duties remained unchanged.

Accord Up To Japan

The United States repeatedly has asserted that any move to restore formal trade relations with Japan must come from Tokyo.

Japanese reaction generally was unfavorable to the appointment of Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of War in President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

The independent newspaper *Yomiuri* declared that during the Japanese conquest of Manchoukuo, when Stimson was Secretary of State, "his hatred of Japan was such that he fairly heaped curses on Britain for evading him when he wanted to attack Japan."

Fears Stimson Policy

The newspaper predicted that the "so-called Stimson policy would now be shifted to restrain Japan from taking any steps regarding Indo-China and East Indies issues."

Asahi, also independent, predicted that French defeat would hasten American efforts at *rapprochement* with Japan, but it said such attempts were "foredoomed to failure owing to Stimson."

Despite expected American opposition, Japan is hardening her attitude toward the southern Orient. It was understood a demand would be sent Britain shortly to halt arms traffic by way of Burma and the right to station inspectors there as was demanded and obtained in Indo-China.

AA Moscow-Jun. 21

MOSCOW. THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA SO REPORTED IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONWIDE CELEBRATION OF NAVY DAY SCHEDULED FOR [redacted] JULY 24.

IZVESTIA PRAISED THE "EFFICIENCY" OF SOVIET BUILT [redacted] SHIPS IN THE WAR AGAINST FINLAND.

"WE CAN ANNOUNCE WITH PRIDE THAT SHIPBUILDING PLANTS HAVE ARMED OUR FORCES WITH RELIABLE, WELL-EQUIPPED MODERN SHIPS," IT ADDED. THE PAPER SAID THAT IN LINE WITH [redacted] JOSEPH STALIN'S GREAT INTEREST IN A POWERFUL NAVY "MANY WORKERS" HAD BEEN ADDED TO SHIPYARDS PERSONNEL AND THE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM GREATLY EXPANDED DURING 1939 AND 1940.

JUN 22 1940

Chinese Say Stimson Won't Forget Them

CHUNGKING, China, June 21 (A. P.).—The opinion that Henry L. Stimson as United States Secretary of War would prevent the United States from forgetting China marked official Chinese reaction today to his nomination to President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

JUN 22 1940

Atl - Chungking - Jun 21

JUN 22 1940

FOREIGN MINISTER WANG CHUNG-HUI RECALLED THAT STIMSON HAD A COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE OF THE FAR EAST AND "HIS NEW APPOINTMEN IS VERY INTERESTING."

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 21 (A. P.).—The United States cruiser Wichita arrived here today on a good will visit, one of a number being made in South American waters by United States naval craft.

The destroyer O'Brien arrived yesterday at Buenos Aires.

Argentine Guards Against Refugee Influx

BUENOS AIRES, June 21 (A. P.)—The newspaper El Mundo's correspondent in Salta reported today that authorities in that northern province were increasingly vigilant along the Bolivian border after discovering that an international ring had tried to smuggle 15,000 Jews into Argentina from Bolivia.

Many J... refugees from Germany have gone to Bolivia.

Nine Germans were reported arrested in the town of Embarcacion after entering Argentina clandestinely. They are to be returned to Bolivia.

22 Germans Are Kept On Board At Honolulu

U. S. Immigration Authorities Refuse Leave Despite Visaed Passports

JUN 22 1940

Honolulu, June 21 (AP)—Immigration authorities refused today to permit twenty-two Germans aboard the steamship Rakuyo Maru to come ashore although they presented visaed passports. They were en route from Los Angeles to Japan.

"The order to detain them was issued in Los Angeles," said William Strench, Director of Immigration. "We merely carried out the order."

Erik von Forell, who said he was in the export-import business in Peru and Ecuador, termed the action "foolish." He described the Germans aboard ship as "doctors, teachers and the like." Most of the Germans disclaimed knowledge of English.

Thus the conscription measure became effective within a day after it was sped through the House and Senate in one of the fastest legislative enactments in Canadian history.

The new Governor-General was inducted into office immediately after his arrival by train from Halifax. A distinguished gathering witnessed the ceremony in the Senate chamber. Both Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and the Earl expressed confidence of a victorious Britain over Germany.

The Earl, accompanied by the Princess Alice, came here to take over the Governor-Generalship to which he was appointed before the world war but never filled because he elected to enter active army service instead.

He succeeds Lord Tweedsmuir who died several months ago.

men up to the age of 45 would have the "opportunity and obligation" to join the military services.

All Changes Defeated

For three days, opposition and Liberal groups in the House had sought to qualify, and in one instance to nullify, the wide powers given the Government.

The Prime Minister was pressed to amend the bill to conscript wealth and industry before conscripting men, but he refused to make any concessions to obtain opposition support.

In the Senate, the bill was rushed through without the usual formality of going into committee for consideration clause by clause.

German

BERLIN, June 21 (AP)—The text of the German communiqué today follows:

Movements of our troops occupying Normandy, Brittany and the region between the Loire estuary and the Rhone Valley are proceeding on schedule. Fast troops pushing through Burgundy took Lyon after a fight.

During the conquest of Neuvy, near Gien, 700 brand new tanks fell into the hands of our troops. In Lorraine and Alsace the mopping up in parts of the Maginot Line of stoutly fighting enemy troops is in progress. Remainders of the French Army pressed together in Northern Lorraine have been split into several parts by our attack.

Encircled enemy groups still are fighting in the western part of the Vosges Mountains. Hartmannsweilerskopf in the Vosges, strongly contested during the World War, is in our possession.

The air force on June 20 continued raiding the opponent's roads of retreat.

Beyond the Palatinate Forest our dive bombers again incapacitated a number of fortresses of the Maginot Line, thus contributing to breaking the enemy's resistance there. During fights in Alsace, which resulted in the capture of Strasbourg, Schlettstadt and Colmar, as well as during the operation of forcing a way into Burgundy, troops were excellently supported by anti-aircraft units in a fight against ground targets.

Fighting and dive-bomber units on June 20 attacked ships at La Rochelle and in the Gironde estuary and sank a 10,000-ton transport vessel and a 4,000-ton auxiliary warship.

In the course of the night of June 20, British airplanes again made numerous flights over Northern and Western Germany to drop bombs on non-military targets.

The material damage caused is insignificant but again several civilians were killed. Our opponent's total air losses yesterday were six planes, of which four were bagged by anti-aircraft fire. Two of our own planes are missing.

Our submarines reported sinking four English merchant ships, among which was one Royal Mail steamship of 11,000 tons.

During the quick break-through of the armored concrete bulwark of the Maginot Line, infantry and engineers in the most severe fighting with a stout opponent accomplished praiseworthy deeds. They will be duly recognized at a later time.

Britons Form Shanghai Force

SHANGHAI, June 21 (AP).—Eight hundred British men formed a volunteer anti-sabotage corps tonight to guard local British properties both ashore and afloat against possible dangers resulting from the wars in Europe and China.

The heavy cruiser Quincy sailed into Montevideo harbor yesterday and was greeted with cheers from a waterfront crowd. The demonstration was interpreted as a symbol of an armed guard of the western hemisphere by the United States.

Canada Hears News

OTTAWA, June 21 (AP).—Arrival of the fourth contingent of Canadian troops in Great Britain was announced today by the Canadian director of public information. Arrivals included reinforcements for First Division units, in England since last December, and some units of the Second Division.

Among them were Royal Canadian Air Force pilots rushed overseas to fight instead of serving as instructors in Canada under the British Commonwealth air-training plan.

Air Minister C. G. Power announced also that two more squadrons of Canadian flyers had arrived in the United Kingdom to join the one Canadian Air Force squadron already overseas. Besides these three squadrons, an all-Canadian squadron is fighting with the Royal Air Force.

Canada's Draft Bill Passes Parliament

JUN 22 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, June 21—An unprecedented Government measure conscripting Canada's manpower, economic and industrial resources for war purposes awaited only royal assent by the new Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, before becoming law today.

The Senate gave its approval late last night shortly after the House of Commons had done so.

The measure gives the Government total powers over persons and their property, similar to the authority conferred on Winston Churchill's Government in England.

Draft For Defense Only

Compulsory military service will apply only within the Dominion, leaving overseas service still a voluntary matter.

During lengthy debate in the House, Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King declared that no details of the plans could be disclosed at present. He said regulations and orders under the measure would be enacted as the situation demanded.

However, Air Minister C. G. Powers told Commons that all able-bodied

Quebec Party Leader Interned By Canada

Action Taken Against Adrien Arcand Justice Minister Announces At Ottawa

Ottawa, June 21 (AP)—Adrien Arcand, leader of the National Unity party, and ten of his followers will be interned for duration of the war, Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe announced in the House of Commons today.

He said the Attorney General at Quebec had sent him a report and exhibits "which show clearly that those people had communications and intelligence with enemies—Germany, Italy and elsewhere." Evidence was heard in a Montreal criminal court before the Justice Minister ordered the internments.

He said also that "Technocracy Incorporated" had been declared an illegal organization, as have the National Unity Party, Communist Party and other groups.

JUN 22 1940

Chile Favors Mid-July For Pan-American Meet

Santiago, June 21 (AP)—The Chilean Government announced tonight that it favored holding the prospective Pan-American consultative meeting not before mid-July, and that it had received the support of five other American republics in this stand.

The meeting has been suggested by the United States in the light of recent European developments. No date has been set. Havana has been most prominently mentioned for the meeting.

Chile announced that Argentina, Peru, Mexico, Uruguay and Paraguay concurred with her on the mid-July date.

Argentina Accepts Bid

Buenos Aires, June 21 (AP)—Argentina accepted a United States invitation today to attend a Pan-American economic conference, to be held probably in Havana within the next few weeks.

U. S. Warplanes Fly Over Montevideo Area

Four From Cruiser Quincy Carry Uruguayan Military Aviators As Guests

Montevideo, Uruguay, June 21 (AP)—Four warplanes from the United States cruiser Quincy performed battle maneuvers over the Montevideo area today with Uruguayan naval and military aviators aboard as guests.

The Quincy is on a good-will tour of South America.

WICHITA ARRIVES AT RIO DE JANEIRO

Uruguay Favorable to New Havana Conference.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 21 (A. P.).—The Uruguayan Government sent to Washington today a favorable reply to the United States Government's proposal for a special meeting of American Foreign Ministers at Havana.

The main subject of the conclave will be non-recognition of any transfer of American territory between non-American Powers.

Australian Bill Adopted

CANBERRA, Australia, June 21 (AP).—An emergency powers bill enabling the Australian government to mobilize all national resources, as Great Britain is doing, with the exception of conscription for overseas service, was passed by the Senate today, 28 to 3, and immediately received official assent from the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie. The House of Representatives passed the bill yesterday.

JUN 22 1940

CLIPPER MAIL HELD AGAIN

Bermuda Seizes 22 Bags But Returns Them Next Day

Hamilton, Bermuda, June 21 (AP)—The British contraband control and censorship went through twenty-two bags of mail from the Dixie Clipper, which arrived here from New York last night, but returned the bags after inspection before the Pan American Airways flying boat took off for the Azores at 4.30 P. M. today.

The bags removed for examination contained mail destined for Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands.

CANADA SWEARS IN EARL OF ATHLONE

JUN 22 1940

New Governor-General Approves Conscription.

OTTAWA, June 21 (A. P.).—The Earl of Athlone was sworn in as Governor-General of Canada today and immediately gave Royal assent to the sweeping mobilization measure empowering the Government to conscript all persons and property for war.

The conscription measure became law with the signature of the tall, soldierly Earl whose assent to the measure was his first official function.

30,24-3129

In these fights the following distinguished themselves by outstanding audacity and daring: Colonel Schwalbe, commander of an infantry regiment; Major Wildermuth, commander of a battalion of an infantry regiment, and First Lieut. von Kettlehodt of an infantry regiment.

JUN 22 1940

French

BORDEAUX, France, June 21 (AP)—The French High Command's communiqué today follows:

The situation was without important change on the Loire and Cher (rivers). More to the east the enemy progressed up to Riom.

Our troops are resisting energetically enemy pressure in the Vosges.

In the Vosges our troops formed in a vast square to vigorously carry on the struggle. Many times they repulsed enemy assaults and counter-attacked with success. On the rest of the front there were several local encounters, notably in the region of Clermont-Ferrand.

British

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—A British Air Ministry communiqué of today follows:

Yesterday R. A. F. bombers made an attack on Schipol airdrome near Amsterdam. Enemy aircraft parked on the tarmac (runways) were damaged. All our aircraft returned safely.

Last night our bombers again made large-scale attacks on military objectives in Northwest Germany.

Railway junctions, marshaling yards, trains and other objectives were attacked at Essen-Frintrop, Osterfeld, Hamm and Ludwigshaven-Oppau.

Two of our aircraft have failed to return.

Last night an aircraft of the Coastal Command shot down a Heinkel floatplane over the North Sea.

Another Air Ministry communiqué said:

Air raid warnings were sounded in a number of districts of Eastern England when enemy aircraft crossed the coast during the night.

LONDON, June 21 (British Official Wireless)—The following communiqué was telegraphed from Cairo:

A series of highly successful raids was carried out yesterday by one of our mechanized units in the Sudan. Crossing the Eritrean frontier through difficult country broken up by numerous isolated hills and interspersed by belts of thorn bush and heavy forest, our force located a powerful concentration of enemy troops.

The enemy appeared to have entrenched themselves in the vicinity and to have established a number of strongly defended machine gun posts.

Maenwhile, one of our fighting patrols encountered a battalion of enemy native infantry led by Italian officers. The ensuing struggle was brisk and developed into a rout, for, taken by surprise, the Italian native infantry fled into the woods. They suffered substantial casualties. Several prisoners were taken, including one Italian. Many rifles thrown aside in the course of the flight were also taken. There were no casualties on our side. The morale of our troops is naturally high.

Two raids were carried out by R. A. F. bombing aircraft on Diredowa yesterday and direct hits were registered on a railway station and workshops nearby. An airdrome was attacked and fires started. Enemy fighters attempted to intercept our aircraft, but both raids were carried through to a successful conclusion. All our aircraft returned safely to their base.

An Italian three-engined bombing aircraft was brought down in our lines in the western desert and its crew of six captured.

El Gubhi and El Adem were revisited by R. A. F. bombers last night and direct hits registered on targets at both places, but the extent of the damage is not yet known. All our aircraft returned safely.

JUN 22 1940

Italian

ROME, June 21 (AP)—Italian Headquarters issued the following communiqué today:

During the night of June 20-21 the naval and air bases in Bizerte and Malta again were severely and effectively bombed.

Our air force carried out reconnaissance flights over naval and air bases in the Mediterranean.

In Northern Africa operations on the eastern frontier are continuing although there are only small encounters. The enemy lost more than ten airplanes and at least forty tanks.

During last night a violent bombardment was carried out on the air base at Marsa-Matrun, causing heavy damage and big fires.

In Italian East Africa in an attempted incursion gainst Lavello two British airplanes were brought down. Enemy air raids over Italian territory obviously have diminished. Only one bomb was dropped, and that fell in the open sea.

U. S. HEARS BRITON ON CHILD REFUGEES

Parliament Member Tells House Unit Of England's Anxiety

Mentions Bringing Them To Refuge In America And Bermuda

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 21—Declaring that England is "desperately anxious" to send its children away at once from the impending battle of the British Isles, Roland Robinson, member of Parliament, discussed informally with the House Foreign Affairs Committee today plans for establishing them in the United States and Bermuda.

Robinson later disclosed what he described as "a thought rather than a concluded plan" for using children's summer camps in this country for colonies of youth from 5 to 16 years.

Plan Bermuda Haven

He also said consideration was being given to sending 30,000 to 50,000 children to Bermuda, off the American coast.

JUN 22 1940

Both plans, Robinson said, would require American cooperation since food and other supplies would be needed for any colonization in Bermuda.

He added that the Bermuda plan probably should be carried out first because immigration quota restrictions in this country would permit admission of only 6,500 children a month.

Conservative In Commons

The Englishman, a Conservative representing Blackpool in the House of Commons, said there were "millions" of children who should be removed from what he predicted would be a fight "to the last street in the last town, to the last man and woman."

"If they attack England, they'll meet such resistance as they never dreamed of," Robinson said with a grim smile.

"No one is frightened. They've got very great courage. They just want to get their children out of it."

Committee Formed in London

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—The Red Cross announced today the formation of an American Red Cross committee in London and the appropriation of $1,000,000 for further relief to England.

25 Years Ago Today

JUN 22 1940

[By the Associated Press]

June 21, 1915—Italian victory at Plava closes successes from Trentino to the Adriatic.

BULLETIN

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 21—Authoritative sources said tonight this Government had been advised that the "bulk" of the French fleet had been taken over intact by Great Britain.

It was reported also that a large number of planes had been flown to England as well as North Africa to keep them out of German hands.

JUN 22 1940

The information received here was that one battleship, thought to be the Jean Bart, which was to have been commissioned next month, was taken from a French navy yard and towed to an English port.

Washington also heard, without confirmation, that some French warcraft under construction had been destroyed by the French before the Germans took over yards at Brest and other points.

LEADING POINTS OF DRAFT BILL

JUN 22 1940

It Calls for Registration of Men 18 to 65 Years Old.

ALL LIABLE FOR SERVICE

Measure Provides for Careful Selection for Military Duty.

WASHINGTON, June 21 (A. P.).—The Military Training Camps Association, which drew up the draft bill introduced by Senator Burke, Democrat, of Nebraska, lists these as the measure's essential features:

1. **The registration of all male citizens and male aliens between the ages of 18 and 65, with certain exceptions for members of the army, the navy, the National Guard, &c.**

2. **The division of the registrants into two main categories:**

(a) **Men between 21 and 45 who are liable for eight months' military training and for service.**

(b) **Men between 18 and 21 and between 45 and 65 who are liable for home defense training and service in or near their home communities.**

3. **From the great pool formed by registrants between 21 and 45, provision is made for the selection by lot of men subject to training and service, and for a careful selective process from among these men, whereby such numbers of men as are required for the land and naval forces will be chosen for training and service, having due regard for the needs of industry and agriculture, the status of the registrant with respect to persons dependent upon him and other factors. The provisions for registration and liability for training and service, which are sweeping in nature, are to be carefully distinguished from the provisions as to induction for training and service, which would, in practice, be put into effect with as little economic disruption as possible.**

4. **It is an ultimate objective of the bill that not more than 87 per cent nor less than 78 per cent of the men selected for training and service shall be between the ages of 21 and 31, that not more than 15 per cent nor less than 10 per cent shall be between the ages of 31 and 38, and that not more than 7 per cent nor less than 3 per cent shall be between the ages of 38 and 45.**

5. **Other features include provision for the punishment of any person evading registration or service or abetting any such evasion, and provision for the vocational and educational training of men inducted for training and service.**

6. **The proposed law would become inoperative on May 15, 1945, unless continued in effect by Congress.**

President Outlines Trade Defense Plan

Hyde Park, N. Y., June 21—President Roosevelt asserted today his program for Pan-American economic cooperation involved "economic defense designed to supplement our military defense program."

In a statement issued at a press conference shortly after he arrived from Washington, Mr. Roosevelt asserted the contemplated measures for achieving economic unity among the Pan-American nations were "intended as a further safeguard for the peace of this hemisphere and as a means of protecting our economy and the economics of the other American republics from the repercussions of the disturbed international situation."

He omitted any reference to Canada, although Presidential aides previously had said the dominion "would not be excluded."

The program for economic unity was approved by the President last night and ordered submitted to the other American nations for their approval.

JUN 22 1940

On Capital Structure

The President did not disclose details of how his economic-cooperation plan would work out, but he added that perhaps a series of corporations might be formed, each to handle a specific export commodity. Or perhaps one corporation might be set up, he said, with divisions for separate commodities.

The Chief Executive said $1,000,000,000 or $2,000,000,000 capital structure was too much.

Asked if it would be up to the United States to supply the capital, the President replied oh no, everybody would come in on it, as it doesn't require a very big amount.

Cites Exports Decline

What is in prospect, the President said, is creation by mutual agreement of "an appropriate inter-American organization for dealing with certain basic problems of their trade relations, including an effective system of joint marketing of the important staple exports of the American republics."

Mr. Roosevelt remarked that in the last six months exports of meat from Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil had fallen off a large percentage, as had exports of Argentine wheat and United States cotton. In most cases the decreases were more than fifty per cent., he said.

The President emphasized that commodities handled by the proposed organization would be ma... this hemisphere. It is unf... President said, that some people de... clare the program means the import... tion of the whole Argentine bee... surplus.

Means Pooling Of Crops

Actually, he explained, it means th... pooling of staple crops grown in com... mon and exporting them.

The total amount of crops would b... less than $2,000,000,000, he said, turnin... to Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Com... merce, for verification. Hopkins said... that the crops involved outside th... United States were worth around ... billion and that the total probably... would fall under two billion.

Mr. Roosevelt said he doubted that... the South America debt problem... would figure in the marketing pool. But it may be discussed when representatives of the Pan-American nations... meet soon, he said, because most of... those countries would like to clean... it up.

Most Owed To Individuals

Defaulted obligations of Latin American nations, he said, are primarily owed to private individuals and one difficulty that has arisen is in assuring that the money paid off would be spent in the countries owing the money.

But, he said, rather definite progress was being made toward a solution.

The Chief Executive was making his first visit to Hyde Park since early in May. He said that he hoped to remain until Sunday, but that his special train was being held in readiness to rush him back to the Capital before then if necessary.

Trade Policy Unaffected

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that the economic program was not designed to replace the reciprocal trade agreements policy.

"We continue to believe," he said, "that the basic principles of that program offer the most effective basis for mutually beneficial economic relations among nations, and we are determined to work . . . for their fullest possible application."

The economic program, he said, in some of its essential features, is being undertaken by the American Republics and possibly by other countries, "in response to new—but we hope, temporary—developments in international relations."

The additional countries were not specified, but it was inferred that Canada might be in the picture.

Senate Committee To Hear Stimson

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 21—The Senate Military Committee today ordered hearings on President Roosevelt's nomination of Henry L. Stimson to be War Secretary, and Stimson himself will be called to testify.

JUN 22 1940

As a momentous Senate debate over foreign and defense policies shaped up around the Stimson appointment and that of Col. Frank Knox to be Secretary of the Navy, it appeared there would be no action on confirmation for more than a week.

Action Expected Next Week

Chairman Morris Sheppard (Dem., Texas) said Stimson would be called for testimony "in a week or so." It is expected to be at least that long until the Naval Committee acts on the Knox nomination. The group will hold its first meeting on the subject tomorrow.

Members of the Military Committee said that demands for hearings on Stimson came chiefly from Republicans but that once such a procedure was decided upon there was no opposition to calling the nominee himself.

Both Stimson and Knox are in frank agreement with President Roosevelt's program of material aid to the Allies.

Debate Flares In House

In the House, debate set off yesterday by the Cabinet changes flared up today when Representative Hamilton Fish (Rep., N. Y.) asserted that the Democrats under President Roosevelt should bear the label "war party."

Majority Leader Sam Rayburn, of Texas, jumped up.

"The gentlemen of the Republican side have been groping many months for an issue," he declared. "They now have seized on the hope that the Republican party is the peace party. If they want to be the peace party at any price, they can have it.

"They are trying to create the impression that the Democratic party may be the war party. The Democratic party is not a peace party at any price. The Democratic party is the one party that will not be the war party, but it will be a party of defense of America and its great ideals."

"Plenty Of Issues"—Ditter

A little later, Rep. J. William Ditter (Rep., Pa.) told the House the Republican party had "all the issues we need."

He included among them what he called the "mismanagement of relief," the "continued war that's been carried on against private enterprise," "collectivist tendencies" of the New Deal and its "spend-for-prosperity program."

To critics who charged that he was setting up a war Cabinet the Chief Executive replied last night:

"The appointments to the Cabinet are in line with the overwhelming sentiment of the nation for national solidarity in time of world crisis and in behalf of national defense and nothing else."

To Meet New Aides

At Hyde Park today Mr. Roosevelt said Colonel Knox and Mr. Stimson probably will come to Washington as soon as their nominations are confirmed by the Senate.

"Is there anything in line for announcement regarding James J. Forrestal?" a reporter inquired of the President. "Not yet," was the answer.

Forrestal, president of Dillion, Read & Co., New York investment banking house, was a recent White House caller and there has been some speculation that he might be brought into the President's official family as an administrative assistant.

Dodges Third-Term Query

When the conference turned to the provocative topic of the appointment of two Republicans to the Cabinet, reporters reminded the Chief Executive that Alf M. Landon had said he assumed the two appointees had received assurances that there would be no third term.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked for comment on that. He chuckled, and asked whether Landon really had said that. He added he had seen all kinds of things in the newspapers this morning and if he started commenting on all of them he didn't know when he would get through.

But he said he had been thinking that there was some sort of difference between people—that some thought in terms of patriotic motives and others with partisan motives, and that this is a very difficult time.

Further than which, he added, deponent sayeth not.

War Secretary Woodring, whose resignation the President accepted to make way for Stimson, was quoted by the Topeka (Kan.) *Capital* as having told Topeka friends recently.

"There is a comparatively small clique of international financiers who want the United States to declare war and get into the European mess with everything we have, including our manpower.

"They don't like me because I'm against stripping our own defenses for the sake of trying to stop Hitler 3,000 miles away. Eventually they will force me to resign."

Representative Frank Carlson (Rep., Kan.,) quoted the report in the *Capital* today and demanded that Congress investigate what he termed Secretary Woodring's "dismissal" to "determine what influences are at work to involve us in the European war."

Carlson proposed a committee of five Senators and five Representatives to investigate "the sale of our war supplies to foreign governments."

Carlson Questions

In a short address in the House, Carlson asked these questions:

"Was Mr. Woodring removed because he cooperated with the Chief of Staff and our army officials instead of Harry Hopkins and Secretary Morgenthau?

"Was he removed because he opposed the sale and transfer of military supplies that we need ourselves?

"Was he removed because he favored a program of national defense for our nation instead of intervention in Europe?

"Was he removed in the interest of the third-term movement, or was it because the international bankers could not control him?"

Letter Withheld

The White House did not make public Woodring's letter of resignation, describing it as too personal. There long has been a rift between the retiring Secretary and his assistant, Louis Johnson, a fact which stirred criticism in various quarters when the defense program was undertaken. Johnson generally is expected to keep his post.

The surprise nominations, which flabbergasted many members of both major parties both in and out of Congress, brought immediate speculation that Cabinet reorganization might be continued with retirement of Miss Frances Perkins as Secretary of Labor. There was no comment in Administration circles.

Among those mentioned as a possible choice in case Miss Perkins should resign soon were Dan Tobin, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York. Tobin, a third term supporter, is an advocate of CIO-AFL peace, a task which many Washington politicians believe would be assigned to a new Labor Secretary.

Politicians examined the situation for clues to whether Mr. Roosevelt would accept a third-term nomination. Alf M. Landon, Knox's running mate, expressed hope that the appointees "have not been misled in such assurances as must have been given them regarding the third-term movement."

Not Discussed, Says Barkley

Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, the Democratic floor leader, told reporters that he did not believe the third-term subject had been discussed by the President and the new Cabinet members.

Former President Hoover said Mr. Roosevelt's action "has no effect upon the 1940 campaign. The national issues remain exactly where they were."

In New York, Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, said that the appointments "can only be interpreted as a direct step toward war."

Dewey Assails Roosevelt

"Mr. Roosevelt's act is a confession of the failure of his Administration to prepare the nati n's defenses," Dewey said.

"By indulging in a political raid on the eve of the Republican National Convention, he seeks to protect himself from the political consequences of that failure."

But it was the foreign policy issue rather than the political phase which touched off spirited debate in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Bennett C. Clark (Dem., Mo.) said he intended to vote against confirmation of Stimson and Knox "because they are both interventionists" and "men whose day by day decisions might tend to make up a situation that might lead this country into war."

War Cabinet, Says Clark

"I cannot regard their appointment," he said, "in any other light than as the selection of a War Cabinet. I cannot vote to make the Democratic party a war party, and I will not follow the Democratic party as a war party."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) expressed a similar opinion.

Democratic Leader Barkley, replying, said:

"In this hour of our extremity and emergency partisan politics ought to cut no figure, either in the executive or the legislative branch of government.

"I think the oustanding significance is that the President recognizes that in this hour partisanship ought to be abandoned so far as it may be.

"Congress Declares War"

"I do not believe these appointments indicate that we are headed toward war. Only Congress can declare war."

Senator Rush D. Holt (Dem., W. Va.) said he had read three weeks ag that there was "pressure" from London to get Woodring out of the Cabinet.

"It has succeeded," he shouted. "Did Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, tell the President?

"My opinion is," Holt said, "that there have been commitments made for our involvement in war—the question is, will they be carried out?"

Senator James F. Byrnes (Dem., S. C.) jumped up to say that "if Mr. Stimson or Colonel Knox have made any commitments that is a matter that would be susceptible of proof. I have no idea that the Senator's statement is susceptible to proof."

JUN 22 1940

ABOUT THE CITY, THERE WERE REMINDERS OF A WAR THAT NOW IS ALL BUT
OVER AS FAR AS FRANCE IS CONCERNED. THE DOOM OF THE FALLEN HEAD
HAD LONG SINCE BEEN RENOUNCED, BUT THE ABANDONED WEAPONS THAT THEY HAD
USED STOOD GATHERING THE RUST OF DISUSE.
(FRENCH ADVICES FROM BORDEAUX SAID THAT ALL FIGHTING APPEARED
TO HAVE SLOWED DOWN TODAY.)
BUT WHEN HITLER HAD DEMANDED THE MOST IMPORTANT AREA IN ALL THE
WORLD BECAME NOT THE SLIGHTING CAR OF MARSHAL FOCH BUT THE PLAIN TENT
IN WHICH FOUR SAD FRENCHMEN, HEADED BY GENERAL HUNTZIGER, (CORRECT)
SAT DOWN TO CONSIDER A CRUEL AND GREAT DECISION.

30,24-3131

IN THAT TENT, FURNISHED WITH A TABLE, A WATER CARAFE, GLASSES AND WRITING MATERIALS, THE MOST IMPORTANT THING OF ALL WAS A TELEPHONE WHOSE WIRES LEAD TO BORDEAUX. THIS WAS A LINE SET UP TO CARRY THE MESSAGE OF THE FRENCH TO THE CONDITIONS THAT HITLER HAD LAID BEFORE THEM.

THE FRENCH DELEGATION HAD SPENT THE NIGHT IN A PARIS HOTEL UNDER THE PROTECTION OF GERMAN SOLDIERS AND WERE BROUGHT HERE TO COMPIEGNE BY A GERMAN OFFICER.

JUN 22 1940

AS THEY ARRIVED, A GERMAN COMPANY STOOD SILENTLY AT ATTENTION, WITH RIFLES ON THE GROUND, AND AS THE FRENCH OFFICERS PASSED THE NAZI STANDARDS THEY GAVE THE FRENCH SALUTE.

AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CAR ITSELF, GENERAL HUNTZIGER HESITATED FOR JUST A MOMENT BEFORE HE ENTERED.

WHEN HITLER LEFT THE CAR, WALKING SLOWLY AND CAREFULLY AND FOLLOWED BY MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF, HE PASSED MONUMENTS ERECTED TO THE PREVIOUS PEACE.

UPON ONE, COVERED WITH A GERMAN FLAG, THIS WAS THE INSCRIPTION:

"HERE ON NOV. 11, 1918, WAS FRUSTRATED THE CRIMINAL ARROGANCE OF THE GERMAN IMPERIAL REICH, DEFEATED BY THE FREE PEOPLES WHICH IT SOUGHT TO ENSLAVE."

AS HITLER PROCEEDED SLOWLY THE COMMANDER OF A GERMAN HONOR COMPANY CRIED OUT:

"MEIN FUEHRER! THE GREAT GERMAN ARMED FORCE GREETS ITS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF."

HITLER THANKED HIM, AND A BAND THUMPED OUT THE HORST WESSEL SONG.

HE WAS TAKEN SWIFTLY FROM THIS SUN-STREAKED FOREST, PRESUMABLY BACK TO HIS ARMY HEADQUARTERS TO AWAIT THE FRENCH REPLY.

30.24-3131

BOX WITH COMPIEGNE

COMPIEGNE FOREST, FRANCE, JUNE 21--HERE IS THE TIME-TABLE OF TODAY'S MEETING BETWEEN ADOLF HITLER AND FRENCH PEACE ENVOYS IN COMPIEGNE FOREST:

3:15 P.M. (8:15 A.M.E.S.T.)--HITLER AND ENTOURAGE ARRIVE IN FOREST.

3:25--HITLER WENT TO RAILWAY CAR WHERE THE WORLD WAR ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.

3:30--(CORRECT)--HITLER RECEIVED FRENCH PLENIPOTENTIARIES WITH NAZI SALUTE.

JUN 22 1940

3:40--HITLER LEFT MEETING.

4:25--FRENCH DELEGATES LEFT CAR TO RETIRE TO TENT QUARTERS AFTER RECEIVING PEACE CONDITIONS.

6:10--FRENCH RETURNED TO CAR TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS.

BORDEAUX, JUNE 22-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, AIDED BY OFFICIAL DECODERS, LABORED ALL NIGHT OVER THE 30-PAGE MESSAGE EMBODYING ADOLF HITLER'S PEACE TERMS FOR FRANCE WITHOUT ANNOUNCING A DECISION ON THE FLAT "YES OR NO" ANSWER WHICH THE GERMAN FUEHRER IS SAID TO HAVE DEMANDED.

JUN 22 1940

THE GOVERNMENT WAS IN CLOSE TELEPHONIC TOUCH WITH ITS DELEGATION CONFERRING WITH THE GERMANS IN THE RAILWAY CAR IN COMPIEGNE FOREST WHERE THE WORLD WAR ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.

WHERE ...

(THE GERMAN RADIO, IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST HEARD IN THE UNITED STATES, SAID THE FRENCH AND GERMAN DELEGATIONS HAD GONE INTO ANOTHER PROLONGED SESSION AND THAT A CONCLUSION WAS NOT EXPECTED FOR SEVERAL HOURS.

(REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, QUOTED THE SEMI-OFFICIAL FRENCH NEWS AGENCY, HAVAS, TO THE EFFECT THAT THE FRENCH CABINET IN BORDEAUX WOULD MEET LATER SATURDAY TO EXAMINE THE GERMAN TERMS.

(THE FRENCH RADIO SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS STILL IN BORDEAUX.)

MEANWHILE, THE FIGHTING DRAGGED ON ITS BLOODY AND WEARY COURSE. THE RADIO AT TOULOUSE REPORTED AIR RAIDS ON SOUTHWEST FRANCE DURING FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND ON MARSEILLE AND OTHER MEDITERRANEAN COAST POINTS IN THE EVENING.

THE FRIDAY NIGHT FRENCH MILITARY COMMUNIQUE SAID THE FRENCH IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS WERE COUNTER-ATTACKING THE GERMANS, DESPITE THEIR OWN DESPERATE POSITION, AFTER FORMING A VAST "HOLLOW SQUARE" FORMATION.

BORDEAUX, FRANCE, JUNE 21--THE FRENCH STEELED THEMSELVES TODAY TO PAY A HIGH PRICE FOR PEACE IN THE FACE OF DEFEAT ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE, WHILE THE ARMIES, STILL FIGHTING, WITHDREW EVER FURTHER SOUTHWARD BEFORE THE ADVANCING FORCES OF ADOLF HITLER.

FRANCE WAITED ANXIOUSLY FOR RETURN OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES WHO FLEW ACROSS THE GERMAN LINES IN A SNOW-WHITE PLANE OF TRUCE TO LEARN HITLER'S TERMS. WHEN THEY ARE RECEIVED, THE FRENCH WILL DECIDE FOR OR AGAINST AN ARMISTICE ON THAT BASIS.

(IN ROME, THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT FRANCE HAD ASKED A SEPARATE ARMISTICE AND HAD BEEN TOLD TO NAME SPECIAL ENVOYS TO HEAR PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S TERMS, ALREADY AGREED UPON WITH HITLER.

(IN CAIRO, RELIABLE QUARTERS SAID THAT FRENCH FORCES AND THE FLEET IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN WERE RESOLVED TO CARRY ON THE WAR "WHATEVER THE OUTCOME OF THE FRENCH-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS."

JUN 22 1940

(EXACT INFORMATION ON THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAS LACKING ALTHOUGH IT STILL WAS IN BORDEAUX LAST NIGHT. PREVIOUSLY THERE HAD BEEN REPORTS THAT PRESIDENT ALBERT LE BRUN HAD GONE TO NORTH AFRICA. REPORTS VIA LONDON AND SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN, SAID THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT GO TO BIARRITZ. ON THE BAY OF BISCAY.)

AS THE NAZI INVADERS OVERRAN FRANCE FROM THE CHANNEL COAST BELOW NANTES TO THE SWISS FRONTIER, PREMIER MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN, THE "HERO OF VERDUN" IN THE WORLD WAR, EXPRESSED THE FRENCH VIEW THUS:

"THE FRENCH PEOPLE DO NOT DENY DEFEAT WHEN IT STARES THEM IN THE FACE. XXX WE WILL LEARN OUR LESSON FROM THE LOST BATTLE."

A WAR OFFICE SPOKESMAN GAVE THIS PICTURE OF THE MILITARY SITUATION:

GERMAN ADVANCE UNITS, SWEEPING THROUGH LYON--THIRD LARGEST FRENCH CITY--PUSHED EASTWARD TO THE FRENCH-SWISS BORDER AT BELLEGARDE, 15 MILES FROM GENEVA.

(FROM GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, CAME WORD THAT GERMAN MOTORIZED FORCES WERE WAITING SOUTH OF LYON AND IN THE RHONE VALLEY FOR REINFORCEMENTS BEFORE DRIVING SOUTH TOWARD MARSEILLE AND EAST TOWARD A MEETING WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY.

(NAZI RECONNAISSANCE SQUADS "CONTACTED" OUTPOSTS OF THE FRENCH ALPINE ARMY NOW JOINED WITH THE JURA ARMY NEAR BELLEGARDE. BRIEF SKIRMISHES BETWEEN SUCH SQUADS AND FRENCH FORCES WERE REPORTED ALSO NORTHWEST OF GRENOBLE.

(THE FRENCH IN THE SOUTHERN JURA REGION AND THE MARITIME ALPS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE STRONG DEFENSE LINES ALTHOUGH THEIR LOCATION WAS UNCERTAIN.

(GERMAN ARMORED UNITS WERE SAID TO BE CLOSE TO BELLEGARDE ON THE WEST, BUT THE POWERFUL FORT DELECLUSE GUARDING BELLEGARDE IS EIGHT MILES FURTHER EAST.

30,24-3133

30.24-3133

(THE LOWER JURA FRONTIER AROUND GENEVA AND LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, WAS COMPLETELY DEMILITARIZED, WITH THE FRENCH WITHDRAWN AND THE GERMANS NOT YET ARRIVED.)

JUN 22 1940

THE FRENCH FORCES WITHDRAWN FROM THE MAGINOT LINE, NOW CALLED THE ARMY OF ALSACE AND LORRAINE, WERE BATTLING TO CUT THEIR WAY THROUGH THE GERMAN COLUMNS TO THE FRENCH SOUTHEAST FORCES. (SOME OF 50,000 MAGINOT TROOPS, BOTTLED UP BY THE GERMANS, CROSSED INTO SWITZERLAND, LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS.)

ALONG THE LOIRE RIVER, IN THE HEART OF FRANCE, THE FRENCH CENTRAL ARMY FELL BACK A FEW MILES TO THE CHER RIVER.

IN THE WEST, THE NAZIS PUSHED SOUTH OF NANTES, HAVING CUT OFF THE WHOLE BRITTANY PENINSULA, INCLUDING THE CHANNEL PORTS OF BREST AND ST.NAZAIRE.

BORDEAUX,FRANCE,JUNE 21-(AP)-A 30-PAGE MESSAGE, EMBRACING THE ARMISTICE TERMS OF ADOLF HITLER, WAS TRANSMITTED TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT LATE TODAY FROM ITS EMISSARIES IN COMPIEGNE FOREST, BY TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH.

JUN 22 1940

LATE TONIGHT IT WAS REPORTED THAT DECODERS STILL WERE WORKING ON THE MESSAGE AND THE FRENCH CABINET HAD NOT YET MET.

THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO ITS RECEPTION OR REJECTION AT 11:15 P.M. (5:15 P.M. E.S.T.)

LONDON,JUNE 21-(AP)-BOMBERS OF THE NAVAL AIR FORCE STRUCK TODAY AT THE POSITIONS IN CALAIS OF BIG GERMAN GUNS WITH A RANGE OF 30 MILES OR MORE WHICH POINT AT THIS ISLAND ACROSS 22 MILES OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

JUN 22 1940

THESE "SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS," AS THE AIR MINISTRYDESCRIBED THEM, WERE CARRIED OUT AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME THAT ROYAL AIR FORCE FLIERS DROPPED MORE THAN 400 INCENDIARY BOMBS ON THE AIRDROME AT ROUEN, FRANCE, ITSELF A GERMAN-OCCUPIED PORT ON THE SEINE ESTUARY MORE THAN 150 MILES DOWN THE CHANNEL FROM CALAIS.

IT SEEMD PROBABLE THAT THE BRITISH HAD BEGUN AN AIR OFFENSIVE TO BLAST OUT THE HEAVY CANNON WHICH THE GERMANS ESTABLISHED ALONG THE CHANNEL AFTER THE ALLIED RETREAT FROM FLANDERS AND WHICH THEY MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO USE IN ANY ATTEMPTED INVASION OF ENGLAND.

THE AIR MINISTRY BULLETIN SAID THE FLEET AIR ARM BOMBERS, PROTECTED BY HURRICANE FIGHTERS, "SWEPT DOWN ON THE TARGET AT CALAIS IN THREE WAVES, DIVE-BOMBING IN THE FACE OF TREMENDOUS FIRE."

ONE BRITISH PLANE WAS HIT AND DOWNED IN THE SEA WHILE THE OTHERS RETURNED SAFELY.

MORE THAN 80 BOMBS -- DROPPED WITHIN FOUR MINUTES -- ALSO WERE DROPPED AMONG AIRCRAFT ON A RUNWAY OF THE SCHIPHOL AIRDROME, AMSTERDAM.

OTHER AIRDROMES WERE REPORTED ATTACKED AND AT MUNSTER, GERMANY, MANY FIRES STARTED NEAR 14 BIG SHEDS.

JUN 22 1940

ON THE DIPLOMATIC FRONT, SOVIET AMBASSADOR IVAN MAISKY CALLED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE FOR A HALF-HOUR DISCUSSION WITH R.A.BUTLER, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, BUT THE SUBJECT WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

SOVIET RUSSIA HAS MOVED MORE TROOPS OF LATE INTO LITHUANIA, BORDERING ON GERMANY'S EAST PRUSSIA, AND ALSO INTO SOVIET POLAND, LATVIA AND ESTONIA.

LONDON, JUNE 21 (AP).--. QUARTER-PAGE EXHORTATIONS SIGNED BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL APPEARED IN BRITISH NEWSPAPERS TODAY URGING THE NATION "LET US BRACE OURSELVES TO OUR DUTY."

"UPON THIS BATTLE DEPENDS THE SURVIVAL OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION," THE MESSAGE SAID.

"WE SHALL DO OUR DUTY AND SO BEAR OURSELVES THAT IF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE LASTS FOR A THOUSAND YEARS, MEN WILL STILL SAY 'THIS WAS THEIR FINEST HOUR.'"

THE QUOTATIONS, TAKEN FROM CHURCHILL'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON TUESDAY, REFERRED TO THE BEGINNING OF THE "BATTLE FOR BRITAIN" PROCLAIMED BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

JUN 22 1940

LONDON, JUNE 21—(AP)— THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA INFORMED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TODAY THAT ALL NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE FOR THE RECEPTION IN SOUTH AFRICA OF THE FIRST GROUP OF CHILDREN TO BE EVACUATED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

JUN 22 1940

THE PLANS INCLUDE PROVIDE FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE CHILDREN AND THEIR DISPERSAL TO THE HOMES IN WHICH THEY ARE TO BE CARED FOR.

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE COMPIEGNE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS CAUSED LITTLE STIR IN LONDON TODAY.

AFTER WEEKS OF READING NEWSPAPER MAPS SHOWING FRANCE A PART OF HITLER'S DOMINION, THE PUBLIC SEEMED MORE INTENT ON AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS AND DEFENSE.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 21—(AP)—THE BRITISH LINER MONARCH OF BERMUDA, TAKING HOME 700 ITALIANS INCLUDING AMBASSADOR GIUSEPPE BASTIANINI. SAILED TODAY FROM CLYDE AFTER A WEEK'S DELAY.

JUN 22 1940

LONDON, JUNE 21—(AP)—ONE IMPORTANT REASON FOR GERMAN SUCCESSES IN FRANCE IS THAT EVERY GERMAN IS "INSPIRED WITH THE IDEA OF ATTACK, ATTACK, ATTACK, NEVER STOP, ONLY GO ON AND ATTACK," MILITARY CIRCLES SAID TODAY.

THEY SAID THE SAME "OFFENSIVE SPIRIT" HAD BEEN SHOWN BY THE BRITISH IN ONE OR TWO SMALL ACTIONS REPORTED FROM LIBYA.

JUN 22 1940

30,24-3135

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 21-(AP)-SWISS REPORTED TODAY THAT A GERMAN PROPAGANDA STATION WAS BROADCASTING AS "THE VOICE OF PEACE" IN FRENCH ON THE SAME WAVELENGTH AS SEVERAL PROMINENT PEACETIME FRENCH STATIONS.

JUN 22 1940

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 21-(AP)-MYSTERIOUS CODE MESSAGES REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED THE REGULAR FRENCH BROADCAST FROM TOULOUSE AND OTHER FRENCH NATIONAL STATIONS TONIGHT IN THE MIDST OF MUSIC PROGRAMS OR NEWS BROADCASTS.

THE ANNOUNCER SPEAKING IN FRENCH WOULD BREAK INTO THE PROGRAM SAYING "HALLO! HALLO! MESDAMES, MESSIEURS, I INTERRUPT TO TRANSMIT A MESSAGE.

JUN 22 1940

"LISTEN! LISTEN! C-R-B-X, C-R-B-X. BERNARD XAVIER, BERNARD XAVIER."

THEN HE WOULD COUNT TWICE DELIBERATELY FROM 41 TO 50, INCLUSIVE. THEREUPON THE PROGRAM WOULD BE RESUMED.

THE ANNOUNCER GAVE NO HINT TO WHOM THE MESSAGE WAS ADDRESSED OR WHAT IT MEANT.

27th AA. Front. Swiss Frontier. - Jun. 21

THE GERMANS HAVE CAPTURED LYON, ON THE RHONE.

--DASH

JUN 22 1940

THE IMPRESSION PREVAILED IN BORDEAUX, TEMPORARY SEAT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, THAT FIGHTING HAD SLOWED UP IN GENERAL, IF NOT VIRTUALLY STOPPED, DURING THE ARMISTICE TALKS AT COMPIEGNE.

30.24-3135

BOTH FRENCH AND GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUES WERE COUCHED IN VERY GENERAL TERMS, ALTHOUGH BOTH SAID FIGHTING WAS CONTINUING ON THE EAST, WITH CONTINUING FRENCH RESISTANCE, NOTABLY IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

IN CENTRAL FRANCE, THE FRENCH SAID, THE GERMANS PUSHED SOUTH TO RIOM, NEAR CLERMONT-FERRAND.

JUN 22 1940

--DASH

UNCOMPLETED CAPTURE OF TWO/35,000-TON FRENCH BATTLESHIPS AT BREST WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE BERLIN NEWSPAPER ANGRIFF. THEY ARE THE CLEMENCEAU AND THE RICHELIEU.

BARCELONA, JUNE 21-(AP)- POLICE ROUNDED UP

JUN 22 1940

A BAND OF NINE MEN TONIGHT ON CHARGES OF RANSACKING BARCELONA HOMES IN THE DISGUISE OF POLICEMEN AND THEIR LEADER WHO WAS ACCUSED OF PROVIDING THEM WITH FALSE DOCUMENTS.

VALLETTA, MALTA, JUNE 21 (AP)---AIR RAIDERS , PRESUMABLY ITALIAN, FLEW OVER MALTA AT INTERVALS FOR THREE HOURS LAST NIGHT BUT N O SERIOUS DAMAGE WAS REPORTED. THERE WERE FOUR ALARMS.

JUN 22 1940

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ROME, JUNE 21---MUSSOLINI'S SETTLEMENT WITH VANQUISHED FRANCE HUNG IN ABEYANCE TODAY WHILE HITLER EVENED OLD SCORES BY NAMING HIS PRICE FOR PEACE IN THE ARMISTICE CAR AT COMPIEGNE.

IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY ANNOUNCEMENT OF FURTHER MOVES TOWARD AN ITALO-FRENCH ARMISTICE, OBSERVERS ASSUMED THE ITALIAN DICTATOR WOULD WAIT UNTIL HITLER FINISHED WITH THE FRENCH BEFORE PUBLICLY REVEALING HIS DEMANDS.

JUN 22 1940

POSSIBILITY THAT THE FJENCH PLENIPOTENTIARIES, AT LEAST, MAY ALREADY KNOW THEM, WAS SEEN BY SOME OBSERVERS IN AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT "DECISIONS AGREED UPON BY HITLER AND MUSSOLINI" IN THEIR MUNICH MEETING HAD BEEN COMMUNICATED TO THE FRENCH.

ITALY WAS NOT AMONG THE VANQUISHED IN THE WAR OF 1914-18 AND THEREFORE THERE IS NO FRANCO-ITALIAN COUNTERPART OF THE RAILWAY CAR IN WHICH FOCH DICTATED TERMS TO HITLER'S PREDECESSORS.

COMMENT IN THE FASCIST PRESS INDICATED, HOWEVER, THAT THE TERMS WOULD BE DRAMATIC IN THEIR SEVERITY IF NOT IN THE MANNER OF THEIR PRESENTATION.

"NO PLACE FOR EXAGGERATED PITY" WAS THE KEYNOTE.

VIRGINIO GAYDA, OFTEN A MOUTHPIECE FOR THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, REPLIED TO THE UNITED STATES' INVOCATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE AGAINST POSSIBLE SURRENDER OF FRENCH OR BRITISH COLONIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. HE SAID THAT ANY THREAT BY GERMANY OR ITALY WAS LACKING, AND DECLARED THE MONROE DOCTRINE NOT ONLY EXCLUDED THE AMERICN CONTINENT FROM INTERVENTION BY NON-AMERICAN POWERS BUT ALSO EXCLUDED AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ITALY'S OWN AIR OFFENSIVE WENT ON AGAINST ALLIED BASES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

BERLIN, JUNE 21-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER TONIGHT ORDERED THE HISTORIC ARMISTICE RAILWAY CAR OF 1918 AND 1940 TO BE BROUGHT TO BERLIN.

BERLIN--FIRST ADD RAILWAY CAR X X X TO BERLIN.

HITLER ISSUED A 3-POINT COMMAND AS FOLLOWS FROM HIS FRONT HEADQUARTERS AFTER LEAVING THE COMPIEGNE FOREST:

1--THE HISTORIC CAR, MEMORIAL TABLET AND MONUMENT OF GALLIC TRIUMPH ARE TO BE BROUGHT TO BERLIN;

JUN 22 1940

2--POSITIONS AND SLABS OF TWO TRAINS (POSITIONS WHERE THE CARS OF THE GERMAN COMMISSION AND OF MARSHAL FOCH STOOD IN NOVEMBER, 1918, WERE MARKED BY COMMEMORATIVE STONES) ARE TO BE DESTROYED.

3--THE MONUMENT TO MARSHAL FOCH IS TO BE PRESERVED UNDAMAGED.

BERLIN, JUNE 21-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES IN BERLIN SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE'S "RETALIATORY" FLIGHTS AGAINST ENGLAND "UNDOUBTEDLY KEPT VERY MANY ENGLISH IN AIR RAID SHELTERS LAST NIGHT."

JUN 22 1940

(LONDON, ON THE CONTRARY, REPORTED THAT GREAT BRITAIN ENJOYED A RESPITE FROM RAIDERS AFTER TWO NIGHTS OF HEAVY BOMBINGS. IT SAID GERMAN PLANES WERE REPORTED OFF THE NORTHEAST COAST SHORTLY BEFORE SUNSET LAST NIGHT BUT D I D N O T CROSS THE COAST.)

BERLIN WAS EXCITED ALSO BY RUMORS THAT LONDON ALSO

30.24 - 3137.

30.24—3137

HAD BEEN VISITED BY GERMAN PLANES BUT OFFICIALLY THERE WAS

N O INFORMATION IMMEDIATELY. JUN 22 1940

MEANWHILE, GERMAN REPORTS SAID MANNHEIM AND LUDWIGSHAFEN

UNDERWENT ENEMY AIR R ATTACK WEDNESDAY NIGHT BUT THESE

ADVICES SAID THE BOMBS INVARIABLY DROPPED ON THE OUTSKIRTS

AND CAUSED LITTLE DAMAGE AND N O CASUALTIES.

BPW JOSTENS FIFTH 1030 OL 590A

BERLIN, JUNE 21 (AP)--- GERMANY ANNOUNCED

TODAY THAT THE PURPOSES OF HER PEACE TERMS TO FRANCE ARE

TO PREVENT CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR IN FRANCE, JUN 22 1940

NECESSARY FOR CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN

AND TO PRODUCE PRE-CONDITIONS FOR A NEW EUROPEAN PEACE.

DASH MAITER FOLD BERLIN FRENCH BATTLESHIPS SEIZED

JUN 22 1940

THE RICHELIEU, LAID DOWN OCT. 22, 1935, AND

LAUNCHED JAN. 17, 1939, MAY HAVE BEEN WELL ENOUGH ALONG IN

HER FITTING OUT TO BE READY FOR USE AT SEA SHORTLY. SHE

HAD BEEN SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION THIS YEAR.

THE CLEMENCEAU, LAID DOWN JAN. 17, 1939, WOULD

NOT BE [redacted] READY FOR THE SEA FOR A MUCH LONGER TIME. SHE

WAS SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION IN 1942 OR 1943.

TWO OTHER 35,000-TON BATTLESHIPS, THE

JEAN BART AND THE GASCOGNE, ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT

ST. NAZAIRE, THE FIRST TO BE COMPLETED NEXT YEAR AND THE

OTHER IN 1942 OR 1943.

BERLIN, JUNE 21 [redacted] ADOLF HITLER

DELIVERED [redacted] TO THE FRENCH TODAY HIS---AND ITALY'S--TERMS

FOR HALTING THE BLITZKRIEG IN FRANCE, CALLING FOR FRENCH

GUARANTEES TO FACILITATE CONTINUED WAR AGAINST GREAT

BRITAIN AND [redacted] THE GROUNDWORK OF A NEW

EUROPEAN PEACE.

JUN 22 1940

A PREAMBLE TO THE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS

LAID BEFORE FOUR FRENCH [redacted] CONTAINING

THESE PROVISIONS, WAS READ FOR THE FUEHRER IN THE SAME

RAILWAY CAR AND AT THE SAME FRENCH TOWN, COMPIEGNE, [redacted]

WHERE GERMANY BOWED TO [redacted] 1918 WORLD WAR ARMISTICE

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST THE ISSUANCE OF AN UNLIMITED AMOUNT OF NATIONAL WAR BONDS RANGING FROM FIVE POUNDS TO 1,000 POUNDS AT TWO AND ONE HALF PERCENT INTEREST.

JUN 22 1940

EUROPEAN PEACE, ENVISAGED BY THE [redacted] FUEHRER,

WOULD BE "REPARATION OF THE WRONG DONE TO THE GERMAN

REICH ITSELF BY FORCE."

HITLER, FLANKED BY THE LEADERS

OF HIS ARMED FORCES AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTER, MET THE

FRENCH DELEGATION IN [redacted] AND RETIRED AFTER

THE ARMISTICE PREAMBLE HAD BEEN READ, HE LEFT THE

HISTORIC SCENE TO THE STRAINS OF [redacted] "DEUTSCHLAND UBER

ALLES," PLAYED BY A MILITARY BAND.

JUN 22 1940

COLONEL GENERAL WILHELM KEITEL

[redacted] READ THE PREAMBLE TO THE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

THES WAS ACCOMPANIED BY AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GERMANY DID

NOT INTEND TO CAST ASPERSIONS ON "AN ENEMY SO BRAVE."

"ON [redacted] SEPT. 3, 1939--25 YEARS AFTER

THE OUTBREAK OF THE WORLD WAR--ENGLAND AND FRANCE AGAIN DECLARED

WAR ON GERMANY WITHOUT ANY BASIS.

"NOW THE DECISION BY ARMS HAS BEEN REACHED. FRANCE

HAS BEEN CONQUERED. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS REQUESTED

THE REICH'S GOVERNMENT TO MAKE KNOWN TO THEM THE GERMAN

CONDITIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

WITH HITLER WERE BOTH KEITEL AND COLONEL

AND FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP. CHIEF OF THE HIGH COMMAND

GENERAL [redacted] VON BRAUCHITSCH. KEITEL IS [redacted]

Walter

[redacted] VON BRAUCHITSCH AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE

GERMAN ARMY.

FRANCE WAS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL CHARLES HUNTZIGER,

FORMER MEMBER OF THE PARIS WAR COUNCIL, LEON NOEL, FORMER

AMBASSADOR TO POLAND, AVIATION GENERAL JEAN MARIE JOSEPH [redacted]

REAR ADMIRAL MAURICE ATHANASE LE LUC.

DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED:

"TODAY'S ACTION IN THE FOREST OF COMPIEGNE [redacted] HAS

WIPED OUT THE WRONGS DONE TO GERMAN MILITARY HONOR. THE

DIGNITY OF THE ACTION TOWARD AN ENEMY HONORABLY DEFEATED

STANDS IN CONTRAST TO THE ETERNAL HATE-SOWING MONUMENTS

AT THIS PLACE WHERE GALLIC BASENESS ONCE SHAMED THE

UNDEFEATED GERMAN ARMY."

JUN 22 1940

VATICAN CITY, JUNE 21-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII RECEIVED

JUN 22 1940

BELGIAN AMBASSADOR ADRIEN NIEUWENHUYS PRIVATELY TODAY.

THE AMBASSADOR, LIKE BRITISH AND FRENCH DIPLOMATS TO

30.24 3139

30.24-3139

THE PAPAL COURT, HAS BEEN LIVING WITHIN VATICAN CITY

FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

MOSCOW, JUNE 21- (AP)-- THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET

JUN 22 1940

APPOINTED LAVRISCHEV TODAY TO BE NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER TO BULGARIA.

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE SWEDISH RIKSDAG (PARLIAMENT) IN SECRET SESSION TODAY DISCUSSED WHAT AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN TERMED AN IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATION ON FOREIGN POLICY, AND THEN ADJOURNED UNTIL AUGUST.

THE END OF THE WAR IN NORWAY CREATED PROBLEMS OF NEW RELATIONS BUT WHETHER THESE WERE MENTIONED WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID EMPHATICALLY THAT NOTHING HAD OCCURRED TO CHANGE SWEDEN'S PRESENT FOREIGN RELATIONS.

FIRST LEAD DAY CABINET

JUN 22 1940

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21-(AP)-SENATOR NYE (R-ND) DECLARED TODAY HE WOULD BE "VERY MUCH SURPRISED" IF PROPER QUESTIONING FAILED TO DISCLOSE THAT FORMER SECRETARY WOODRING HAD BEEN ASKED TO "SURRENDER" THE ARMY'S SECRET BOMB SIGHT.

NYE SPOKE IN THE SENATE AFTER SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH) HAD DEMANDED THAT WOODRING BE CALLED BEFORE A SENATE COMMITTEE TO EXPLAIN HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE CABINET.

THE RESIGNATION WAS EFFECTIVE YESTERDAY. IT WAS ACCEPTED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SHORTLY BEFORE HE NOMINATED HENRY L.STIMSON TO BE THE NEW WAR DEPARTMENT CHIEF AND COL.FRANK KNOX TO BE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY BOTH STIMSON AND KNOX ARE REPUBLICANS WHO HAVE URGED THAT THIS COUNTRY EXTEND MATERIAL AID TO THE ALLIES.

NYE, SPECULATING ON THE PROBABLE CONTENTS OF WOODRING'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION, TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES:

"I'M GOING TO BE VERY MUCH SURPRISED IF MR.WOODRING AND HIS STAFF ARE QUESTIONED IN THE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, THEY AREN'T GOING TO REVEAL THAT AMONG OTHER THINGS THE SECRETARY OF WAR HAS BEEN ASKED TO SURRENDER NATIONAL DEFENSE SECRET NO. 1-- THAT ALL-VALUABLE BOMBER SIGHT THAT EVERY MEMBER OF THE SENATE HAS BEEN ASSURED FOR MONTHS WAS BEING GUARDED WITH THE UTMOST SECRECY."

WASHINGTON--ADD FIRST LEAD DAY CABINET X X X UTMOST SECRECY."

NYE ALSO TOLD THE SENATE THAT IT "SEEMS CERTAIN" THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD PROMISED MILITARY AID TO FRANCE AND HE SAID THAT THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE SHOULD RETIRE AND TURN OVER HIS OFFICE TO VICE PRESIDENT GARNER.

VANDENBERG, ETC., 3RD GRAF OF SECOND (DAY) LEAD CABINET.

(EDITORS: IN FIRST GRAF ABOVE PLEASE ELIMINATE "FORMER" FROM BEFORE WOODRING'S NAME. ALSO IN 3RD ELIMINATE REFERENCE TO WOODRING'S RESIGNATION BEING EFFECTIVE YESTERDAY AND MAKE IT READ AT START "THE RESIGNATION WAS ACCEPTED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT" ETC.

(SLUG ABOVE 1ST ADD FIRST LEAD DAY CABINET ETC).

ARMS TRANSFERS

JUN 22 1940

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE SENATE APPROVED TONIGHT A PROPOSAL TO RESTRICT THE TRANSFER OF ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENT TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE PROPOSAL, INSERTED WITHOUT DISSENT IN A MEASURE TO EXPEDITE NAVAL SHIPBUILDING, WOULD REQUIRE THAT THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS OR THE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF MUST CERTIFY THAT ANY EQUIPMENT RELEASED IS "SURPLUS" AND IS NOT NEEDED FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SPONSORED BY CHAIRMAN WALSH (D-MASS), OF THE SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE, THE AMENDMENT GREW OUT OF CONGRESSIONAL CRITICISM OF THE NAVY'S RELEASE OF 23 -MOSQUITO BOATS" FOR SALE TO THE ALLIES.

WASHINGTON---1ST ADD ARMS TRANSFER X X THE ALLIES

UNDER THE AMENDMENT, THE ARMY AND NAVY WOULD HAVE TO SUPPLY CONGRESSIONAL MILITARY AND NAVAL COMMITTEES WITH COPIES OF ALL CONTRACTS, ORDERS OR AGREEMENTS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

AFTER APPROVING THE RESTRICTION ON DISPOSAL OF MILITARY MATERIAL, THE SENATE APPROVED A VILL TO GIVE THE ARMY AND NAVY BROAD POWERS TO SPEED UP THE CONSTRUCTION OF AIRPLANES AND WARSHIPS BY NEGOTIATING CONTRACTS WITHOUT COMPETITIVE BIDDING AND TO PERMIT THE NAVY TO WORK CIVILIAN EMPLOYES FOR A 48-HOUR WEEK WITH OVERTIME PAY.

THE CHAMBER ADOPTED AN AMENDMENT RECOMMENED BY ITS NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE PERMITTING THE GOVERNMENT TO GUARANTEE A MAXIMUM OF 7 PER CENT PROFIT TO AIRPLANE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPBUILDERS. THE LAW NOW ALLOWS UP TO 12 PER CENT PROFIT ON AIRPLANES AND UP TO 10 PER CENT PROFIT ON SHIPS, BUT GUARANTEES NO RETURNS.

THE BILL WOULD PERMIT THE ARMY AND NAVY TO ADVANCE 30 PER CENT OF THE CONTRACT PRICE TO AID IN SPEEDING UP THE PRODUCTION OF DEFENSE EQUIPMENTS.

THE LEGISLATION NOW GOES BACK TO THE HOUSE FOR ACTION ON CHANGES MADE BY THE SENATE.

KNOX-STIMSON

MANILA, JUNE 21 (AP)-FRANCIS B. SAYRE, HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINES, TONIGHT COMMENDED THE NOMINATIONS OF HENRY L. STIMSON AND COLONEL FRANK KNOX TO CABINET POSTS.

SAYRE SAID HE CABLED STIMSON:

"YOUR APPOINTMENT DELIGHTS ME. THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES JOIN ME IN WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS."

STIMSON WAS GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM 1927 TO 1929.

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT AUTHORIZED TODAY A NEW £80,000,000 ($70,000,000 WAR LOAN TO BE USED CHIEFLY FOR MUNITIONS.

HAVANA, JUNE 21-(AP)-A COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE BILL WAS INTRODUCED IN THE CUBAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY.

MILITARY SERVICE WOULD BE REQUIRED OF ALL MEN BETWEEN 21 AND 35; AND HOME DEFENSE TRAINING FOR ALL OVER 35. WOMEN WOULD BE SUBJECTED TO TRAINING FOR CERTAIN AUXILIARY SERVICES IN THE HOME DEFENSE PLAN.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 21-(AP)-ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE MARIA CANTILO INDICATED TONIGHT THAT POSSIBLE SURRENDER OF BRITISH, FRENCH OR NETHERLANDS TERRITORY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IMPELLED THE UNITED STATES TO SUGGEST A PROMPT MEETING OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN HAVANA.

CANTILO COUPLED THIS WITH THE ASSERTION THAT HE ACCEPTED THE SUGGESTION FOR AN EARLY PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE BUT HAD RESERVED TO ARGENTINA ALL QUESTIONS CONCERNING SOVEREIGNTY THESE ISLANDS HAVE LONG HAVE BEEN

30.24 - 3141

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OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS, LONG A BONE OF CONTENTION WITH BRITAIN WHICH NOW USES THEM AS A SOUTH ATLANTIC NAVAL BASE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 21--(AP)--- THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT THE GERMAN ARMY HAD CAPTURED 400 PLANES WHICH HAD-JUST ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES," AND 2,000 MOTORS "COMPLETE WITH PLANS FOR MOUNTING." THE REPORT, PICKED UP BY CBS, QUOTED DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, BUT DID NOT GIVE THE PLACE OF CAPTURE.

JUN 22 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT, IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP HERE BY NBC, THAT THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT HAD CLOSED THE FRONTIER AT SAN SEBASTIAN BECAUSE OF THE GREAT NUMBER OF FRENCH REFUGEES ARRIVING THERE.

JUN 22 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT THE GERMAN ARMY HAD CAPTURED 400 PLANES WHICH HAD "JUST ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES," AND 2,000 MOTORS "COMPLETE WITH PLANS FOR MOUNTING." THE REPORT, PICKED UP BY CBS, QUOTED DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, BUT DID NOT GIVE THE PLACE OF CAPTURE.

JUN 22 1940

NIGHT LEAD SHIPS

JUN 22 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN SHIPS, INCLUDING THE LINER WASHINGTON, AND THE ARMED BRITISH LINER BRITANNIC REACHED THE PORT OF NEW YORK TODAY WITH 2,550-ODD PASSENGERS, MOST OF THEM PERSONS SEEKING SAFETY AWAY FROM EUROPE'S WAR.

THE WASHINGTON BROUGHT 1,786 PASSENGERS, MOSTLY AMERICANS, AFTER A THRILL-PACKED VOYAGE TOPPED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE'S ORDER TO ABANDON SHIP 180 MILES OFF THE COAST OF SPAIN. OF THE TOTAL ABOARD, 700 WERE CHILDREN. THERE WERE ALSO 47 DOGS, 10 CATS, 25 AUTOMOBILES AND 4,000 PIECES OF LUGGAGE.

ABOARD THE BRITANNIC WERE 768 PASSENGERS,

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD SHIPS

X X X LUGGAGE.

JUN 22 1940

ABOARD THE BRITANNIC WERE 768 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING 400 REFUGEES FROM CENTRAL EUROPE, 100 BRITISH CHILDREN AND NEARLY 100 BRITISH SEAMAN TO MAN FREIGHTERS BOUGHT HERE BY ENGLAND.

TWO AMERICAN EXPORT LINES FREIGHTERS, THE EXHIBITOR AND THE EXPRESS, ALSO ARRIVED, EACH WITH A HANDFUL OF PASSENGERS TAKEN ON AT MEDITERRANEAN PORTS. IN ADDITION, THE SAME LINES' EXCELLO GOT BACK AFTER A 19-DAY TRIP TO NOWHERE. SHE LEFT HERE JUNE 2 BUT WAS RECALLED WHEN ITALY ENTERED THE WAR.

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO, IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY NBC TONIGHT, REPORTED THAT FRENCH AND GERMAN DELEGATIONS WHICH RETURNED TO THE ARMISTICE RAILWAY CAR IN COMPIEGNE FOREST FOR FURTHER DISCUSSIONS WERE STILL IN SESSION FIVE HOURS LATER.

JUN 22 1940

IT SAID THE FRENCH DELEGATES HAD ANOTHER LONG TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH THEIR GOVERNMENT AT BORDEAUX AND THAT SEVERAL MORE HOURS PROBABLY WILL PASS BEFORE A FINAL DECISION ON THE PEACE TERMS WILL BE REACHED.

(WX)-INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (AMS BUDGET)

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON

JUN 22 1940

THE CUP OF DEFEAT BREWED BY NAZI GERMANY AND FASCIST ITALY IS AT THE LIPS OF FRANCE, ALL BUT HELPLESS TO THRUST ASIDE THE ~~BITTER~~ DRAUGHT.

WHETHER SHE ~~MEEKLY~~ ACCEPTS, OR IN A LAST GESTURE OF DEFIANCE SENDS A SYMBOL OF HER SOVEREIGNTY INTO EXILE OVERSEAS TO PROLONG THE STRUGGLE, THE IMMEDIATE RESULT MUST BE THE SAME FOR CONTINENTAL FRANCE HERSELF.

SHE IS OUT OF THE WAR ~~THAT RAGES ON~~ BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE ITALO-GERMAN ALLIES, EXCEPT THAT HER CONQUERED PORTS AND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS ARE TO BE RE-GEARED BY HER GERMAN MASTERS TO ATTACK ENGLAND.

THAT IS THE SUBSTANCE OF THE ARMISTICE TERMS THAT HITLER PERSONALLY LAID BEFORE THE ~~SAD-FACED~~ PEACE EMISSARIES OF FRANCE IN ~~HISTORIC~~ COMPIEGNE FOREST. HE SAW THEM AS NOT HUMILIATING TO FRANCE, AS GRANTING THE "SOLDIER'S PEACE" FOR WHICH FRANCE'S AGED HERO, MARSHAL PETAIN, HAD ASKED.

JUN 22 1940

ONLY THE HEART OF FRANCE, THE SPIRIT OF HER PEOPLE THAT HAS WITHSTOOD THE STORMS OF CENTURIES TO MAKE AND KEEP HER A NATION, CAN FITTINGLY ANSWER ~~THAT~~ HITLER ~~FIAT~~. WHILE THAT SPIRIT IS RESOLUTE, FRANCE IS STILL A NATION, EVEN IN GERMAN CHAINS.

DETAILS OF THE ARMISTICE TERMS ARE NOT NEEDED TO ILLUMINATE THE TRAGIC HOUR TO WHICH FRANCE HAS BEEN BROUGHT. THE PREAMBLE ALONE TELLS THE STORY OF HITLER'S PURPOSE.

FRANCE IS NOT ONLY TO BE REDUCED TO MILITARY IMPOTENCY HERSELF; SHE IS TO BE HITCHED TO THE NAZI WAR CHARIOT TO "FACILITATE" GERMANY'S WAR ON HER ALLY, ENGLAND.

WHAT THAT MEANS IN SPECIFIC TERMS MUST AWAIT FULLER REVELATION OF GERMAN PLANS. AND THE REACTION OF PETAIN AND HIS CABINET COLLEAGU

(WX)-FIRST ADD INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (BJT)

BY SIMPSON X X X REVELATION OF GERMAN PLANS, AND THE REACTION OF PETAIN AND HIS CABINET COLLEAGUES. WHAT IT SEEMS TO MEAN IS THAT FRANCE MAY END THE BLOODSHED NOT ALONE BY SURRENDER OF WHAT REMAINS OF HER SHATTERED ARMIES; SHE MUST ALSO PLEDGE THE COOPERATION OF HER GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE IN GERMANY'S WAR ON BRITAIN, STILL FRANCE'S ALLY.

IT SEEMS TO SPELL OUT GERMAN OPERATION OF FRENCH INDUSTRY WITH FRENCH LABOR TO FASHION NEW WEAPONS OF WAR AGAINST ENGLAND. IT SEEMS TO IMPLY A DEMAND THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT MOBILIZE FOR GERMAN USE ALL FRENCH ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

IT HINTS AT THE SPECTACLE OF FRENCH POLICE UNDER NAZI DOMINATION DRIVING FRENCH LABOR INTO FRENCH DOCKYARDS AND FRENCH AIRPLANE AND MUNITION PLANTS TO TURN OUT THE SHIPS OF SEA AND AIR, AND THE SHELLS AND BOMBS, THAT NAZI LEGIONS WILL LOOSE AGAINST ENGLAND. IT MIGHT EVEN MEAN--AS A FINAL STEP TO COMPEL FRENCH ENSLAVEMENT TO THE NAZI WAR AIMS--THE STARK SPECTER OF STARVATION FOR NON-COOPERATING FRENCH LABORERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

WHATEVER MAY BE THE NAZI BLUEPRINT FOR A NEW EUROPE TO RIGHT WORLD WAR "WRONGS" DONE TO GERMANY, IT IS AROUND THAT CENTRAL DEMAND FOR FRENCH FACILITATION OF GERMANY'S WAR ON ENGLAND THAT THE FRENCH DECISION MUST TURN, AND PERHAPS THE DESTINY OF EUROPE AND THE WORLD. IT IS A BITTER DECISION FOR PROUD OLD PETAIN TO MAKE, FACED BY THE REALITY THAT FRANCE AT MOST, COULD MAKE ONLY A FUTILE GESTURE OF DEFIANCE.

JUN 22 1940

FRANCE HAD PREPARED HERSELF FOR SURRENDER. SHE IS CONFRONTED INSTEAD WITH THE PROSPECT OF VIRTUAL ENSLAVEMENT TO THE NEEDS OF THE GERMAN-ITALIAN WAR MACHINE. HER FATE IS WRITTEN INTO THAT TERRIBLE POINT TWO OF THE PREAMBLE OF THE ARMISTICE TERMS WHICH HITLER HOLDS ARE NOT HUMILIATING.

VALLETTA,MALTA,JUNE 21-(AP)-THERE HAVE BEEN SIX AIR RAIDS ON THIS BRITISH NAVAL BASE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SINCE MIDNIGHT THURSDAY, BUT NO CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE TO MILITARY OBJECTIVES WERE REPORTED. BOMBS FELL ON MARFA AND FOR THE FIRST TIME ON GOZO, SISTER ISLAND OF MALTA, WHERE THERE ARE NO MILITARY OBJECTIVES, THE BRITISH REPORTED.

JUN 22 1940

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

WHATEVER MAY BE THE ULTIMATE OUTCOME OF THE GERMAN ARMISTICE TERMS LAID DOWN IN THE HISTORIC FOREST OF COMPIEGNE TODAY, THE CHANCE OF FURTHER EFFECTIVE MILITARY RESISTANCE BY CONTINENTAL FRANCE HAS BEEN CRUSHED.

30.24-3143

30.24-3143

COLONIES MAY ELECT TO HOLD OUT, BUT THE MOTHER COUNTRY MUST BOW HER NECK TO THE BURDEN OF OCCUPATION AND RULE BY ENEMY SOLDIERY UNTIL THE ENTIRE WAR IS FINISHED.

ALREADY IN RECOGNITION OF THE CLOSE OF THIS PHASE OF THE BLITZKRIEG THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN IS SWELLING UP IN HEAVY BOMBINGS BY BOTH SIDES, WITH CONSIDERABLE LOSS IN CIVILIAN LIVES. IT WON'T BE LONG NOW BEFORE WE GET THE FULL FURY OF THE FINAL STAGE OF THE CONFLICT TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE BRITISH AND FRENCH EMPIRES SHALL SURVIVE OR WHETHER ADOLF HITLER SHALL RULE EUROPE.

JUN 22 1940

CAPTURE OF THE GREAT PORT OF BREST IN BRITTANY HAS GIVEN THE GERMANS THE LAST POINT OF VANTAGE OF THIS SORT THAT THEY NEEDED FOR THEIR ONSLAUGHT. ALL THE CONTINENTAL CHANNEL PORTS, AND ALL THE NORTH SEA AND ATLANTIC PORTS CLEAR TO THE ARCTIC, NOW ARE LINED UP IN NAZI HANDS TO ACT AS BASES FOR THE ASSAULT.

ENGLAND FACES TWO DANGERS--STARVATION AND INVASION--AND IT WOULD BE AVOIDING THE TRUTH IF ONE DIDN'T RECOGNIZE THE GREAT GRAVITY OF THE BRITISH PPSITION. PREMIER CHURCHILL THE OTHER DAY TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

"WE SHALL DEFEND OUR ISLAND WHATEVER THE COST MAY BE. WE SHALL FIGHT ON THE BEACHES. WE SHALL FIGHT ON THE LANDING GROUNDS. WE SHALL FIGHT IN THE FIELDS AND STREETS AND IN THE HILLS."

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BRITISH WILL DO EXACTLY THAT IF THE GERMAN THREAT OF INVASION IS CARRIED OUT. AND WITH SOME TWO MILLION MEN ALREADY UNDER ARMS, THE LITTLE ISLAND SHOULD GIVE A GOOD ACCOUNT OF ITSELF.

THERE STILL REMAINS, HOWEVER, THE GRIM AND PERHAPS MORE DANGEROUS THREAT OF STARVATION THROUGH THE AIR AND SUBMARINE BLOCKADE WHICH THE GERMANS INTEND TO IMPOSE WITH ALL THEIR POWER. WE MUST REMEMBER THAT ENGLAND IS DEPENDENT ON SEA-BORNE IMPORTS FOR MORE THAN SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF HER FOODSTUFFS.

BRITISH FOOD MINISTER LORD WOOLTON INFORMED THE HOUSE OF LORDS WEDNESDAY THAT THE COUNTRY HAS ENOUGH OF THE MOST ESSENTIAL FOODS TO LAST "FOR WEEKS AND WEEKS," EVEN IF NOTHING ELSE COMES INTO THE COUNTRY. HE ADDED:

"UP AND DOWN THE COUNTRY, IN PLACES WE HOPE HAVE BEEN KEPT SECRET, WE HAVE IRON RATIONS TO BE USED ONLY IN GREAT EMERGENCY."

THAT STATEMENT WAS MEANT TO BE REASSURING, BUT IT SCARED ME. FOOD SUPPLIES FOR "WEEKS AND WEEKS" AREN'T SUFFICIENT FOR A COUNTRY OF MORE THAN FORTY-SIX MILLION POPULATION UNDER SIEGE. I SAW ENGLAND ON SHORT RATIONS IN THE WORLD WAR. INDEED, DURING THE GERMAN UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE WARFARE OF 1916-17 THE ALLIES CAME AS CLOSE AS COULD BE TO LOSING THE CONFLICT.

THE GERMANS NOW ARE WITHIN BOMBING DISTANCE OF EVERY PORT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. THE ENTIRE SOUTH AND EAST COASTS ARE THREATENED FROM THE LARGE NUMBER OF COMPARATIVELY NEAR AIR-BASES OF THE GERMANS. THIS INCLUDES THE GREAT PORT OF LONDON THROUGH WHICH NORMALLY MUCH OF ENGLAND'S FOOD PASSES. MOREOVER, WEST COAST P

JUN 22 1940

OF ENGLAND'S FOOD PASSES. MOREOVER, WEST COAST PORTS LIKE LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL CAN BE REACHED BY AIR.

ANOTHER GRAVE ASPECT OF THE SITUATION IS THAT ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIES ARE CROWDED INTO THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE COUNTRY WITHIN FAIRLY EASY RAIDING DISTANCE FROM THE CONTINENT. ABOUT SUCH GREAT CENTERS AS LONDON, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, NORWICH, BIRMINGHAM, NOTTINGHAM, MANCHESTER,

SHEFFIELD AND LIVERPOOL, ARE CROPPED MILES AND MILES OF MANUFACTURIES OF ALL SORTS.

IT WILL BE STRANGE IF HITLER DOESN'T GO "ALL OUT" IN BOMBING SHIPPING, PORTS, AND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS IN AN EFFORT TO STRANGLE ENGLAND. TO THIS TASK ALSO WILL BE ASSIGNED HIS FLEET OF SUBMARINES WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY HAS BEEN INCREASED CONSIDERABLY IN RECENT WEEK AGS IN

WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY HAS BEEN INCREASED CONSIDERABLY IN RECENT WEEKS.

ACTUAL INVASION WOULD BE RISKY BEFORE THE GROUND HAD BEEN PREPARED IN THIS WAY.

JUN 22 1940

THAT'S THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE PICTURE, AND IT MUST LOOK ROSY TO THEM. THE VITAL TASK OF THE BRITISH WILL BE TO BEAT OFF THAT NAZI AIR FLEET. ENGLAND REPORTS THAT SHE IS STRONGER IN THE AIR AS COMPARED WITH THE GERMANS THAN SHE WAS AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR. SHE ALSO HAS A POWERFUL ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE. AND THERE IS HER VAST NAVY.

FINALLY, THIS REPORTER SAID, THE FRENCHMEN WENT TO PARIS FOR A FEW HOURS REST. ON THE WAY, HE RELATED, THEY PASSED SOLDIERS' GRAVES AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE REPORTER IN COMPIEGNE FOREST TOLD HIS LISTENERS AS HE SIGNED OFF SHORTLY AFTER NOON THAT THE FRENCH DELEGATES WERE THEN CONSULTING AMONG THEMSELVES, THE FAMOUS ARMISTICE RAILROAD CAR HAVING BEEN VACATED TEMPORARILY BY THE GERMANS TO GIVE PRIVACY.

FIVE SECRETARIES, INCLUDING ONE WOMAN, ARE WITH THE FRENCH DELEGATION.

AGAIN TODAY THE HISTORIC FOREST SPOT WAS BATHED IN BRIGHT SUNSHINE. THE REPORTER SAID.

BERLIN, JUNE 22-(AP)-AN AUTHORIZED GERMAN SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THE FRENCH ARMISTICE COMMISSION IS "BELIEVED" TO HAVE RETURNED TO COMPIEGNE FOREST TO RESUME TERMS WITH COL.GEN.WILHELM KEITEL.

JUN 22 1940

NO COMMENT COULD BE MADE ON THE PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, ALTHOUGH A COMMUNIQUE MAY BE ISSUED LATE IN THE DAY.

AMONG THE COMPLICATIONS WERE POOR TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN GERMAN HEADQUARTERS IN COMPIEGNE FOREST AND BERLIN.

(A LONDON RADIO BROADCAST PICKED UP BY NBC QUOTED DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, AS SAYING THE FRENCH HAD LEFT COMPIEGNE FOR BORDEAUX.)

THE GERMAN RADIO, HOWEVER, SAID FLATLY THAT NEGOTIATIONS WERE RESUMED AT 10:30 A.M. (3:30 A.M. EST) AND A RADIO REPORT FROM THE SCENE SAID THEY WERE STILL UNDER WAY THIS AFTERNOON.

THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTER SAID THE FRENCH DELEGATES COMMUNICATED WITH THEIR GOVERNMENT BY TELEPHONE FOUR TIMES DURING THE NIGHT, ONE CALL LASTING MORE THAN AN HOUR.

BERLIN, JUNE 2--(AP)--AUSTRIAN TROOPS CAMPAIGNING IN FRANCE WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE FOUND DOCUMENTS BELONGING TO AUSTRIA'S EX-VICE CHANCELLOR, PRINCE ERNST RUDIGER VON STARHEMBERG, OUTLING TERMS OF A PEACE IN EVENT OF GERMANY'S DEFEAT.

JUN 22 1940

THE TERMS, GERMAN SOURCES SAID, INCLUDED DISMEMBERMENT OF GERMANY AND REDUCTION OF THE REICH TO A PORTION OF PRUSSIA, OVER WHICH THE VICTORS WOULD EXERCISE CONTROL FOR 100 YEARS.

THE PLAN PROPOSED THAT BAVARIA BE CEDED TO A NEW AND GREATER AUSTRIA, EAST PRUSSIA BE CEDED TO POLAND AND THAT OTHER PORTIONS OF THE REICH BE GIVEN THE STATUS OF INDEPENDENT STATES.

COMPLETE DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY, WITH THE DEATH PENALTY FOR POSSESSION OF WEAPONS, ALSO WAS PROPOSED, IT WAS SAID.

THE GERMANS SAID THAT VON STARHEMBERG, WHO SERVED IN THE SCHUSCHNIGG CABINET AND WAS A LEADER OF THE ANTI-NAZI AUSTRIAN HEIMWEHR, HAD BEEN ACTIVE IN ENROLLING AUSTRIANS TO FIGHT FOR FRANCE. HE APPARENTLY HAS ESCAPED ABROAD, THEY DECLARED.

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30.24 -3145-

ARMISTICE SIGNED

NAZI TRUCE IS EFFECTIVE AFTER ITALO-FRENCH PACT

Bordeaux Emissaries Leave at Once for Rome in Nazi Plane---Terms of Compiegne Agreement Not Bared---Germans Report Surrender of 500,000 Men.

JUN 23 1940

BERLIN, June 22 (A. P.).—It was officially announced tonight that the German-French armistice agreement has been signed in Compiegne Forest at 6:50 P. M. (12:50 P. M., New York time).

Shortly before this announcement, the German High Command asserted that 500,000 French soldiers had surrendered in Alsace-Lorraine, including the commanders of the Third, Fifth and Eighth Armies.

Berlin, June 22 (AP) — France made a final surrender to victorious Germany tonight, signing in the Forest of Compiegne a peace based upon the broad dictate laid down by Adolf Hitler.

It was an armistice conditioned, however, on a second capitulation—to Italy—and tonight men fought on in a conflict that was a war no longer.

JUN 23 1940

It was an agreement that will bring a real armistice only after the French have made their terms with Premier Mussolini.

Six hours after the notice of this second armistice has been received by the Nazi high command the guns will cease to speak.

In the same old railway car in the Compiegne Forest where the Kaiser's delegation bowed in defeat to Marshal Ferdinand Foch on Nov. 11, 1918, two ranking generals at 6:50 p.m. (12:50 a.m. Brooklyn time) put pens to the French surrender of 1940.

The weary French delegation took a plane almost immediately for an undisclosed city in Italy to begin their conversations with Mussolini.

This French surrender at an old and bitterly remembered scene of German defeat—the railway car in the forest—was signed by Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel for Germany and by Gen. Charles Huntziger for France.

TERMS ARE NOT DISCLOSED

Just what France had agreed to, at the end of a short and bloody struggle which in 43 days left half her country in German hands, was not disclosed pending the Italian negotiations.

But when Hitler took his dictate to them yesterday he stated in a preamble to his detailed terms three broad conditions that must be met. France was to agree to:

Halt any form of resistance.

Give "guarantees" to Germany to help her wage war on the historic French ally, England.

Submit to a "new" peace in Europe which would be designed above everything to help to wipe out the "wrong done to the German Reich by force" in the last war.

The Fuehrer was not present at today's session.

Even during the last hours of the solemn discussion in the shadows of Compiegne Forest the French armies were being pursued by German forces in the field.

HOSTILITIES NOT DISCONTINUED

The fact that this struggle might go on for agonizing hours seemed plain in the terms of the German communique announcing the capitulation:

"The cessation of hostilities is not connected with the signing of the treaty. It will follow six hours after the Italian Government has notified the German supreme command of the text of the Italo-French armistice treaty."

A special German wireless program bringing to Berlin the signing of the peace at Compiegne closed with these challenging words:

"The battle goes on against England."

Just before signing the treaty, General Huntziger, the defeated French army leader, spoke briefly and solemnly. He explained that the delay in the French decision to sign—the negotiations lasted more than 24 hours—was due partly to a poor telephone connection between the delegation and the French Cabinet in Bordeaux.

He said then that he was about to perform a duty that was "extremely hard" for a soldier, but one that was nevertheless necessary.

France, he went on, "has the right to expect that further negotiations with Germany will be carried on in a spirit enabling these two great neighbors to live and work."

Just about 27 hours had passed from the time General Keitel rose stiffly in the Foch car to read the armistice terms' preamble in Hitler's presence yesterday.

Honor Their War Dead

As the brief final ceremony concluded in the ancient railway car members of the two commissions rose and stood at attention to honor the war dead of both sides.

"We must fill a heavy duty and rise from our places to honor French and German soldiers who fell in battle," a German spokesman said.

One depressing thought among the French negotiators was the realization that the historic car where they sat talking with General Keitel and his assistants would soon be French property no longer —it is to be taken to Berlin as a war trophy as also is the monument commemorating the 1918 armistice.

According to everything one could gather, General Huntziger is the sort of person who could be relied upon to bring about such slight modifications of the German terms as was possible. He realized, however, that the cards were stacked against him.

General Keitel emerged from a staff car. He had been seen only a half hour previously in the railway coach. It was evident that he had been to consult Hitler and it seemed equally evident that Hitler was staying somewhere quite close.

No less revealing was the fact that Keitel was accompanied by Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Gauss, the legal expert of the German foreign office. This man has helped with the formulation of more German legal documents of international importance than almost any other man living.

Symbolically, perhaps, the road leading out from the beautiful sun-bathed Compiegne armistice memorial compound led past sections of the forest where lay the bodies of the dead—past guns, munitions and personal effects hastily abandoned by the French.

Four Submarines at Le Havre

BERLIN, June 22 (by radio) (AP).—Four French submarines in a shipyard at German-held Le Havre have been taken over by the German Navy, the German radio announced today.

JUN 23 1940

An "Honorable Peace" Accepted By France

Signing Officially Announced

Berlin, June 22 (AP)—It was officially announced tonight that the German-French armistice agreement was signed in Compiegne Forest.

The announcement said the agreement was signed at 6.50 P. M. (11.50 A. M., E.S.T.).

Text of the German announcement:

"The high command announces: On the twenty-second of June the armistice was signed between Germany and France. The German representative was the chief of the German army general staff, General Keitel; on the French side, General Huntziger.

"The cessation of hostilities is not connected with the signing of the treaty. It will follow six hours after the Italian Government has notified the German supreme command of the text of the Italo-French armistice treaty."

Terms of the armistice were not revealed.

Officials stated that concerning terms of the armistice "nothing can be announced at present."

Negotiators To Fly To Italy

As to negotiations with Italy on a Franco-Italian armistice, the French Government in Bordeaux announced that delegates would fly to Italy and discuss terms with the Italians.

The announcement added:

"Not until after a discussion with the latter country (Italy) can the Government bring a definite judgment on the whole question of double negotiation and take decisions in the best interests of the country."

How France Cast Fateful Die

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 22—William C. Kerker, an NBC reporter with the German forces, said in a broadcast to the United States today that he had stood only three feet from the historic railway coach in Compiegne Forest during the signing of the French-German armistice, and this was what he saw of the principals:

"The Frenchmen appeared quiet, grave. General (Wilhelm) Keitel speaks for the German delegation, whereas General (Charles) Huntziger speaks for the French.

"... Sometimes I could see M. Leon Noel, of France, speak a few words. Rear Admiral de Luc, of France, said very little.

Effort Made To Control Feelings

"General Bergeret, of France, was almost subtle.

"Huntziger seems to be able to control his feelings best. His words seem well measured, apparently fighting for every little word to ease the terms which General Keitel has laid down.

"Keitel seems definite and austere, but none the less there is no sign of animosity between the negotiators. He uses the language of a general whose army has fought a bloody but successful war.

"De Luc, somewhat nervous. . . He continuously fingers his spectacles. M. Noel is pale. There are deep shadows beneath his eyes. Every word is spoken twice.

Solemn Ceremony Of Signing

". . . After the final touches had been given to the documents, French members of the delegation affixed their signatures to the document which brings armistice to both Germany and France. . . . Perhaps they used the very pen which the German plenipotentiaries used in 1918 to sign that armistice.

"It is exactly 6.50 P. M., European summer time. General Huntziger signs. As the documents are exchanged they affix their signatures once more. . . .

"This took only two minutes. As the gentlemen were signing Admiral de Luc had tears in his eyes.

"'I request,' Colonel General Keitel said, 'that all members of the German and French delegations arise in order to fulfill a duty which German and brave French soldiers have merited. . . .'

General Pleads For France

"This last brief meeting was opened by the chief French delegate, General Huntziger.

"He said: 'I declare the French Government has ordered me to sign an armistice. I desire to read a personal declaration here.

"'By defeat of arms to cease the struggle in which we were engaged on the side of the Allies, France sees imposed upon it very hard conditions. France has the right to expect in the future negotiations that Germany will show a spirit which will permit the two great neighboring countries to live and work peacefully.'"

Reich Voices "Disinterest"

BERLIN, June 22 (AP)—The German radio announced without comment today the formation of a new Estonian Government under Johannes Vares as Premier, and authorized sources expressed the Reich's "disinterest" in the development.

The official German news agency, D. N. B., delivered a brief report of a labor meeting yesterday in Tallinn at which demands for a government friendly to Soviet Russia were voiced, and informed circles expressed the view the new Cabinet was Leftist.

Hitler's Object: Peace in Europe Without Britain

Plans to Remap Continent to His Own Pattern and Whip England at Leisure

By Louis P. Lochner

BERLIN, June 22 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's blitzkrieg may be followed by a continental European blitz peace. This predominant impression I received in the Forest of Compiegne, France.

Great Britain will have no hand in that peace. On the contrary, once the peace is established Germany and Italy can pursue the war on Britain more vigorously than ever.

Naturally, I am not at liberty to reveal the names of the men with whom I talked during the historic hours at Compiegne. They are men in the know, however.

These men feel confident that Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy will demand not a peace which will lead to new wars, but one which will assure a long warless period to the Continent.

These men point out that the German thesis even before the outbreak of the war was that Britain had no business mixing in Continental affairs. They say that with France's defeat the last great prop for Britain's influence on the Continent has been knocked down.

The way is now open, they say, for the axis partners, in co-operation with all other Continental powers, to place this war-weary Continent on a new foundation.

Napoleon Also Tried It

A Hitler peace plan which would seek to exclude Great Britain from Europe would resemble closely Napoleon's famous "continental system" for bringing that country to terms through destruction of her commerce. In two decrees, promulgated at Berlin and Milan, in 1806 and 1807, Napoleon declared Britain to be in a state of blockade and forbade either neutrals or France's allies to trade with her or with her colonies.

The vastly superior English navy and Britain's counter-blockade measures thwarted Napoleon's plan, however. He overreached himself in his attempts to inforce the blockade. His alliance with the Russians only spurred the English to more determined warfare.

The Portuguese and Spanish continued to trade heavily, although surreptitiously, with the English, while the military strength necessary to hold in line Germany and Italy and the Adriatic coast drained Napoleon's reserves. Even his ally Russia remained reluctant to discontinue her commerce with England.

The resultant wars of France with Spain and Russia, and the occupation of Portugal by the English not only doomed the Continental system but also marked the beginning of Napoleon's downfall.

Lose 2 More Ports

Berlin, June 22—The harbor towns of Lorient and St. Malo in French Britanny have been taken, the German high command announced today, and small French units are still putting up a fight in the Maginot Line in Lorraine.

Capture of more than 200,000 prisoners in the past few days, including an entire brigade of Spahis (Algerian cavalrymen) and a duel between a German warship and British planes in which thirteen aircraft were shot down were reported.

Admirals Among Captives

The commander of French northern naval forces, "other admirals," one commanding general and several division commanders, the high command said, also have fallen into the net of the German advance.

The German radio said four French submarines in a shipyard at German-held Le Havre have been taken over by the German navy.

DNB quoted reliable sources as saying that among ships sunk in a recent air raid on Bordeaux harbor was a 32,000-ton transport which went down with the loss of about 5,000 men.

260 Planes Captured

The German high command's morning communique said:

"Bridgeheads on the lower Loire were expanded and Thonars occupied. In Lorraine and the Vosges our attack resulted in further dissolution of individually encircled groups. Gerarmer was taken.

"Among big booty in arms and war materials of all kinds 260 airplanes were found on numerous airports. Fighting and dive-bombing units in the regions west of Strasbourg and southwest of Weissenburg as well as south of the Loire river raided enemy fortifications, troop concentrations and transport movements. In the Gironde and Loire estuaries one merchant ship of 8,000 tons was sunk, another of 4,000 tons was damaged and two flying boats were destroyed.

"During successful raids on military targets on the east coast of England, attacks were repeated on the armament center at Billingham, where a great number of hits was scored.

Air Battle Near Dutch Island

"In afternoon hours, three of six enemy airplanes were shot down near the Dutch Island of Texel.

"Anti-aircraft artillery of one German battleship shot down six planes in the course of an unsuccessful raid on the ship by British bomb and torpedo planes. Our own chasers participating in this fight destroyed seven additional planes.

"The enemy plane losses on June 21 totaled twenty-five, of which eleven were bagged in air fights and six by anti-aircraft guns. Another six planes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns of the German warship and the rest were destroyed on the ground. One of our own planes is missing.

"Later reports received made it evident that during the period between June 4 and June 20, inclusive, sixty-three additional enemy airplanes were destroyed so that the total of the opponents losses during this period amounts to 765 planes. The total of enemy planes destroyed by anti-aircraft since the beginning of the western offensive until June 15 amounts to 854.

Claims U-Boat Successes

"A returning submarine commanded by Captain Roesing reported sinking 42,686 registered tons of shipping. Another submarine succeeded in torpedoing the English troop ship Etrick, roughly 11,000 tons. Another submarine successfully attacked a big British convoy.

"During the night of June 22, enemy airplanes for the first time attacked the vicinity of Berlin. Bombs caused immaterial damage.

"In fights of the past days, the following men especially distinguished themselves in intrepid individual deeds: Colonel and Commander Neumann-Silkow, of sharpshooters brigade; First Lieutenant Baron von Boeselager, chief of a mounted squadron; Lieutenant Michael, of a mounted regiment, and Lieutenant Meder, of an armored detachment."

BRITISH BOMB BERLIN AREA; 7 ARE INJURED

Hospital and a Garage Are Among the Buildings Damaged by Flyers.

GERMANS AGAIN RAID BRITAIN

Three Civilians Are Killed in Suffolk Town—Dutch Harbor Is Target.

BERLIN, June 22 (A. P.).—Seven persons were injured and buildings were damaged in the vicinity of Berlin today in the first air attack of the war on the Berlin region.

DNB, official German news agency, said that the buildings hit included a hospital.

[The French asserted without elaboration on June 8 that naval bombers had raided factories in the Berlin suburbs. An authorized Berlin spokesman declared there was "absolutely no truth" to this French announcement.]

Two civilians were injured slightly at Bremen by explosive and incendiary bombs, DNB said.

Two incendiary bombs which struck near the railway station in Babelsberg, a Berlin suburb, damaged a garage and automobiles and wrecked an automatic telephone system.

Babelsberg is Germany's Hollywood, home of the big UFA studios and only a few miles from Potsdam.

Bomb Lands in Street.

A third incendiary bomb landed in a street of the suburb, which is about fourteen miles from the center of the capital.

No injuries were reported, and authorities termed the damage "immaterial."

Four planes, described by officials as British, were reported driven off by anti-aircraft fire be-

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fore any effective bombing could be done.

Spokesmen also reported that scattered planes continued to bomb western Germany and DNB announced that nine persons had been killed when bombs struck dwellings and a church in the Essen area Thursday night.

Sixteen Killed in Two Nights.

Sixteen persons previously had been reported killed during raids in the vicinity of Cologne and Dusseldorf Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Residents of Babelsberg said that the bombs fell before an alarm was heard.

Capital residents took the alarm calmly, some complaining jocularly that the raiders had selected the shortest night of the year to spoil twenty minutes' sleep.

The raid sirens first sounded at 1:40 A. M. (7:40 P. M., New York time Friday), and the thud of anti-aircraft batteries was heard in the city almost immediately afterward.

The gunfire lasted for about twenty minutes, but the all clear signal was not given until 2:16 A. M.

The first authorized statement on the raid did not say whether any of the enemy planes had been brought down.

Asked whether the raiders were British or French, a German spokesman replied cryptically:

"Who else could it have been except the British?"

The Germans have previously acknowledged aerial attacks on other cities by the British, whom they have accused of aimless bombing of non-military objectives.

A German announcement, elaborating previous information on Nazi air activity over England, told of the bombing of the Bristol and Southampton areas.

tal, exulting in the German triumph over France, underwent its first real air raid of the war early today.

Astonished inhabitants scurried into air-shelters as planes dumped bombs on suburban Babelsberg, the "German Hollywood" between Hitler's metropolis and the former imperial residence at Potsdam.

There is a great military airport not far away, and the big UFA movie studios at Babelsberg resemble airplane hangars. What the bombs actually hit, however, according to official reports, were a Babelsberg garage and a "telephone system."

SEVEN INJURED.

Seven persons were injured. Enemy raids elsewhere in Germany killed seventeen and injured 18 during the past three days.

Cologne, in the Rhineland, and Essen, home of the German arms industry, bore the brunt of these raids in western and northern Germany.

Six were killed and 14 wounded in mid-town Cologne, two killed and two wounded in the suburbs; at Essen nine were killed and a raid on Bremen injured two.

All the raids were attributed to the British.

"Who else would it be?" asked Germans.

TAKE RAID CALMLY.

Only once before during the war had Berlin even had an air raid alarm—during the Polish campaign last Fall.

Residents of Babelsberg said the bombs fell before an alarm was heard.

Capital residents took the alarm calmly, some complaining jocularly that the raiders had selected the shortest night of the year to spoil 20 minutes' sleep.

CITIZENS FLEE INTO SHELTERS AS BOMBS RAIN

Nazi 'Hollywood' Bears Brunt of Attack; 7 Hurt, Damage Small, Say Authorities

BERLIN, June 22 (AP).—This Nazi capi-

Claim 765 Planes Destroyed

BERLIN, June 22 (AP).—The German high command communique today said that during the period from June 4 to June 20, 765 Allied planes were destroyed, some of them shot down, others made useless on the ground.

Well informed Nazi quarters here tonight said that Great Britain was "ripe for storming." "Dienst aus Deutschland," a news service, declared "England is an ideal subject for attack" in that it is a "set-up" for quick destructive air forays and blockade. It added: "England is being defeated by one of its own weapons, blockade."

More than 30 per cent of all imports and exports of the British isles have been stopped since Italy entered the war and France collapsed, the news service said, asserting that eighteen ships are now needed to bring the same amount of food from Australia that one ship formerly could bring from Denmark.

ENGLAND RIPE FOR STORMING, NAZIS ASSERT

"Being Defeated By One Of Own Weapons, Blockade," They Say

JUN 23 1940

Curb On Imports Since Italy's Entry Into War Emphasized

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 22—England is "ripe for storming," well-informed Nazi quarters said tonight.

As this view widened in Germany, the day's communique told of increased pressure against England from the air and on the sea.

Nearly one hundred bombers roared over English coast communities last night in another mass demonstration of air power. They will go back.

The German press emphasized that adequately based planes need not fear sea power.

The news service, *Dienst aus Deutschland*, declared that England is "an ideal subject for attack" in that it is a "setup" for quick destructive forays and for blockade.

Blockade As Boomerang

The news service added: "England is being defeated by one of its own weapons, blockade."

Moreover, every hour of delay in the French decision at Compiegne Forest helped the German army to make the French military position more hopeless, German sources said.

"The armistice is going hand in hand with the final collapse of the French army," was the way one press report put it.

Germany is in possession of excellent air bases along the French and Belgian coast, *Dienst aus Deutschland* pointed out in developing its thesis that England is "ripe for storming."

Italy And The Blockade

More than thirty per cent. of all imports and exports of the British Isles have been stopped since the entry of Italy into the war and the collapse of France, it said.

Eighteen ships are now needed to bring the same amount of food from Australia that one ship formerly could bring from Denmark, the news service continued, while ninety per cent. of the ore import has been halted.

Chickens and pigs must be slaughtered because there is no shipping space to bring in feed for them, it adds.

The communique said twenty-five enemy planes were brought down June 21, some in the air and some on the ground. Shipping totaling 42,686 tons has been destroyed by submarines in addition to the sinking of an English transport of 11,000 tons, it said.

500,000 French Prisoners

The high command announced also that 500,000 French soldiers had surrendered in Alsace-Lorraine alone, and that 260 planes on various air fields were seized. Four French submarines were seized in Le Havre harbor.

Prisoners included high ranking naval and military officers.

The air raids over England were reported as particularly successful at Bellingham, a Northumberland armaments center, and along the Thames and Humber rivers, where oil storage tanks were fired.

Nazis Expect Shortage Of Oil, Plan to Use Wood

Move to Wean Diesel Trucks to New Fuel After War

BERLIN, June 22 (AP).—German authorities, anticipating a shortage of motor fuel when the European war is ended, are making plans to equip all Diesel-motored trucks throughout the Reich so that they can burn wood instead of oil.

Germany, it was explained officially, will have a considerably enlarged demand for motor-powered vehicles, especially in agriculture, when peace is restored.

In order to meet the expected situation, a company has been organized under the supervision of Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, who is the master of the Reich's economic set-up, to provide and distribute wood-burning equipment. One of the company's tasks will be to establish and stock wood "filling stations."

It was explained that all kinds of wood, especially that used hitherto as firewood, would be utilized in the new program. Scrap wood from various "ind-

...tries will also be used. The speed and power of motors operated by gas generated from burning wood was said to compare favorably with those driven by gasoline or oil.

Government subsidies to speed up the conversion are being offered in the amount of about 1,000 marks (nominally $400) for Diesel-motored vehicles and 600 marks ($240) for gasoline engines.

The details of converting wood into motor fuel have not been disclosed.

SCHOOLS IN PARIS TO REOPEN SOON

Berlin Radio Reports Phone Service Is Resumed

JUN 23 1940

BERLIN, June 22 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio reported today that Paris had resumed telephone service and was preparing to re-open the schools in the Seine Department. The main anxiety of both French and German authorities is the food supply for the 2,000,000 persons who remained in the city.

Milk and butter are the chief immediate needs the radio reporter declared. Nearly all other foods are obtainable.

In addition to the 2,000,000 who never left the city, refugees are entering in increasing numbers. The radio reporter said that the German authorities had agreed to supply gasoline and to help generally with the transport problem.

The botanical and zoological gardens at Vincennes have been reopened. The only newspaper publishing is Le Matin, which is appearing in morning and evening editions of two pages each.

French Regard Terms as 'Hard But Honorable'

JUN 23 1940

Bordeaux Says Stern Fight Troops Are Still Putting Up Tempered Nazis' Severity

BORDEAUX, June 22 (AP).—The French government announced late tonight that France and Germany had signed an armistice providing "hard but honorable" terms.

"If the terms had not been honorable, France would have been ready to fight on in her colonies," French sources said.

Nazis Report Transport Sunk.

BERLIN, June 22 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, quoted reliable quarters today as saying that among the ships sunk in a recent air raid on Bordeaux was a 32,000-ton transport, which went down with about 5,000 men.

The price Fuehrer Adolf Hitler demanded for peace, however, will not be announced officially until after France reaches an agreement with Italy and the cease-firing order is given.

In a heavily censored dispatch, it was disclosed that the French government remained for the moment at Bordeaux, the provisional capital. From that headquarters, official spokesmen said, "fresh French troops" were holding firm along the Alpine frontier, beating back attacking Italians from Mont Blanc to the sea, despite the menace of German pressure from the rear. The Germans were pictured as pushing a spearhead slowly and steadily down the Rhone Valley behind the frontier defense forces, despite valiant resistance.

The high command's night communique indicated that while the fighting was less severe, it continued in local combats all along the front. The Germans apparently were pushing forward with advance and scouting units.

Held Out for "Soldier's Peace"

A War Office spokesman said the tired Poilus "are continuing a desperate but not useless fight." Their resistance during the tense hours in which emissaries of their government discussed with the Germans the terms of armistice was said to have enabled France to hold out for the "soldier's peace" which Premier Henri Petain had demanded.

There was no cease-firing order. Apparently the troops must continue to hold their lines until six hours after agreement is reached with Italy. Not until then, government spokesmen said, will the armistice be effective. It was understood, too, that the terms of the armistice would not be disclosed until that time.

Along the western half of the front, the Germans were reported to have made no new advances south of the River Loire. Eastward, however, they pushed ahead over a wide front. On a narrow plain between the Loire and Cher Rivers, stiff French resistance had slowed or stopped Nazi columns.

Scanty information available in Bordeaux on the position of the remaining French troops in parts of Alsace and Lorraine, along the German border, indicated they were not completely cut off from the main French armies.

A Silent Paris Hears of Truce, Food Chief Care

Nazis Worried by Shortage as Refugees Augment 2,000,000 Left in City

PARIS (by special plane to Berlin), June 21 (delayed) (AP).—Paris, which had greeted its victorious 1918 armistice with an explosion of joy, received the news of the 1940 armistice discussions today in numb silence.

The first report of the armistice talks was given at 4 p. m. by the newspaper "Le Matin." It was a three-sentence story of "The Painful Ceremony for France" in Compiegne Forest. A German Army radio car parked just off the Place de l'Opera broadcast the news soon afterward, while sound trucks toured the boulevards blaring martial music.

The Place de la Concorde, through which the Germans had marched in their occupation parade, was deserted. A German victory parade is expected on Sunday.

Americans here have congregated at the American Embassy or at the Bristol Hotel, which the Embassy has taken over as an annex. The hotel, under the direction of Miss Dorothy Reeder, director of the American Library in Paris, is housing approximately sixty nationals.

Hugh Robinson, manager of the Paris office of the United States Lines, returned to the city after attempting to take a party of associates to Bordeaux. Two ambulance drivers of the American Field Service returned to Paris after being taken prisoners of war.

They were Peter U. Muir, forty-two years old, of Waterford, Va., and Robert Debell, address unavailable. Clad in Franco-American uniforms, they were permitted by the German command to enter the Embassy, where they changed to civilian clothing.

French Will Fly to Italy.

BORDEAUX, June 22 (A. P.).—France announced today that her delegates would fly to Italy and discuss terms with the Italians before a general peace arrangement is reached with both of her enemies.

The German armistice negotiations, however, will be concluded first.

A communique said that the Cabinet deliberated most of the morning and into the afternoon on the text of the German armistice terms handed yesterday to the French plenipotentiaries in Compiegne Forest.

"New Cabinet meetings are expected before a general arrangement can be reached," the communique said. After the German negotiations have been concluded, the announcement added, "French plenipotentiaries will fly to Italy to meet Italian delegates."

"Not until after a discussion with the latter country," it was said, "can the Government bring a definite judgment on the whole question of double negotiation and take decisions in the best interests of the country."

Informed spokesmen said that the French decision to accept or reject the German peace terms would probably be announced in simultaneous communiques in the two nations, the Germans perhaps giving the terms and the French the decision.

Details of the German conditions were read to the Cabinet last night. The members then adjourned until today before starting their deliberations.

The Government is in constant touch with its armistice emissaries by special telephone.

Communique Issued In Borde

Bordeaux, June 22 (AP)—The following communique was issued this afternoon by the French Government:

"The Cabinet deliberated during a large part of the morning and the beginning of the afternoon on texts handed over last night by General Keitel to the French plenipotentiaries. New Cabinet meetings may be expected before a general arrangement can be reached.

"The negotiations must continue and first of all be brought to a conclusion with the German delegation. Then the French plenipotentiaries will fly to Italy to meet the Italian delegates. Not until after a discussion with the latter country can the Government bring a definite judgment on the whole question of double negotiation and take decisions in the best interests of the country."

Fighting Goes On In Spots

Informed sources said the decision by France on the German peace terms probably would be announced in simultaneous communiques in the two nations, the Germans perhaps giving the terms and the French the decision.

Military operations continued on a spotty scale. Marseille was bombed yesterday during a forty-minute raid. An undetermined number of casualties resulted.

Fighting also continued in the Vosges area, where some Maginot Line troops are attempting to battle their way out.

The French high command reported in its morning communique that "local engagements" had occurred south of the Loire river.

Four Phone Calls To Bordeaux

Compiegne Forest, France, June 22 (AP)—It was emphasized again here today that the armistice terms were not subject to negotiation—that the French had to accept or reject them as they stood.

In the German view, however, the French answer could make little difference.

Nazi military men said that under any circumstances France was clearly out of the war, for the German armies are driving steadily south toward the Spanish border and the Mediterranean coast, and clearing out stubborn resistance in a few spots in the Maginot Line.

The French emissaries studied the German demands late into the night in the special tent and, it was reported in Berlin, held four long telephone conversations with the French Government in Bordeaux.

The Germans said the conferences here were conducted in such a way as to avoid heaping offense upon the French delegates as, they declared, General Foch heaped indignities on the Germans in 1918.

The Nazi leaders made the most, however, of the situation which reversed the roles enacted on the same spot more than a score of years ago.

Taking Armistice Car To Berlin

Adolph Hitler ordered that the historic railway car, long enshrined by the French as a memento of victory over Germany, be taken to Berlin in token of the German triumph together with a monument erected near the spot where the 1918 armistice was signed.

The monument bears the legend:

"Here, on November 11, 1918, was frustrated the criminal arrogance of the German Imperial Reich, defeated by the free peoples which it sought to enslave."

The Führer also ordered that slabs marking the spot at which the train stood in 1918 be destroyed, but directed that a nearby statue of Marshal Foch be preserved.

The detailed terms of the German proposals were not disclosed, and it was emphasized that they would be kept secret until the French made their reply.

GERMANS PREDICT ENEMY WILL ACCEPT TRUCE TERMS

COMPIEGNE FOREST, June 22 (A.P.).—Authorized German spokesmen said today that they confidently expected the French delegation to sign an armistice this afternoon.

There were indications that an announcement might be forthcoming around or after 6 P. M.

The French delegation, it was reported in Berlin, held four long conversations with the French Government in Bordeaux last night.

Deliberations of the French commission ended late in the evening and the four members went to Paris for the night.

They returned this morning and brought technical assistants, secretaries and a woman secretary, indicating they intended to make a written declaration of some sort.

Among the complications were poor telephone connections between Berlin and German headquarters in the Compiegne Forest.

BERLIN, JUNE 22--(AP)--DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TONIGHT THAT A BRITISH AERIAL BOMB DAMAGED EXTENSIVELY A CATHOLIC CHURCH AT DUISBURG, IN THE RUHR REGION.

BORDEAUX, JUNE 22--(AP)--THE FRENCH CABINET MET AT 10 A.M. (4 A.M., E.S.T.) TODAY TO DECIDE WHETHER TO ACCEPT THE GERMAN ARMISTICE TERMS.

AT THE START OF DISCUSSION IT WAS INDICATED NO DECISION WOULD BE LIKELY BEFORE NIGHTFALL.

DETAILS OF THE GERMAN CONDITIONS WERE READ TO THE CABINET LAST NIGHT. THE MEMBERS THEN ADJOURNED UNTIL THIS MORNING BEFORE STARTING DELIBERATIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT IS XX IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH ITS ARMISTICE DELEGATES BY SPECIAL TELEPHONE.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT SEPARATE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY ARE UNDER WAS (21 WORDS WERE CENSORED HERE.)

THE FIGHTING ITSELF WAS DWARFED BY THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

INFORMED SOURCES POINTED OUT THAT THE DECISION BY FRANCE ON THE GERMAN PEACE TERMS WOULD PROBABLY BE ANNOUNCED IN SIMULTANEOUS COMMUNIQUES IN THE TWO NATIONS. THE GERMANS PERHAPS GIVING THE TERMS AND THE FRENCH THE DECISION.

NO PRESSURE HAS BEEN PUT ON FRANCE FOR A QUICK REPLY, THESE SOURCES SAID.

MILITARY OPERATIONS CONTINUED ON A SPOTTY SCALE. MARSEILLE WAS BOMBED FRIDAY DURING A 40-MINUTE RAID. AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF CASUALTIES RESULTED.

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30.24-3149

COMPIEGNE FORES[illegible]NE 22--GERMANY'S TRIUMPHANT MILITARY CHIEFTAINS WAITED TODAY IN THE QUIET OF THIS HISTORIC FOREST FOR FRANCE'S REPLY TO THE PEACE TERMS DICTATED BY ADOLF HITLER TO "REPAIR THE WRONGS DONE THE REICH BY FORCE" 22 YEARS AGO.

INFORMED SOURCES INDICATED THAT THE FOUR FRENCH EMISSARYIES WHO HEARD THE TERMS YESTERDAY IN THE SAME RAILWAY CAR IN WHICH GERMANY SIGNED THE ARMISTICE OF 1918 WOULD BE GIVEN ONLY A SHORT TIME TO DECIDE BETWEEN AN UNCONDITIONAL YES OR NO ANSWER.

(THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED THAT THE FRENCH CABINET WOULD MEET TODAY IN BORDEAUX TO STUDY THE GERMAN TERMS FOR AN ARMISTICE, SET FORTH IN A 30-PAGE TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENT. THE REPORT SAID THE DETAILED PROPOSALS WOULD REQUIRE LONG STUDY.)

JUN 23 1940

IT WAS EMPHASIZED AGAIN THAT THE GERMAN TERMS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO NEGOTIATION -- THAT THE FRENCH MUST ACCEPT OR REJECT THEM AS THEY

IN THE GERMAN VIEW, HOWEVER, THE FRENCH ANSWER MAKES LITTLE DIFFERENCE.

NAZI MILITARY MEN SAID THAT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES FRANCE WAS CLEARLY OUT OF THE WAR, FOR THE GERMAN ARMIES ARE DRIVING STEADLY SOUTHWARD TOWARD THE SPANISH BORDER AND THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST, AND CLEARING OUT STUBBORN RESISTANCE IN A FEW SPOTS IN THE MAGINOT LINE.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE TERMS OFFERED HERE MAY BE FOLLOWED LATER, INFORMED CIRCLES INTIMATED, BY PRESENTATION OF DEMANDS BY ITALY, WHICH ALREADY HAS ASKED FRANCE TO APPOINT PLENIPOTENTIARIES AS A PRELUDE TO NEGOTIATIONS.

IT WAS NOTED THAT THE PREAMBLE READ TO THE FRENCHMEN YESTERDAY MADE NO DIRECT REFERENCE TO ITALY BUT EMPHASIZED THE AIM OF RIGHTING "WRONGS" DONE GERMANY IN WORLD WAR SETTLEMENTS.

THE FRENCH EMISSARIES (CORRECT) STUDIED THE GERMAN DEMANDS LATE INTO THE NIGHT IN THE SPECIAL TENT NEAR THE RAILWAY CAR WHERE THEY RECEIVED THE GERMAN PROPOSALS. AFTER A LONG TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH BORDEAUX, THE EMISSARIES RETURNED TO THE CAR FOR ANOTHER LENGTHY CONFERENCE WITH THE GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE GERMANS SAID THE CONFERENCES WERE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO AVOID HEAPING OFFENSE UPON THE FRENCH DELEGATES AS, THEY DECLARED, GENERAL FOCH HEAPED INDIGNITIES ON THE GERMANS IN 1918.

THE NAZI LEADERS MADE THE MOST, HOWEVER, OF THE DRAMATIC SITUATION WHICH REVERSED THE ROLES ENACTED ON THE SAME SPOT MORE THAN A SCORE OF YEARS AGO.

JUN 23 1940

ADOLF HITLER ORDERED THAT THE HISTORIC RAILWAY CAR, LONG ENSHRINED BY THE FRENCH AS A MEMENTO OF VICTORY OVER GERMANY, BE TAKEN TO BERLIN IN TOKEN OF THE GERMAN TRIUMPH. TOGETHER WITH A MONUMENT ERECTED NEAR THE SPOT WHERE THE 1918 ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.

THE MONUMENT BEARS THE LEGEND:

"HERE, ON NOV. 11, 1918, WAS FRUSTRATED THE CRIMINAL ARROGANCE OF THE GERMAN IMPERIAL REICH, DEFEATED BY THE FREE PEOPLES WHICH IT SOUGHT TO ENSLAVE."

THE FUEHRER ALSO ORDERED THAT SLABS MARKING WHERE THE TRAIN HAD STOOD IN 1918 BE DESTROYED, BUT DIRECTED THAT A NEARBY STATUE OF MARSHAL FOCH BE PRESERVED.

THE DETAILED TERMS OF THE GERMAN PROPOSALS WERE NOT DISCLOSED, AND IT WAS EMPHASIZED THEY WOULD BE KEPT SECRET UNTIL THE FRENCH FILED THEIR REPLY.

BORDEAUX, JUNE 22--THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT PONDERED TODAY OVER A 30-PAGE MESSAGE DETAILING ADOLF HITLER'S TERMS FOR AN ARMISTICE, ANNOUNCING OFFICIALLY THAT THEY WOULD "REQUIRE LONG STUDY."

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION REPORTED THAT THE FRENCH CABINET WOULD MEET TODAY TO EXAMINE THE TERMS, WHICH WERE SAID TO CONTAIN "DETAILED PROPOSALS.")

THE FRENCH PUBLIC WAS TOLD OVER THE RADIO LAST NIGHT THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE STILL GOING ON AND THAT THE RESULTS "MUST BE PATIENTLY AWAITED."

JUN 23 1940

AIDED BY DECODERS, THE GOVERNMENT LABORED ALL NIGHT OVER THE GERMAN TERMS WITHOUT ANNOUNCING A DECISION ON THE FLAT "YES OR NO" ANSWER WHICH THE GERMAN FUEHRER DEMANDED.

THE GOVERNMENT WAS IN CLOSE TELEPHONIC TOUCH WITH ITS NEGOTIATORS CONFERRING WITH THE NAZI LEADERS IN THE FOREST OF COMPIEGNE, WHERE THE WORLD WAR ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT SAID THAT FRANCE REFUSED A BRITISH OFFER OF UNION INTO AN ANGLO-FRENCH EMPIRE UNDER A SINGLE GOVERNMENT BECAUSE OF LACK OF TIME TO PUT SUCH A PLAN INTO OPERATION.

WHILE WAITING FOR WORD OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS, THE FRENCH ARMIES FOUGHT ON AGAINST THE NAZI LEGIONS.

A MILITARY COMMUNIQUE LAST NIGHT STATED THAT THE FRENCH ALSACE-LORRAINE FORCES--WHICH WERE WITHDRAWN FROM THE MAGINOT LINE--WERE COUNTER-ATTACKING THE GERMANS, ALTHOUGH SURROUNDED AND IN A DESPERATE POSITION, AFTER FORMING A VAST "HOLLOW SQUARE" FORMATION.

"MANY TIMES THEY REPULSED ENEMY ASSAULTS AND COUNTER-ATTACKED WITH SUCCESS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ELSEWHERE ON THE WIDE FRONT EXTENDING ACROSS FRANCE THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED "SEVERAL LOCAL ENCOUNTERS, NOTABLY IN THE REGION OF CLERMONT-FERRAND"-- ABOUT 85 MILES WEST OF LYON.

THE RADIO AT TOULOUSE REPORTED AIR RAIDS ON SOUTHWEST FRANCE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND ON MARSEILLE AND OTHER MEDITERRANEAN POINTS IN THE EVENING.

BORDEAUX, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT REMAINS AT BORDEAUX FOR THE MOMENT (HERE 43 WORDS WERE CENSORED).

(THE ABOVE DISPATCH WAS FILED AT BORDEAUX AT 7 P.M. (1 P.M. EST), ONE HOUR AND TEN MINUTES AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE IN COMPIEGNE FOREST AT 6:50 P.M., GERMAN TIME OR 5:50 P.M. BORDEAUX TIME).

BORDEAUX, FRANCE, JUNE 22-(AP)-DR. JAMES V. SPARKS, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE PARIS POST OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, SAID ON ARRIVAL HERE TODAY THAT THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE SQUAD WAS COMPELLED TO ABANDON 35 AMBULANCES DURING THE RETREAT FROM THE LOIRE RIVER, DUE TO LACK OF GASOLINE. ELEVEN MEMBERS OF THE CORPS, WHICH HE HEADED, ARE MISSING.

JUN 23 1940

SCHNEIDER-CREUSOT
BY HENRY C. CASSIDY

PARIS (BY GERMAN ARMY PLANE TO BERLIN), JUNE 20 (DELAYED)--(AP)--THE GIANT SCHNEIDER-CREUSOT WORKS, THE GREATEST ARMS FACTORY IN FRANCE, WERE TAKEN INTACT BY THE GERMANS AND, WITHOUT HALTING OPERATING FOR A MOMENT, ARE TURNING OUT MATERIAL FOR THE GERMAN ARMY.

UNDER GERMAN DIRECTION, OFFICERS SAID, THE MANUFACTURE OF GUNS, SHELLS, BOMBS AND ARMOR-PLATE WAS STOPPED AT LEAST TEMPORARILY AND THE FACTORY AT LE CREUSOT, IN CENTRAL FRANCE, IS MAKING MACHINES, PARTICULARLY LOCOMOTIVES, FOR THE NAZI ARMY.

THE LE CREUSOT PLANT WAS CAPTURED BY GERMAN ARMORED COLUMNS LAST MONDAY--ON THE DAY THAT PREMIER MARSHAL PETAIN ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAS REQUESTED AN ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY.

A PANZER DIVISION ARRIVED SO SWIFTLY THAT BLAST FURNACES WERE STILL LIT AND MACHINES WERE STILL RUNNING.

GERMAN ENGINEERS TOOK OVER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WORKS AND AN OFFICER WHO INSPECTED THE FACTORY SAID 4,000 OF THE FORMER 12,000 WORKERS REMAINED AT THEIR POSTS.

THE GERMAN OFFICERS SAID THE FRENCH ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY RECEIVED NO INSTRUCTIONS FROM ITS GOVERNMENT TO LEAVE FRANCE OR CEASE OPERATIONS AND ORDERED THE MEN TO CONTINUE WORK.

HUGE STOCKS OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS WERE SEIZED.

30.24-3151

30.24-3151

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, BEHIND THE ITALIAN FRONT, JUNE 12--(AP)--(BY CLIPPER MAIL)--LIFE GOES ON ALONG THE FRENCH RIVIERA BUT THE NOTE IS SOMBRE.

WITH BLACKOUTS THE ORDER OF THE DAY THE SHOPS NOW SUPPLY SMARTLY TURNED OUT WOMEN WITH HANDBAGS WITH CASES ATTACHED FOR THEIR ELECTRIC TORCHES.

THE WAR IS ONLY A FEW MILES AWAY AND THE TOURISTSX ARE GONE FROM CAP MARTIN, MONTE CARLO, MENON, ANTIBES, MAIN LES PINS AND OTHER INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN MEDITERRANAN VACATION SPOTS. INNUMBERABLE SHOPS ARE CLOSED.

JUN 23 1940

SOME ARE CLOSED FOR ANOTHER REASON. ONE WORD IS PASTED ON MANY DOORS. "MOBILIZED" IS THE WORD THAT TELLS THE STORY. HUNDREDS IF NOT THOUSANDS OF SON OF THE VILLAGERS HAVE DIED IN ACTION. THE CASUALTY LISTS ARE NOT HERE YET BUT A FEW FATHERS AND MOTHERS ARE WEARING BLACK MOURNING BANDS AND OTHERS FEAR THE WORST.

ONE MILLINERY SHOPS DISPLAYS ONLY BLACK MOURNING HATS.

CAMERAS ARE FORBIDDEN NOW ON THE RIVIERA UNLESS ONE HAS A MILITARY PERMIT (ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN). BUT ONE CAN STILL BUY AT KIOSKS AND CAMERA SHOPS THE POSTCARDS WHICH PICTURE THE MONTE CARLO CASION, THE PROMENADE DES ANGLAIS AT NICE AND THE WINDING, PICTURESQUE GRANDE CORNICH ROAD HIGH ABOVE THE BLUE SEA.

IN MONTE CARLO, ONE OF THE WORLD'S LOVELIEST AND MOST PEACEFUL AREAS, THE GENDARMES, WHO TRADITIONALLY DO NOT EVEN CARRY PISTOLS, NOW HAVE RIFLES SLUNG OVER THEIR SHOULDERS.

BUT GARDENERS STILL TRIM THE PALM TREES ALONG THE WATERFRONT AT NICE, WATER THE GRASS AND MINISTER TENDERLY TO THE FLOWERS.

IN PLACE OF THE TOURISTS ARE REFUGEES FROM BELGIUM, FROM FRANCE, FROM THE NETHERLANDS, FROM LUXEMBOURG.

WHEN THE FRENCH ORDERED EVACUATION OF MENTON, THE RESORT CITY NEAREST THE ITALIAN BORDER, HORACE REMILLARD, THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT NICE, RUSHED MOTOR CARS THERE TO REMOVE ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS.

HOWEVER, ONLY ONE WAS FOUND, AN ELDERLY WOMAN. ALLO OTHER AMERICANS HAD PACKED AND DEPARTED HASTILY WITHOUT ADVISING THE CONSULATE.

Sir Arthur Ahendry And Wife Reported Shot

BORDEAUX, June 22 (A. P.).—Le Petit Parisien reported today from Cap D'Antibes that Sir Arthur George Ahendry, 73 years old, a native of London, and his wife, the former Jeanne Charcot, sister of the late French explorer, were found shot to death in their villa. A note indicated he had shot his wife and then himself, the paper said.

JUN 23 1940

French Report Local Fights.

BORDEAUX, June 22 (A. P.).—The French High Command reported in its daily communique today that "local engagements" had occurred south of the Loire River.

"Local" Italian attacks were repelled on the Alpine front and German units were repulsed along the Rhone, the High Command said.

Marseilles was bombed yesterday during a forty-minute raid. An undetermined number of casualties resulted.

Fighting also continued in the Vosges area, where some Maginot Line troops are attempting to battle their way out.

JUN 23 1940

NIGHT CABLE

WRITTEN AT GEN'L DESK REQUEST SO PARIS COLOR STUFF COULD BE CONDENSED AND INDIVIDUAL DATELINES ELIMINATED.

AGYS OUT

EDITORS NOTE:

WHEN LOUIS P. LOCHNER, CHIEF OF THE BERLIN BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ENTERED PARIS ON THE EVENING OF JUNE 14, HE FOUND THERE THREE MEMBERS OF THE PARIS ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WHO HAD BEEN PREVENTED BY DISRUPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS FROM REPORTING DIRECTLY THE STORY OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

THEY WERE HENRY C. CASSIDY OF BOSTON, ROBERT OKIN OF HACKENSACK, N.J., AND ROY P. PORTER OF DES MOINES.

LOCHNER SENT SOME OF THEIR MATERIAL BY [redacted]

HER GERMAN ARMY COURIER PLANE TO BERLIN AND THENCE BY CABLE TO NEW YORK.

JUN 23 1940

HERE ARE SOME OTHER FACTS ON THE PARIS OCCUPATION WHICH LOCHNER RECEIVED FROM OKIN, PORTER AND CASSIDY AND TOOK [redacted] BACK WITH HIM TO BERLIN FOR TRANSMISSION TO NEW YORK:

THESE ADDITIONAL WORD PICTURES WERE BROUGHT TO BERLIN TODAY BY LOCHNER, WHO ARRIVED THERE IN A GERMAN ARMY PLANE, AND CABLED TO NEW YORK.

THEY FOLLOW IN THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY WERE WRITTEN.

---DASH---

BY ROY P. PORTER

PARIS, JUNE 19, (9:30 P. M.)---(AP)---GERMAN DIVISIONS, MARCHING IN PERFECT ORDER, MOVED OUT OF PARIS TODAY EN ROUTE TO VERSAILLES TO TAKE UP AN ASSIGNMENT.

JUN 23 1940

SHORTLY AFTER 10 A. M. THE CHAMPS ELYSEES WAS BLOCKED OFF BY GERMAN SOLDIERS AND FRENCH POLICEMEN TO ALLOW GERMAN TROOPS TO MARCH TO THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE. SOME WILL REMAIN AS AN OCCUPATION FORCE. OTHERS ARE MARCHING SOUTHWARD INTO A REGION HITHERTO OCCUPIED BY FRENCH FIELD FORCES.

PARIS IS COMPLETELY CALM. THE AMERICANS HERE EITHER ARE CONGREGATED AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY OR THE BRISTOL HOTEL, WHICH THE EMBASSY HAS TAKEN OVER AS AN ANNEX.

THE HOTEL IS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS DOROTHY REEDER, DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS. IT HOUSES SOME 60 AMERICANS.

HUGH ROBINSON, MANAGER OF THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LINES, HAS RETURNED HERE TRYING TO TAKE A PARTY OF ASSOCIATED TO BORDEAUX.

FRENCH OFFICIALS, OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH GERMANS, HAVE ORDERED THE SUSPENSION OF ALL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC IN PARIS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF SEINE.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS ANNOUNCE THE APPOINTMENTS OF ARTILLERY GENERAL VON VOLLARD-BORKELBERG, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS AND LIEUT. GEN. KURT VON BRIESEN AS COMMANDER OF THE CITY.

BUSINESS IN THE CITY IS CONTINUING TO PICK UP, WITH BOTH FRENCH AND GERMAN MONEY IN CIRCULATION. THE RATE IS 20 FRANCS TO ONE REICHSMARK.

JUN 23 1940

REGARDING THE ARMISTICE ASKED BY MARSHAL PETAIN, THE NEWSPAPER LA VICTOIRE SAYS, "LET US HOPE A PROMPT RESPONSE FROM THE FUEHRER WILL PUT AN END TO USELESS SUFFERING, SINCE THE HONOR OF OUR SOLDIERS HAS BEEN SAFEGUARDED."

TWO AMBULANCE DRIVERS OF THE AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE HAVE RETURNED TO PARIS AFTER HAVING BEEN PRISONERS OF WAR.

THEY ARE PETER [illegible] OF WATERFORD, VA. AND ROBERT DEBELL, (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE). THEY ARRIVED IN FRENCH-AMERICAN AMBULANCE UNIFORMS AND WERE ALLOWED BY THE GERMAN COMMAND TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY WHERE THEY CHANGED TO CIVILIAN CLOTHES BEFORE THEY COULD LEAVE TO TAKE UP RESIDENCE

30.24-3153

30.24-3153

AT THE BRISTON HOTEL.

---DASH---

JUN 23 1940

BY ROBERT OKIN

PARIS, JUNE 19--(6:30 P. M.)--(AP)--PARIS OFFICIALS EXPRESSED CONCERN TODAY FOR THE FUTURE FOOD SUPPLY SUPPLY OF THE CITY, ALTHOUGH THE CITY IS LIVING COMFORTABLY OFF ITS FAT.

BREAD, MEAT, VEGETABLES, FRUIT, CHEESE AND TINNED FOOD IS PLENTIFUL AS MANY STORES HAVE RE-OPENED AND OFFERED THEIR STOCKS WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS.

MILK AND SUGAR ARE RATIONED STRICTLY. TOBACCO IN MOST PLACES IS BEGINNING TO RUN LOW AND CUSTOMERS ARE RESTRICTED TO ONE PACKAGE.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BUTCHERS UNION SAYS THAT ALL MEAT STOCKS MAY BE EXHAUSTED QUICKLY. SINCE THERE ARE NEITHER TRUCKS NOR DRIVERS FOR TRANSPORT THERE WILL BE N O MEANS OF RE-STOCKING AFTERWARDS.

FISH AND CHICKEN HAVE DISAPPEARED, BUT THERE STILL ARE BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE FOR SALE. THESE ARE TAKEN FROM STOCKS ON HAND.

WINE IS BECOMING SCARCE IN WORKERS QUARTERS WHERE LONG LINES OF WOMEN AWAIT SUPPLIES, BUT IN THE MORE EXPENSIVE STORES IT STILL MAY BE PURCHASED FREELY.

THERE APPEARS N O SPECIAL RUSH FOR FOOD. PARISIANS ARE USED TO BUYING STOCKS FOR ONLY ONE DAY AHEAD.

RESTAURANTS HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY FRENCH POLICE TO RESTRICT THEIR MENUS AND ALL PRICES ARE ORDERED KEPT AT LEVELS FIXED BEFORE THE EVACUATION. BAKERS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO BAKE ONLY ONE KIND OF LOAF, ONE OF TWO KILOGRAMS, AND TO ELIMINATE BUISCUITS AND PARIS' FAMOUS CROISSANTS.

JUN 23 1940

CAFES ARE SELLING BEER, WINE, APERITIFS AND CHAMPAGNE. THEY ARE WELL PATRONIZED BY GERMAN SOLDIERS AS WELL AS THE FRENCH. N O SUGAR IS SERVED WITH DRINKS AND FOOD BUT A MINIMUM AMOUNT IS ADDED TO FOOD REQUIRING SWEETENING.

---DASH---

BY HENRY C. CASSIDY

PARIS, JUNE 20 (2 P. M.)--(AP)--THE GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT RELAXED RESTRICTIONS ON THE PARIS POPULATION TODAY.

THE CURFEW, WHICH HAD BEEN IN FORCE FROM [illegible] P. M. TO 5 A. M. WAS SHORTENED TO EXTEND FROM 10 P. M. TO 5 A. M.

THUS CIVILIANS ARE GIVEN AN EXTRA HOUR TO DO AS THEY PLEASE.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES ARE PERMITTED 9:30 P. M.

SERVICE ON THE "METRO" AS THE PARISIANS CALL THEIR SUBWAY, CONTINUES UNTIL 9:45 P. M.

JUN 23 1940

IT BECAME KNOWN TODAY THAT THE GIGANT SCHNEIDER CREUSOT WORKS, [illegible] FRANCE'S GREATEST ARMS FACTORY, IS TURNING OUT MATERIAL FULL BLAST FOR THE GERMAN ARMY. IT WAS TAKEN WITHOUT A HITCH AND ITS MACHINES NEVER STOPPED RUNNING.

CERTAIN PARTS OF THE PLANT WERE EXPROPRIATED BY A FRENCH DECREE [illegible] MARCH 11, 1937, TO MAKE WAR MATERIALS.

THE SCHNEIDER CREUSOT COMPANY IS UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF EUGENE SCHNEIDER AND IT HAS A NOMINAL CAPITALIZATION OF 100,000,000 FRANCS (ABOUT $5,000,000). IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST PLANTS IN THE [illegible] FORCES HEADED BY FRANCOIS DENEUBL.

NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE LONDON RADIO, IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP HERE BY NBC THIS MORNING, QUOTED THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DNB, AS SAYING THAT THE FRENCH PEACE EMISSAIRES HAD LEFT COMPIEGNE.

JUN 23 1940

NEW YORK, FIRST ADD LONDON RADIO XXX LEFT COMPIEGNE.

THE FOUR FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES WERE SAID TO BE ENROUTE BACK TO BORDEAUX.

JUN 23 1940

CBS PICKED UP A SIMILAR REPORT CARRIED BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, WHICH ALSO QUOTED A [illegible] NEWS AGENCY REPORT THAT THE FRENCH CABINET WAS MEETING AGAIN TODAY IN BORDEAUX TO DELIBERATE FURTHER ON HITLER'S PEACE TERMS.

American Relief Agencies Helping French Refugees

Red Cross and Paris Hospital Send Doctors to Prison Camps

PARIS, June 22 (AP).—The American Red Cross and American Hospital of Paris announced today creation of transport and medical services to co-operate with relief organizations in caring for refugees and other victims of war.

Wayne Chatfield Taylor, European delegate of the American Red Cross, and Edward Close, managing director of the American Hospital of Paris, headed a drive to obtain the services of doctors and nurses, medical supplies, ambulances, trucks and private cars. Hastily improvised German prison camps constitute an important medical problem. Four ambulances, three trucks and twenty passenger cars already are engaged in emergency service.

Gertrude Hamilton, of St. Louis, head of the American Hospital Transport Service, also has her unit co-operating with the French Secours National.

Miss Hamilton said: "We have been busy day and night helping stranded refugee families back to their homes, getting medical supplies to prison camps and removing wounded to hospitals.

"Last night we took eighteen badly wounded French soldiers from camp to Parisian hospitals. In one camp, we found 5,000 prisoners with but a single doctor. Tomorrow we shall send more medical assistance there."

Armistice Phone Line Strung Across Front While Battle Rages

New York, June 22 (AP)—Over a telephone wire strung across a battlefield where French and German soldiers still are fighting, the French emissaries to Compiegne Forest discussed Adolf Hitler's armistice terms with their Government at Bordeaux.

German army engineers strung the line across a bridge over the River Loire near Tours, where French are holding grimly along the south bank. The French hooked the line to a French exchange.

JUN 23 1940

Over that hookup, said William L. Shirer, C. B. S. correspondent in Compiegne, contact was established by a German operator who called:

"Hello, Bordeaux; Hello, Bordeaux. Here is the headquarters of the German army in Compiegne, calling the French Government in Bordeaux."

'British To Invade Eire'

New York, June 22 (AP)—The German radio says that Great Britain is planning military occupation of Ireland, but that "the actual invasion has been postponed to avoid arousing anti-British feeling among Irish citizens in the United States."

JUN 23 1940

In a broadcast picked up by CBS today, the German radio quoted reports of "neutral observers" in London that strong units of British troops are concentrated on points along the English coast facing Ireland as preparation for the "invasion."

30.24 -3155

30.24-3155

ELIMINATION

NEW YORK--ELIMINATE WEYGAND BROADCAST FROM LONDON. (RADIO CONFUSED WITH DE GAULLE BROADCAST WHICH WE COVERED DIRECT.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-A BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION ANNOUNCEMENT PICKED UP TONIGHT BY CBS SAID:

"GENERAL WEYGAND, FORMER SECRETARY OF WAR IN THE REYNAUD GOVERNMENT, SPEAKING FROM LONDON TONIGHT VOICED THE RESOLUTION OF MILLIONS OF FRENCHMEN NOT TO SURRENDER."

JUN 23 1940

BORDEAUX GOVERNMENT ASSAILED FOR YIELDING TO GERMANY'S DEMANDS

British Prime Minister Appeals To People Of France To Fight On—Petain Regime Calls Terms "Hard, But Honorable"

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, June 23—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, expressing British "grief and amazement" at France's acceptance of German armistice terms, appealed today to all Frenchmen, wherever they may be, to aid the British fight against Germany as the only hope of France's eventual restoration to liberty.

Declaring that the British Government could not feel that a free, independent and constitutional French Government could have submitted to the German armistice, Churchill appealed to Frenchmen over the heads of the Petain Government "to aid to the utmost of their strength the forces of liberation, which are enormous, and which faithfully and resolutely used, will assuredly prevail."

Will Stand For French People

Despite the action of the Bordeaux Government, he said, a victorious Britain will "cherish the cause of the French people," and pointed out to them a British victory was "the only possible hope for the restoration of France and the freedom of its people."

The Prime Minister's statement follows:

"His Majesty's Government has heard with grief and amazement that the terms dictated by the Germans have been accepted by the French Government at Bordeaux.

"They cannot feel that such, or similar, terms could have been submitted to by any French Government which possessed freedom, independence and constitutional authority.

"Attacking Their Allies"

"Such terms, if accepted by all Frenchmen, would place not only France, but the French Empire, entirely at the mercy and in the power of the German and Italian dictators.

"Not only would the French people be held down and forced to work against their allies; not only would the soil of France be used with the approval of the Bordeaux Government as the means of attacking their allies, but the whole resources of the French Empire and the French navy would speedily pass into the hands of the adversary for the fulfillment of his purpose.

"His Majesty's Government firmly believe that whatever happens, they will be able to carry on the war wherever it may be; on the seas, in the air and upon land; to a successful conclusion.

"For The Restoration Of France"

"When Great Britain is victorious, she will, in spite of the action of the Bordeaux Government, cherish the cause of the French people, and a British victory is the only possible hope for the restoration of France and the freedom of its people.

"Brave men from other countries, overrun by Nazi invasion, are steadfastly fighting in the ranks of freedom.

"Accordingly, his Majesty's Government calls upon all Frenchmen outside the power of the enemy to aid them in their task and thereby render its accomplishment more sure and more swift.

"They appeal to all Frenchmen wherever they may be to aid to the utmost of their strength the forces of liberation, which are enormous and which, faithfully and resolutely used, will assuredly prevail."

GEN. DE GAULLE DENIES FRANCE SHOULD YIELD

Ex-Reynaud Aide Says Her Citizens Ought To Fight On

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, June 23—General De Gaulle, former assistant to Paul Reynaud, resigned French premier, said in a broadcast in French over British Broadcasting Corporation today that the effect of the conditions dictated by Germany would be that "French land, sea and air forces would be completely demobilized, arms surrendered and the territor of France completely occupied."

The English translation of the broadcast issued by the Ministry of Information stated General De Gaulle declared:

"France has undertaken not to lay down her arms except in agreement with her Allies. So long as these Allies continue the war her Government has not the right to surrender to the enemy.

Hits Defeatist Spirit

"A bad military system, faults committed in the conduct of operations, the defeatist spirit of the Government during these recent combats made us lose the battle of France," he said, but added, "there remains to us a vast empire, an intact fleet, much gold.

"There remain to us Allies whose resources are immense and who dominate the seas. There remai nto us the gigantic possibilities of American industry.

"Honor, common sense, the interest of the country demand that all free Frenchmen should continue to fight wherever they are and by whatever means they can."

Undertook Task

General de Gaulle said he undertook the national task "here in England" of grouping together where possible the "great possible French force."

Everything which can be gathered together in military units and in means to produce armaments should be organized wherever there are any such, he said.

He said he invited the leaders, the soldiers, the sailors, the airmen of the French forces to get in touch with him. He invited all French people "who wish to remain free" to listen to him and to follow him, and concluded:

"Long live France, free in honor and independence."

JUN 23 1940

French Colonies Oppose Truce

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—The Ministry of Information announced today that the French colony at Beirut, Syria, had implored the French Government to continue the war against Germany in the French colonies.

Meanwhile reports have been received in London from all parts of the French Empire, stressing their loyalty and making it clear that feeling in the French colonies is strongly in favor of continuing the war, the statement continued.

FOLO NEW YORK ARMISTICE

LONDON, JUNE 22--(AP)--OFFICIAL BRITISH CIRCLES TODAY RECEIVED REPORTS OF THE SIGNING OF THE FRENCH ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY WITHOUT COMMENT. THESE CIRCLES ADDED NOTHING WOULD BE SAID IN ANY EVENT UNTIL THE TERMS WERE MADE KNOWN.

JUN 23 1940

LONDON, JUNE 23-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, IN A BORDEAUX DISPATCH EARLY TODAY SAID THE SEMI-OFFICIAL HAVAS FRENCH NEWS AGENCY HAD CONFIRMED THE SIGNING OF THE FRENCH GERMAN ARMISTICE IN COMPIEGNE FOREST AT 6:50 P.M.

JUN 23 1940

THE MINISTRY STATEMENT SAID "THERE IS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE SIGNATURE OF AN ARMISTICE BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENTS REPORTED BY GERMAN AND AMERICAN SOURCES THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAVE PUT FORWARD COUNTER PROPOSALS."

"MEANWHILE REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED IN LONDON FROM ALL PARTS OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE, STRESSING THEIR LOYALTY AND MAKING IT CLEAR THAT FEELING IN THE FRENCH COLONIES IS STRONGLY IN FAVOUR OF CONTINUING THE WAR. VARIOUS GOVERNORS GENERAL AND COMMANDERS OF TROOPS HAVE INDICATED THAT THEY ARE PREPARED TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT AGAINST AGGRESSION SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

"IN ONE CASE, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL STATED THAT HE WOULD NEVER ACCEPT TERMS OF CAPITULATION AND OTHERS HAVE INDICATED THAT IF THE FRENCH CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SURRENDER, THEY WILL CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE, IF NECESSARY UNDER BRITISH ORDERS."

LONDON, JUNE 2-(A.P)-THE FRENCH RADIO IN A 11:30 O'CLOCK BULLETIN TONIGHT ID THE NEWLY CONCLUDED ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY "WPLL BE DEFINITELY JUDGED" AFTER COMPLETION OF FRENCH-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

JUN 23 1940

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE FRENCH RADIO IN A BROADCAST INTERCEPTED HERE SAID THAT FRANCE HAD MADE "SOME COUNTER PROPOSALS" TO THE GERMAN ARMISTICE TERMS.

JUN 23 1940

ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH SENATE MET IN BORDEAUX THIS EVENING, THE RADIO ADDED, AND VOTED CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER MARSHAL PETAIN, WHO ASKED FOR THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON -- ADD FRENCH RADIO X X X ARMISTIC.

JUN 23 1940

THE ANNOUNCER SAID THAT FRENCH TROOPS WERE CONTINUING "THEIR DESPERATE BUT BY NO MEANS USELESS STRUGGLE, AND BY BLOODY SACRIFICES ATTEMPTING TO HOLD THE GERMANS WHO, DESPITE THEIR ADVANCES, WERE MAKING PROGRESS ONLY AT THE COST OF VIOLENT COMBAT."

Expect Reduced Claims

LONDON, Sunday, June 23 (AP)—The French peace negotiators are expected to have their first meeting with the Italians Monday, Exchange News, a British agency, reported from Bordeaux early today.

Official circles in Bordeaux were said to believe that it would take two or three days to reach a settlement. It was said also that French authorities expected Germany to influence a reduction in Italy's claims against France.

JUN 23 1940

The French Government proposes to stay in Bordeaux, the news agency said, and will not return to Paris unless the Nazi-captured capital is a free city and "not controlled by German bayonets."

Scharnhorst Badly Damaged, Italian Submarine Captured, British Claim

SUPPLY SHIP DECLARED SUNK IN NORTH SEA

Crippling Of German Battleship In Trondheim Fjord Described

Naval And Air Units Join In Avenging Loss Of Carrier Glorious

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 22—British naval and air units, seeking to avenge the sinking of the 22,500-ton aircraft carrier Glorious, waylaid the 26,000-ton German battleship Scharnhorst off Trondheim fjord and badly damaged her, the Admiralty said today.

Shortly afterward the Admiralty announced that a large Italian submarine, attacked with depth charges in the Gulf of Aden, had surrendered to the British trawler Moonstone.

Coincidentally, the Air Ministry announced that British reconnaissance aircraft attacked and sank a large enemy supply ship in the North Sea. This ship was attacked today, the Ministry said, as a follow-up to widespread activities by the Royal Air Force over northern and western Germany last night in which military targets of "major importance" were bombed.

Was Under Heavy Escort

The communique on the Scharnhorst said the battleship, reported damaged early this month shortly after she and her sistership, the Gneisenau, sank the Glorious in the North Sea June 8, was spied by a submarine leaving the fjord.

"The battle cruiser," the communique said, "was clearly on passage to a safe port where she could repair the damage sustained when hit by at least one heavy bomb during an attack by the aircraft of the (British) fleet air arm on June 13."

The Scharnhorst was under heavy escort, but the submarine launched a torpedo regardless, and it struck her. The Royal Air Force coastal command was notified and torpedo bomber aircraft opened up. The Scharnhorst momentarily escaped, but a destroyer was hit.

Two of the British planes failed to return.

Three Direct Hits Scored

An hour later, said the British communique, despite the escort of destroyers and a guard of at least 50 Messerschmitt fighting planes, the coastal command planes again attacked and scored three direct bomb hits.

"Two struck alongside Numbers One and Two gun turrets. The other was full on the stern, from which a great quantity of debris rose in the air," the communique said.

The Admiralty said the Scharnhorst was damaged in Trondheim Fjord June 13. In April Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons the ship had been hit once, perhaps twice, in a running fight with the British battle cruiser Renown, but it had escaped behind a smoke screen laid down by a German destroyer.

Number Of "Fierce Combats"

The Air Ministry said the convoyed Scharnhorst was shadowed by relays of Lockheed Hudson reconnaissance planes for nearly nine hours. Enemy aircraft often caught up with them, and there were "a number of fierce combats."

At least two of the German planes were destroyed, the Air Ministry said, and others seriously damaged.

TRAWLER CAPTURES ITALIAN SUBMARINE

British Take Large Craft in Gulf of Aden.

LONDON, June 22 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced tonight that a large Italian submarine had surrendered to the British trawler Moonstone. The capture was made in the Gulf of Aden, the announcement said, after the Moonstone attacked the submarine with depth charges.

JUN 23 1940

The communique said: "A large Italian submarine has surrendered to one of his Majesty's trawlers. H. M. Trawler Moonstone was on patrol in the Gulf of Aden when the periscope of a submerged submarine was sighted.

The trawler at once attacked with depth charges. These brought the submarine to the surface.

The submarine engaged the trawler with her entire armament, consisting of torpedos, two 3.9-inch guns and smaller guns. The trawler replied with her four-inch gun and a Lewis (machine) gun and scored hits on the submarine with four-inch shells. The submarine subsequently surrendered and was brought into Aden as a prize.

Isle Of Man At War With Reich Since '14

British Dominion Never Signed Peace Articles, R. A. F. Pilot Points Out Now

London, June 22 (AP)—The Isle of Man's state of war against Germany never actually ended with the 1918 peace conference, says a Manx pilot in the Royal Air Force.

"Having our own constitution and our own Parliament, we are really a separate dominion," he explained. "Whenever war breaks out involving Britain we declare war ourselves. We did in 1914. But after the last war they forgot us at the peace conference, and we didn't sign the peace.

"So when this war started there was no need for the Isle of Man to declare war on Germany. We were already in it."

JUN 23 1940

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30.24-3157

Aircraft, Krupp Plants Bombed

JUN 23 1940

London, June 22 (AP).—The Royal Air Force slanted countless bombs down on the great German Krupp armaments works at Essen and the big Focke-Wulf aircraft plant at Bremen during last night's far-ranging aerial raids, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

For an hour and a half British bombers hammered away at these and other objectives in Germany and the Netherlands, touching off numerous explosions and fires, while Nazi attackers were carrying out their third major raid of the week on England.

The Nazi-held Willemsoord base in the Netherlands, the Feissler Aircraft works, the Rothenburg airdrome, and air bases at Kassel and north of Hamburg were among objectives of the RAF along with a number of other military establishments.

In a North Sea attack, the Air Ministry reported British reconnaissance aircraft sank a large enemy supply ship.

Several hits were reported on the factory buildings of the Krupp group at Essen. Direct hits were said to have wrecked six supply and ammunition trains between Osnabruck and Bremen and near the town of Rhein.

Violent explosions followed direct hits on the Focke-Wulf plant at Bremen, the Air Ministry said.

Salvo Smashed Train.

One salvo of bombs was reported to have "completely wrecked" a train at Furstenau, northwest of Rhein.

Earlier the Air Ministry announced that Royal Air Force planes raided Berlin. (The Germans said the raid, which they described as the first of the war, caused no material damage. The British previously reported a raid on the German capital.)

British officials said the Germans, attacking eastern and southeastern Britain in waves during the night, killed three persons but failed to inflict major damage.

Raid East Coast.

LONDON, June 22 (A. P.).—Waves of German warplanes swooped over England early today for the third time in four days, scattered bombs along the east coast and killed three civilians and wounded three others before they were driven out to sea.

Fierce anti-aircraft fire and quick action of British fighter planes appeared to have scattered the raiders and prevented them from concentrating on any objective. Numerous fires reddened the sky, but the Air Ministry said the damage was not extensive.

One witness said that the Germans had resorted to hit-and-run tactics.

Following the procedure adopted earlier in the week, the Nazi bombers began their attack shortly after midnight, and the thunder of bomb explosions and the boom of anti-aircraft fire echoed along the coast until just before dawn.

Many residents along the southeast, east and northeast shores passed most of the night in air raid shelters.

Military sources said less than 100 bombers participated in the raids.

Citizens scared by rumors of "screaming bombs" and "siren bombs" were informed by military authorities that "all bombs whistle coming down" and give "the listener ample time to lie flat" if he happens to be caught where no shelter is available.

The three victims were a man, his wife and a servant, who took refuge in the garden of their home in a Suffolk town. The bomb which killed them partly demolished a nearby house.

One man who saw a blinding flash in the sky said he thought one enemy plane had been shot down, but the report was not immediately confirmed.

One salvo of bombs struck a lumber yard in an east coast town with a series of ear-splitting explosions that shook buildings three miles away.

In one northeastern area the German planes attacked in relays for more than two hours. Further inland explosions occurred intermittently as searchlights stabbed the sky in an effort to locate a high-flying bomber.

Bombs Fall Into Fields.

Many of the bombs fell into open fields. In one area a series of bombs fell so wide of any mark that it was believed they had been jettisoned by an enemy plane attempting to outrun pursuing British Spitfires.

The resident of one bombed town said the raiders "didn't waste much time in searching for targets of military or industrial importance."

"They were met with terrific anti-aircraft fire," he said, "and left hurriedly after dropping a few bombs. Those that fell in our district merely made craters in fields near a housing estate."

Today's casualties brought to twenty-one the number of persons killed in England this week by German air raiders. Twelve were killed and thirty wounded early Tuesday, and six were killed and sixty wounded the following day.

An air raid alarm was sounded over southeast England this afternoon, although no planes could be seen or heard here. The all-clear signal was sounded ten minutes later.

Thursday night and Friday morning Britian had a respite from the raids.

Nazi Supply Ship Sunk.

The Air Ministry announced tonight that a British reconnaissance aircraft attacked and sank a large enemy supply ship in the North Sea.

The ship was attacked today, the Air Ministry said, as a follow-up to widespread activities by the Royal Air Force over northern and western Germany last night in which military targets of "major importance" were bombed. Two British planes are missing.

Two German vessels were sunk by British planes in a raid yesterday on Willemsoord, a German-occupied harbor in Holland, the Air Ministry announced today.

The communique said:

"Aircraft of the fleet air arm and coastal command aircraft of the Royal Air Force yesterday attacked enemy shipping, docks, naval storehouses and an oil depot at Willemsoord, a German-occupied harbor in Holland. Two enemy vessels were sunk. One enemy fighter was destroyed. One of our aircraft was shot down."

The Air Ministry said that in less than a minute five tons of bombs were dropped, the two ships were sunk, another badly damaged, an oil storage depot was set on fire and naval stores houses were "blown to rubble."

"I was following the leader's aircraft," said one pilot. "He went down below 500 feet and I saw his bombs drop off. I watched them fall directly on the larger of the two ships. The bombs struck almost exactly amidships."

LONDON, JUNE 22--(AP)--A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM ISTANBUL TODAY REPORTED THAT SIX FRENCH TANKERS ANCHORED AT THAT TURKISH PORT HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO BRITISH OWNERSHIP AND HAD HOISTED THE BRITISH FLAG.

JUN 23 1940

LONDON, JUNE 22--(AP)--TWO GERMAN VESSELS WERE SUNK BY BRITISH PLANES IN A RAID YESTERDAY ON WILLEMSOORD, A GERMAN-OCCUPIED HARBOR IN HOLLAND, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN 23 1940

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)--HERBERT MORRISON, MINISTER OF SUPPLY, ORDERED ALL TOWNS OVER 10,000 POPULATION TONIGHT TO ORGANIZE EFFICIENT WASTE COLLECTIONS SYSTEMS.

"EVERY PIECE OF PAPER, EVERY PIECE OF SCRAP METAL, IS A POTENTIAL BULLET AGAINST HITLER," HE SAID.

JUN 23 1940

LONDON, JUNE 2--(AP)--ERNEST BEVIN, MINISTER OF LABOR, SAID TONIGHT THAT UNDER THE PLAN TO MUSTER CIVILIANS INTO THE GREATER WAR EFFORT "THERE WILL BE A WIDER CALL FOR LABOR FROM LESS ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES AND FOR WOMEN TO GO INTO MUNITIONS."

REFERRING IN A BROADCAST TO BRITAIN'S LAW PROVIDING FOR CONSCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUALS OR PROPERTY FOR WAR PURPOSES, BEVIN SAID: "THIS DOES NOT MEAN ONLY WORKING PEOPLE. THIS LAW AFFECTS EVERYONE."

TO RELIEVE WORKERS WHO ARE ON LONG SHIFTS AND 7-DAY WEEKS WITHOUT HOLIDAYS, BEVIN REPORTED HE WAS SUBMITTING A PLAN TO INDUSTRY UNDER WHICH MORE WOMEN MIGHT WORK ONE OR TWO DAYS A WEEK TO PROVIDE A BREAK FOR THE REGULAR EMPLOYES.

TO THE WORKERS, HE SAID:

"ACT WITH REASON AND CONSIDERATION AND, IF YOU FAIL, ARBITRATE, BUT ALLOW NOTHING TO INTERFERE WITH PRODUCTION."

HE URGED FARMERS TO UTILIZE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS IN THE FOOD GROWING PROGRAM.

JUN 23 1940

Bevin in Commons Seat Vacated by Col. Nathan

LONDON, June 22 (A. P.).—Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, was returned to the House of Commons today without opposition, taking the seat vacated by the elevation of Col. H. L. Nathan to the Peerage.

332,995 More Britons Register

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—A total of 332,995 29-year-olds registered today for military service. There were 2,291 conscientious objectors, the lowest percentage to date. Men of 30 years of age will register on July 6.

Somerset Maugham Missing

LONDON, June 22 (AP).—Friends of Somerset Maugham, English author, said today that he was in Paris before the Germans entered the city, and that they had heard nothing from him since the German occupation.

LONDON, JUNE 22--(AP)--THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND, IN A BROADCAST FROM ROME PICKED UP HERE TODAY, REPORTED THAT THREE ENEMY SHIPS, TWO OF WHICH WERE ARMED, HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY ITALIAN SUBMARINES.

THE BROADCAST SAID ITALIAN BOMBERS HAD SCORED HITS ON "ENEMY" CRUISERS OFF THE BALEARIC ISLANDS AND THAT A CRUISER WAS HIT IN AN ITALIAN AIR FORCE RAID ON THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN NAVAL BASE OF BIZERTE, TUNISIA.

Belfast Curbs Border Travel

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, June 22 (AP)—A defense regulation, published today, forbids the entry of citizens of Eire into Northern Ireland after July 1 unless they are traveling on busines of the United Kingdom. The order virtually closes the Irish frontier and ends inexpensive railroad excursions patronized by hundreds every week-end.

FRENCH DELEGATES IN ROME FOR TALKS

Armistice Parley Is Expected to Be Started Tomorrow —Details Kept Secret

PRESS URGES HARSHNESS

Declares Enemy's Surrender Must Be Total—Occupation of England Predicted

JUN 23 1940

ROME, June 22 (AP)—The place and time of armistice negotiations between Italian representatives and the French emissaries flown here today from Compiègne Forest was kept secret tonight in Rome pending an official announcement.

[The French emissaries are expected to meet with the Italians tomorrow, according to a British news agency report from Bordeaux that was relayed by The Associated Press.]

The Italians first learned that the French had signed the terms of German armistice in a special German radio announcement at 10:45 P. M. (4:45 P. M., daylight saving time.)

The German broadcast said that the terms could not yet be disclosed. A later Italian radio announcement said that the terms probably would fall into these three groups:

1. German occupation of France's Channel ports until the war with England is ended.
2. Military measures to assure that the French will not aid Britain.
3. Economic measures in preparation for peace in which reparations will be made to Germany for "the wrongs she suffered" at the end of the World War.

LONDON, JUNE 2--(AP)--LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DAILY EXPRESS BLUNTLY APPLIED THE TERM "FIFTH COLUMNIST" TODAY TO ANY ADVOCATE OF A COMPROMISE PEACE WITH HITLER.

SAYING THAT THERE HAD BEEN SOME CRITICISM OF IT BECAUSE IT ADVOCATED "METHODS OF TOTAL WARFARE," THE EXPRESS DECLARED:

"ANY MAN WHO IMAGINES THAT WE CAN 'NEGOTIATE' A PEACE IS A FOOL. ANY MAN WHO ADVOCATES GIVING HITLER A LITTLE IN THE PATHETIC HOPE THAT HE WILL NOT TAKE THE LOT FIVE MINUTES LATER, IS A FIFTH COLUMNIST."

THE PAPER URGED A "SEARCH HIGH AND LOW" FOR FITH COLUMNISTS AND ADDED:

"WE HAVE THE EXAMPLE OF OTHER COUNTRIES TO GUIDE US. QUISLING WAS A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PERSON. AND IN FRANCE IT WAS THE EXTREME RIGHT WHICH TURNED OUT REYNAUD'S FIGHT-TO-A-FINISH GOVERNMENT, IN SPITE OF THE HIGH COURAGE AND SACRIFICES OF THE FRENCH FORCES."

(MAJOR VIDKUN QUISLING, NORWEGIAN NAZI LEADER, AIDED THE GERMAN INVASION OF NORWAY IN APRIL.)

FOLO BORDEAUX

ROME, JUNE 22--(AP)--THE NEWSPAPER TRIBUNA SUGGESTED TODAY THAT THE GERMAN-FRENCH ARMISTICE MIGHT BECOME EFFECTIVE ONLY AFTER A SIMILAR ARMISTICE IS CONCLUDED WITH ITALY.

IT WAS "SUPPOSED" IN BERLIN, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, THAT THE SAME FRENCH DELEGATION WHICH MET ADOLF HITLER AT COMPIEGNE, FRANCE, WOULD COME TO ITALY SOON TO NEGOTIATE AN ARMISTICE.

FIRST LEAD ARMISTICE

ROME, JUNE 22--(AP)--A STEFANI (OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY) MESSAGE FROM BERLIN TODAY SAID THAT "WELL INFORMED SOURCES" FLATLY DENIED THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAD ACCEPTED ARMISTICE TERMS LAID DOWN BY GERMANY.

PREVIOUSLY A BERLIN DISPATCH TO THE ROME NEWSPAPER IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA REPORTED FRANCE HAD AGREED TO THE TERMS.

ROME, JUNE 22--(AP)--A BERLIN DISPATCH TODAY TO THE ROME NEWSPAPER IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA REPORTED THAT FRANCE HAD ACCEPTED THE GERMAN ARMISTICE TERMS AND THAT SIGNING MAY TAKE PLACE TODAY.

Italians Hit Ships

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, June 22 — Italian military headquarters today announced widespread air and naval attacks in the Mediterranean area during which three "enemy" ships had been sunk by submarines, and French bases at Bizerte, Tunisia and Marseille on the French coast had been bombarded heavily.

Italian bombing planes razed the Marsa Matruh headquarters of the British high command in Egypt, the communique asserted.

Two Cruisers Bombed

In addition to the three ships sunk by torpedoes, direct bomb hits were made on two cruisers, the Italians said —one east of the Balearic Islands and the other at Bizerte.

Text of the communique:

"In the Mediterranean, our navy and aviation are intensifying their activities everywhere.

"Three enemy steamers, two of which were armed, have been sunk by submarines. A cruiser which was part of a formation was struck east of the Balearics by our bombing planes.

"The bases of Bizerte and Marseille have been violently bombed successive waves during day and night. At Bizerte a cruiser was hit, an arsenal was damaged and a few oil tanks were burned. At Marseille the base suffered no less damage.

"Headquarters Razed"

"In North Africa, violent air actions have razed to the ground the Marsa Matruh headquarters of the English high command, effectively striking enemy localities and formations.

"Enemy action on Tobruk (Libya) hitsquarely an enemy infirmary, with several killed and wounded among the doctors, nurses and patients. An enemy plane was shot down by naval anti-aircraft batteries.

"In East Africa, numerous actions took place on enemy bases of the port of Sudan and blockhouses and fields in Kenya Colony.

"During an enemy raid of Diredawa (Ethiopia), an English plane was shot down.

"Several enemy raids on metropolitan territory, especially in northern Italy and Sicily, took place. Almost all were without results from the dropping of bombs except at Cirie, near Turin, and Leghorn, where houses in the center of the city were struck without casualties resulting."

While the French negotiated an armistice with Germany there was no sign here of development of armistice negotiations between Italy and France.

Some Fascist circles suggested that the same French plenipotentiaries who conferred with the Germans might be sent here later to receive Premier Mussolini's terms.

Meanwhile the Fascist military forces appeared to be seeing major activity on the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, which the newspaper *Il Popolo Di Roma* called the "nerve center" of Italy's far-flung battlefront.

The Fascist press hinted that British troops attempting to invade Libya might find the task complicated by Egyptian politics, as well as Italian resistance.

"The political situation in Egypt is in a fluid state and surprises may be many, especially for the English," said *Il Popolo Di Roma*. The comment presumbaly was inspired by recent Italian press reports that Egypt is chafing under operation of the British-Egyptian military alliance.

TAYLOR STILL SERIOUSLY ILL

Statement Issued After 3 Physicians Hold Consultations

Florence, Italy, June 22 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, continued in a serious condition here tonight of an illness which began several days ago.

The statement of his condition was issued after three physicians held afternoon consultations.

Swiss to Keep Refugees Off Roads if Invaded

GENEVA, June 22 (A. P.).—The Swiss High Command, quick to incorporate the lessons of this war into its own defense plans, issued strict instructions to the Swiss population today designed to keep refugees off the roads if Switzerland should be invaded.

FORTS STILL HELD BY FOREIGN LEGION

Desert-Toughened Soldiers Refuse To Give Up, Peace Or Not

They Fight On, Taking Joy, Apparently, In Meeting Heavy Odds

[*By the Associated Press*]

Les Verrieres, on the French-Swiss Frontier, June 22—A thousand desert-toughened fighting men of the French Foreign Legion, with their backs to the Swiss frontier, held two mountain forts today for the fifth day against heavy German assault.

They are cut off from other French troops. Completely surrounded, they fought on as a *Beau Geste*—and because fighting is the tradition of the legion.

The forts where they have repulsed attack after attack are Le Joux and L'Ecluse, across the frontier from this usually sleepy Swiss town. The peasant folk call the legionnaires *les joyeux*—the joyful ones—and keep as far from the forts as possible.

They Telephone Defiance

Nazi swastikas have flown for five days over the nearby forts of Pontarlier and Le Larmont Mountain, several miles to the north, which fell to the Germans without a struggle after Premier Petain of France announced he was asking the Germans for terms of peace.

The German commander at Pontarlier received a telephone call from the legionnaires at Le Joux and L'Ecluse inviting him to "come and get us."

The Germans are still trying. But their commander is not answering any more telephone calls from the defenders.

In one attack, five parachute soldiers were dropped on top of Le Joux fort. They were shot.

Will Fight "Till Hungry"

The forts, well stocked with supplies and ammunition, block the way of German troops attempting to push through the rugged country around the bulge of Switzerland to join Italian troops in the Alps. The defense works guard the gorges of the Rhone and Doubs rivers and an international railway from France into Switzerland. Peasants living near the forts have fled into Switzerland with stories of night sorties in which the legionnaires attacked German positions and combed the countryside for barbed wire and cattle.

They said the defenders told them: "We'll go right on fighting—peace or no peace—until we get hungry. Then we'll surrender to Swiss troops."

30.24-3159.

30.24-3159

FRENCH REPORT REPULSE OF FOE ON RHONE RIVER

'Gibraltar' in Alpine Hills Drives Germans Out of Bellegarde.

SWISS OBSERVE BIG BATTLE

Nazi Troops Said to Be Cut Off in the Vicinity of Lyons—Berlin Claims Gains.

CHANCY, Swiss-French Frontier, June 22 (A. P.).—French quarters reported today that the French defenders of L'Ecluse Fort, near Bellegarde, not only repulsed an attack on the mountain citadel early this afternoon, but drove the Germans out of the town of Bellegrade five miles away.

The guns of the big fort defending the Rhone River gorges and the junction of the lower Jura with the Alpine foothills below the Italian front were silent in mid-afternoon for the first time since early morning.

French Dynamite Railroad.

Refugees said that the French had regained possession of Bellegrade.

The French dynamited the railroad south of Bellegarde to prevent an attack north along the Rhone.

Powerful German motorized forces, backed by artillery and supported by bombers, were reported to have captured Bellegarde hours earlier, and were attacking Fort L'Ecluse—called the "Gibraltar of the Rhone."

Fort Carved Out of Rock.

L'Ecluse fort is carved out of rock beside the winding highway between the Swiss frontier and the town of Bellegarde.

It dominates the Rhone gorges and rises 1,000 feet above sea level. The French call it the guardian to the northern entrance of the Alpine frontier with Italy.

The battle began at 4 A. M. (11 o'clock last night, New York time).

Frontier guards on the Swiss side of the Chancy bridge over the Rhone, ten miles from the town of Bellegarde and five miles from the L'Ecluse fort, heard artillery fire, air bombs and other sounds of battle from Bellegarde.

Nazis Concentrate Their Strength.

Refugees later reported that the Germans stormed and captured Bellegarde, where the Rhone River vanishes under rock, drops about thirty feet and emerges in a narrow gorge.

German troops apparently concentrated all possible mechanized forces, men and planes in southern France for the attack. It was launched from Mantua, on the west simultaneously with a push from the Valserine valley on the north.

The City of Bellegarde, which is 600 feet lower than the peaks around it, was occupied within a few hours while defending troops fell back on L'Ecluse Fort.

Germans Press Up Hill.

Once on this side of Bellegarde, the German forces pressed up the steep hill toward the fort.

The French for two years have been strengthening the fort with elaborate tunneling.

However, most of the huge guns dominating the area between Bellegarde and Annecy were aimed toward the south and east, while the Germans were attacking from the west and north.

The southeastern French forces, according to reports reaching the Swiss border, are welding their hitherto separated armies in the upper Rhone Valley and generally are having increased success with local counter-attacks.

German motorized units in Lyons now stand in a pocket amid the reassembling French forces which are aided by fresh materials from the South, it was said. The French were reported to have closed their lines above Lyons across the Dombes Lakes and the Saone Valley to the Auvergne Mountains on the west.

Nazi Drive Lags.

West of Lyons the German efforts to take and hold Clermont-Ferrand, with its big war industries, encountered a resistance stronger than any before Verdun, it was said.

While the German mass occupation of French territories crisscrossed by motorized columns reached Brittany on the west, the eastern mass occupation was still lagging in the Champagne area northeast of Paris.

This lag was said to be due to fierce resistance on the part of several hundred thousand French troops locked up in the Maginot forts of northern Alsace and Eastern Lorraine, who were holding out though attacked from all sides.

Fewer Cross Frontier.

One indication that the French defeat in the north and the rout or retreat through central France has not meant complete collapse of the French armies was that the exodus of French and Polish troops into Switzerland, where they surrendered their arms, lasted only one day.

Since Thursday, when 50,000 troops from the southern Maginot Line poured across the Swiss frontiers from the Doubs valley, fewer than 100 troops have crossed the borders.

GERMANS ADVANCE ON ALPINE FRONT

Bellegarde Captured, Lost And Regained All In Day By Nazis

Strong Mountain Fort Still Holds Out, However, Against Push

[By the Associated Press]

Geneva, June 22—The Germans gained a few mountain miles tonight in their effort to join forces with the Italian Alpine armies but the tri-color of France still flew over Fort L'Ecluse, the "Gibraltar of the Rhone."

The town of Bellegarde near the fort was captured by the Germans, lost and then regained between dawn and dusk.

Bitter fighting continued in this section without respite.

Nazi Assaults Thrown Back.

The fort is five miles northeast of the town, commanding the entrance to the wide valley between the lower Jura and the Alps.

Large German forces stormed the fort this morning but were thrown back.

Two tanks which reached the top of the hill found the roadway blasted away in front of the fort with a 900-foot drop into the Rhone gorge before them.

The Germans retreated to Bellegarde under a pounding from the fort guns. A French counter-attack followed and drove the Germans momentarily from Bellegarde.

Just before sundown the Germans again took the town, but found that French engineers had dynamited all bridges.

Try To Silence Fort.

It appeared likely the Germans would devote further effort to take the Alpine sector by silencing the fort.

South of Lyon, German motorized columns have made little progress.

Near Grenoble and Schambery, in the lower Jura foothills, French forces yesterday drove back their opponents.

French sources said the Germans apparently are awaiting reinforcements from Dijon.

Other and unofficial reports said the French have reorganized their forces and closed their ranks across the Saone valley, shutting out German motorized columns.

GENEVA — ADD SWISS FRONTIER FIGHTING X X COLUMNS.
THE ITALIANS SEEM TO BE AWAITING A FURTHER GERMAN
ADVANCE BEFORE TRYING TO JOIN HANDS WITH THEIR AXIS ALLIES
ACROSS THE ALPS. THEY MAY HAVE TO WAIT QUITE A WHILE AS
L'ECLUS AND OTHER POSITIONS ALONG THE BORDER ARE MANNED IN
PART BY FRENCH FOREIGN LEGIONNAIRES WHO WILL BE TROUBLESOME
AS LONG AS POSSIBLE. THESE LAST FIGHTING FRENCH FORCES
SORT OF SPOT OF WHICH THEY ARE LIKELY TO MAKE THE MOST.
FUGITIVE ALLIED SOLDIERS CROSSING INTO SWITZERLAND
INCLUDE FRENCH, POLISH, BELGIAN, ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH.

The Day's War Communiques

The official communiques issued today by the warring Powers are presented below:

LONDON.

The British Air Ministry issued the following communique:

"As already announced, enemy aircraft crossed the east coast during last night, and air raid warnings were sounded in many districts.

"Anti-aircraft defenses were in action. Bombs were dropped sporadically in several counties on the east coast.

"Most of them fell in open country except for some that fell on a Suffolk town, one of which demolished a house and killed three people.

"Elsewhere the only casualties reported are three people wounded."

BORDEAUX.

The French High Command issued this communique:

"Local engagements took place south of the Loire, notably at Montcontour, Ligueil and Chatillon-Sur-Indre, as well as at St. Etienne and Roanne.

"On the Rhone at Andance, a detachment of Spahis, after a sharp fight, repulsed enemy elements numbering a battalion and including tanks.

"In the Alps the Italians unsuccessfully attempted a few local attacks."

The French Government issued the following communique:

"The Cabinet deliberated during a large part of the morning and the beginning of the afternoon on texts handed over last night by Gen. Von Keitel to the French plenipotentiaries. New Cabinet meetings may be expected before a general arrangement can be reached.

"The negotiations must continue and first of all be brought to a conclusion with the German delegation. Then the French plenipotentiaries will fly to Italy to meet the Italian delegates.

"Not until after a discussion with the latter country can the Government bring a definite judgment on the whole question of double negotiation and take decisions in the best interests of the country."

ROME.

The Italian High Command issued the following communique:

"In the Mediterranean our navy and aviation are intensifying their activities everywhere.

"Three enemy steamships, two of which were armed, have been sunk by submarines. A cruiser which was part of a formation was struck east of the Balearics by our bombing planes.

"The bases of Bizerte and Marseilles have been violently bombed in successive waves during day and night. At Bizerte, a cruiser was hit, an arsenal was damaged and a few oil tanks were burned. At Marseilles the base suffered no less damage.

"In North Africa violent air actions have razed to the ground the Marsa Matruh headquarters of the English High Command, effectively striking enemy localities and formations."

BERLIN.

The German High Command issued the following communique:

"The important harbor towns in Brittany of St. Malo and Lorient were taken.

"Bridgeheads on the lower Loire were expanded and Thonars occupied.

"In Lorraine and the Vosges our attack resulted in further dissolution of individually encircled groups. Gerarmer was taken.

"The number of prisoners taken here in the last days exceeds 200,000. Among them was one entire Spahi brigade.

"On other fronts, the number of prisoners also is constantly rising, among them being the commander of the northern naval forces, other admirals, one commanding general and several division commanders.

"Among big booty in arms and war materials of all kinds 260 airplanes were found on numerous airports. Fighting and dive-bombing units in the regions west of Strasbourg and southwest of Weissenburg, as well as south of the Loire River, raided enemy fortifications, troop concentrations and transport movements. In the Gironde and Loire estuaries one merchant ship of 8,000 tons was sunk, another of 4,000 tons was damaged and two flying boats were destroyed.

"During successful raids on militarily important targets on the east coast of England, attacks were repeated on the armament center at Billingham, where a great number of hits were scored.

"In the afternoon hours three of six enemy airplanes were shot down near the Dutch island of Texel in a brief air fight and the rest were forced to turn away.

"Anti-aircraft artillery of one German battleship shot down six planes in the course of an unsuccessful raid on the ship by British bomb and torpedo planes. Our own chasers participating in this fight destroyed seven additional planes.

"The enemy plane losses on June 21 totaled twenty-five planes, of which eleven were bagged in air fights, and six by anti-aircraft guns of the German warship and the rest were destroyed on the ground. One of our own planes is missing.

"Later reports received made it evident that during the period between June 4 and June 20, inclusive, sixty-three additional enemy airplanes were destroyed, so that the total of the opponents' losses during this period amounts to 765 planes. The total of enemy planes destroyed by anti-aircraft since the beginning of the western offensive until June 15 amounts to 854.

"A returning submarine commanded by Capt. Roesing reported sinking 42,686 registered tons of shipping. Another submarine succeeded in torpedoing the English troopship Ettrick, roughly 11,000 tons. Another submarine successfully attacked a big British convoy.

"During the night of June 22, enemy airplanes again flew over northern and western Germany and for the first time attacked the vicinity of Berlin with bombs. As usual bombs dropped caused immaterial damage on non-military objects. However, numbers of civilians were killed or injured.

"In fights of the last days, the following men especially distinguished themselves in intrepid individual deeds: Col. and Commander Neumann-Silkow of sharpshooters brigade; First Lieut. Baron von Boeselager, chief of a mounted squadron; Lieut. Michael of a mounted regiment and Lieut. Mader of an armored detachment."

The text of tonight's special communique by the High Command follows:

"The French armies encircled in Alsace-Lorraine have capitulated after a desperate resistance. In all, approximately one-half million French soldiers thereby surrendered to our troops.

Among them, in addition to many other generals, are the commanders-in-chief of the Third, Fifth and Eighth armies. Only isolated sections of the Maginot Line in lower Alsace and Lorraine and units in the Vosges are still resisting. This resistance will be broken in the shortest time."

The Day's War Communiques

German

BERLIN, June 22 (AP).—A special communique issued by the German high command tonight said:

The French armies encircled in Alsace-Lorraine have capitulated after a desperate resistance. In all, approximately 500,000 French soldiers thereby surrendered to our troops.

Among them in addition to many other generals are the commanders in chief of the Third, Fifth and Eighth Armies. Only isolated sections of the Maginot line in lower Alsace and Lorraine and units in the Vosges (mountains) are still resisting. This resistance will be broken in the shortest time.

JUN 23 1940

The German communique issued earlier toda said:

The important harbor towns in Britanny of St. Malo and Lorient were taken.

Bridgeheads on the lower Loire (river) were expanded and Thonars occupied. In Lorraine and the Vosges our attack resulted in further dissolution of individually encircled groups. Gerardmer was taken.

The number of prisoners taken here in the last days exceeds 200,000. Among them was one entire Spahi (French Moroccan troops) brigade.

On other fronts, the number of prisoners also is constantly rising, among them being the commander of the northern naval forces, other admirals, one commanding general and several division commanders.

Among big booty in arms and war materials of all kinds 260 airplanes were found on numerous airports. Fighting and dive-bombing units in the regions west of Strasburg and southwest of Weissenburg as well as south of the Loire River raided enemy fortifications, troops concentrations and transport movements. In the Gironde and Loire estuaries one merchant ship of 8,000 tons was sunk, another of 4,000 tons was damaged and two flying boats were destroyed.

During successful raids on militarily important targets on the east coast of England, attacks were repeated on the armament center of Billingham, where a great number of hits was scored.

In the afternoon hours, three of five enemy airplanes were shot down near the Dutch island of Texel in a brief air fight and the rest were forced to turn away.

Anti-aircraft artillery of one German battleship shot down six planes in the course of an unsuccessful raid on the ship by British bomb and torpedo planes. Our own chasers participating in this fight destroyed seven additional planes.

The enemy plane losses on June 21 totaled twenty-five planes, of which eleven were bagged in air fights, and six by anti-aircraft guns. Another six planes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns of the German warship and the rest were destroyed on the ground. One of our own planes is missing.

Plane Losses Totaled

Later reports received made it evident that during the period between June 4 and June 20, inclusive, sixty-three additional enemy airplanes were destroyed, so that the total of the opponents' losses during this period amounts to 765 planes. The total of enemy planes destroyed by anti-aircraft since the beginning of the western offensive until June 15 amounts to 854.

A returning submarine commanded by Capt. Roesing reported sinking 42,686 registered tons of shipping. Another submarine succeeded in torpedoing the English troop ship Ettrick, roughly 11,000 tons. Another submarine successfully attacked a big British convoy.

During the night of June 21, enemy airplanes again flew over northern and western Germany and for the first time attacked the vicinity of Berlin with bombs. As usual, bombs dropped caused immaterial damage on non-military objects. However, numbers of civilians were killed or injured.

In fights of teh past days, the following men especially distinguished themselves in intrepid individual deeds: Col.-Commander Neumann-Silkow, of sharpshooters' brigade; First Lieut. Baron von Boeselager, chief of a mounted squadron; Lieut. Michael, of a mounted regiment, and Lieut. Mader of an armored detachment.

Italian

ROME, June 22 (AP).—The Italian high comamnd communique issued today said:

In the Mediterranean, or navy and aviation are intensifying their activities everywhere.

Three enemy steamships, two of which were armed, have been sunk by submarines. A cruiser which was part of a formation was struck east of the Balearic Islands by our bombing planes.

The bases of Bizerta and Marseilles have been violently bombed in successive waves during day and night. At Bizerta a cruiser was hit, an arsenal was damaged and a few oil tanks were burned. At Marseilles the base suffered no less damage.

In North Africa, violent air actions have razed to the ground the Marsa Matruh headquarters of the British high command, effectively striking enemy localities and formations.

Enemy action on Tobruk (Libya) hit squarely a naval infirmary, with several killed and wounded among the doctors, nurses and patients. An enemy plane was shot down by naval anti-aircraft batteries.

In East Africa, numerous actions took place on enemy bases of the port of Sudan and blockhouses and fields in Kenya Colony.

During an enemy raid on Diredawa (Ethiopia), a British plane was shot down.

Several enemy raids on metropolitan Italian mainland territory, especially in northern Italy and Sicily, took place. Almost all were without results from the dropping of bombs except at Cirie, near Turin, and Leghorn, where houses in the center of the city were struck, without casualties resulting.

JUN 23 1940

French

BORDEAUX, June 22 (AP).—The French war communique issued tonight said:

During the day the Germans pushed reconnaissance units south of the lower Loire in the direction of La Roche-sur-Yon and Poitiers.

The thrust in the Valley of the Rhone toward the Isere was somewhat strengthened. On the southern front the Italians attacked on several points from Mont Blanc to the sea. They were held.

The French communique issued this morning said:

Local engagements took place south of the Loire, notably at Montcontour, Ligueil and Chatillon-sur-Indre, as well as at Saint-Etienne and Roanne.

On the Rhone at Andance a detachment of Spahis, after a sharp fight, repulsed enemy elements numbering a battalion and including tanks.

In the Alps (mountains) the Italians unsuccessfully attempted a few local attacks.

British

LONDON, June 22 (AP).—An Admiralty communique issued today said:

The 26,000-ton German battleship Scharnhorst has received considerable damage from attack by our Navy and Air Force. A German destroyer has also been hit by a torpedo. One of our submarines sighted the Scharnhorst soon after she had left Trondheim Fjord.

The battleship was clearly on passage to a safe port where she could repair the damage sustained when hit by at least one heavy bomb during an attack by the aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm on June 13. She was heavily escorted. The submarine attacked the Scharnhorst and obtained one hit with a torpedo.

As soon as the report of this attack was received, R. A. F. aircraft of the Coastal Command were dispatched to shadow and keep in touch with the enemy. Shortly afterward an attack was delivered by torpedo bomber aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm. No hits were scored on the damaged battleship, but one of the escorting destroyers was hit by a torpedo. Two of our aircraft failed to return.

An hour later a bombing attack was made on the Scharnhorst by R. A. F. aircraft of the Coastal Command. In spite of intense opposition resulting in the loss of three of our aircraft, bombing attacks were pressed home and three direct hits with heavy bombs were made on the Scharnhorst. Two enemy fighters were shot down in flames.

Units of the Royal Navy were immediately dispatched at high speed to intercept the German forces, but with visibility rapidly deteriorating, further contact was not made.

A second Admiralty communique issued today said:

A large Italian submarine has surrendered to one His Majesty's trawlers.

H. M. trawler Moonstone was on patrol in the Gulf of Aden when the periscope of a submerged submarine was sighted. The trawler at once attacked with depth charges.

These brough tthe submarine to the surface. The submarine engaged the trawler with her entire armament, consisting of torpedoes two 3.9-inch guns, and smaller guns.

The trawler replied with her four-inch gun and a Lewis (machine) gun and scored hits on the submarine with four-inch shells. The submarine subsequently surrendered and was brought into Aden as a prize.

The British Air Ministry issued three communiques today. Tonight's communique said:

Important German aircraft factories and storage buildings at Bremen, Kassel, Rothenburg and Gottingen were attacked last night for nearly an hour and a half.

At Bremen, the attack was directed against the large Focke-Wulf aircraft works. The first bomber reached the target five minutes before midnight, and in the bombardment that followed a large number of heavy and incendiary bombs were dropped.

Hits were registered in the center of factory bupildings, and two violent explosions were observed. Fires were started at various points of an airdrome, and one of the hangars was extensively damaged.

The objective at Kassel was the Feiseler aircraft works, and in the course of the attack several bombs were seen to fall on the target.

Hangars were damaged at Rothenburg, as wel las the airdrome and military buildings. An aircraft storage depot at Gottingen was also considerably damaged by high explosives dropped by another attacking force.

Another bomber attacked an airdrome at Tuntlosen, southwest of Delmenhorst, which was clearly visible in the moonlight, and set fire to a number of aircraft lined up on the west side of the air base.

Heavy bombs were also seen to burst on the runway. Airdromes to the north of Hamburg and at Kassel were also successfully attacked.

Rail Centers Bombed

Simultaneously with these attacks, other squadrons of heavy bombers were engaged in raids on railway junctions, marshaling yards and oil depots in northwest Germany.

In the course of them, six supply and ammunition trains between Osnabrueck and Bremen, and near the town of Rheine, were wrecked by direct hits from high explosives. Salvos of bombs dropped by raiders on a goods train at Furstenau, northwest of Rheine, completely wrecked it.

A direct hit was made with a heavy bomb on a station at Ohrtemesche, and when a second bomb hit the goods train, which was standing in a station, a severe explosion followed. This first explosion was followed by a series of minor explosions for fifteen minutes, as though ammunition in wagons was igniting. A fierce fire resulted.

One mile to the north of Lemforde station, on the line from Osnabrueck to Bremen, the pilot of one of our bombers saw two trains near one another and moving in opposite directions. Several attacks were made, as a result of which both trains were wrecked.

Aircraft later found another goods train on the south side of Lemforde station, and this also received a direct hit.

Another squadron of bombers attacking a station at Lingen, important junction northwest of Osnabrueck, made direct hits on a goods train standing in it.

The Krupp works at Essen, as well as railway sidings near by, were bombed by another section of the raiding force, and several hits were registered on factory buildings.

A large oil storage depot near Hanover was subjected to high-level attacks.

Of the two earlier communiques, the first said:

During the daylight hours of yesterday aircraft of the R. A. F. reconnoitered northwest Germany and bombed two airdromes and an oil refinery. All our aircraft returned safely.

Our bombers la night extended their activities over a wide area in northern and western Germany and attacked military targets of major importance. Two of our aircraft are missing.

One of our reconnaissance aircraft today attacked and sank a large enemy supply ship in the North Sea.

The second said:

Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm and coastal command aircraft of the Royal Air Force yesterday attacked enemy shipping, docks, naval storehouses and an oil depot at Willemsoord, a German-occupied harbor in Holland. Two enemy vessels were sunk. One enemy fighter was destroyed. One of our aircraft was shot down.

ALLIES ROUT AIR RAIDERS AT ALEXANDRIA

Four Attacks Beaten Off By French, British Naval Guns

JUN 23 1940

Bombings Stiffen Belief Egypt May Declare War On Duce

[By the Associated Press]

Jerusalem, June 22—Anti-aircraft guns at Haifa went into action early this afternoon against an unidentified plane.

[By the Associated Press]

Alexandria, Egypt, June 22—Four Italian air raids on this Allied naval base were beaten off today by the anti aircraft guns of the British and French fleets.

Four of the attacking bombers were shot down.

Coastal batteries joined in a heavy bombardment of the enemy squadrons.

Bombs fell in the harbor, but hit no warship. Other bombs fell along the city's sea front.

The raiders—apparently from Italy's Dodecanese Islands across the Mediterranean—came in waves which were driven back by the cooperative action of both fleets.

War Action Predicted

The attack led to predictions that Egypt might quickly declare war on Italy.

Two persons were killed and twenty-three—including two Italians—were injured in the raid, a British naval communique said.

These civilian casualties apparently resulted from the fact that anti-aircraft fire and fighter planes forced the raiders to veer eastward along the waterfront.

Only last night French official sources predicted that France's big Mediterranean fleet and Middle-East armies in Syria would fight on beside the British, regardless of the home Government's decision as to armistice. Today's action bore this out.

The British air arm likewise has been striking offensively. After a dawn bombardment at Tobruk, Italian Libya, heavy smoke poured from a large warship in the harbor, the British reported.

JUN 23 1940

Italians Bomb Jibuti

Jibuti, French Somaliland, June 22 (AP)—Italian raiders bombed Jibuti several times this morning. There were no casualties and no damage was reported. Anti-aircraft batteries were in action.

JUN 23 1940

Malta Bombed Again

Malta, June 22 (AP)—Air raiders attacked Malta yesterday morning and afternoon, and again at midnight. Most of the bombs fell in the sea and in the Channel between Malta and Gozo. One fell on Gozo.

30.24-3161

Over Egypt

JUN 23 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Alexandria, Egypt, June 22—Anti-aircraft guns of the British and French fleets helped drive back a squadron of Italian bombers which unsuccessfully attacked this Allied naval base today.

The bombers—apparently from Italy's Dodecanese Islands across the Mediterranean—came in three waves. Two of them were reported to have been hit.

No warship was hit by bombs, most of which fell into the sea.

The attack led to predictions that Egypt might quickly declare war on Italy.

Two Killed, 23 Wounded

Two persons were killed and twenty-three—including two Italians—were wounded in the raid, a British naval communique said.

These civilian casualties apparently resulted from the fact that anti-aircraft fire and fighter planes forced the raiders to veer east along the waterfront.

Only last night French official sources predicted that France's big Mediterranean fleet and Middle-East armies in Syria would fight on beside the British, regardless of the home Government's decision concerning an armistice.

Shows Fleets Cooperating

Today's action bore this out.

(This dispatch indicated that at least part of the French fleet, whose whereabouts have been unreported since France asked an armistice with Germany and Italy, is still cooperating with the British and is based beside British warships in Alexandria.)

From Cairo came a British report that British forces patrolling the northern Kenya frontier captured an Italian post and destroyed well-stocked barracks. An Italian counter-attack with one armored fighting vehicle was held off while the work was completed, the British said. The British reported that three soldiers were slightly wounded.

Many Egyptians, indignant over the casualties and damage, termed the Alexandria raid a violation of Premier Mussolini's pledge not to attack Egypt and expressed the belief that a declaration of war by Egypt against Italy now was only a matter of hours.

(Mussolini, in declaring war upon Britain and France June 10, said he would not attack Egypt so long as she remained neutral. Later Egypt, bound to Britain by a military alliance, broke off diplomatic relations with Mussolini and warned him she would go to war if the Italians attacked Egyptian troops or territory.)

Cairo also was visited by Italian planes, but no bombs were dropped. It was Cairo's first raid alarm of the war. Four persons were hurt by shrapnel from anti-aircraft fire.

People Fleeing Alexandria

The crash of bombs in Alexandria saved the Government the trouble of moving out thousands who had ignored the advice to go to villages in the interior.

Many hundreds began leaving in automobiles, trucks, taxis and carriages when the raids ended.

CAIRO, JUNE 22--(AP)--CAIRO'S FIRST AIR RAID ALARM OF THE WAR WAS SOUNDED AT 1:50 A.M. TODAY WHEN ENEMY RAIDERS WERE PICKED OUT BY SEARCHLIGHTS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS FIRED AT THEM.

NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED, AND THE ALL-CLEAR SIGNAL WAS SOUNDED AT 5 A.M.. FOUR PERSONS WERE INJURED BY SHRAPNEL FROM THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

CAIRO, JUNE 22-(AP)-EGYPTIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES BY MISTAKE OPENED FIRE ON BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE PURSUIT PLANES WHICH APPEARED AT THE TIME OF AN AIR RAID ALARM LAST NIGHT. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES AND FIRING QUICKLY CEASED.

JUN 23 1940

DN1249PED

Over Italy And Libya

[By the Associated Press]

British Raiders Think Italian Warship Hit

Cairo, June 22 (AP)—The British Royal Air Force today reported that, after a dawn raid on Tobruk, Italian Libya, heavy smoke poured from a large warship lying in the harbor. Two planes went up to intercept the raiders when they swooped on Tobruk yesterday, but they were reported to have retired, so badly damaged that they were unlikely to reach their base.

Another formation of Blenheims later made another raid on the city. Damage was not reported.

An R. A. F. flying boat on a reconnaissance flight over the harbor was attacked by five fighters. The crew shot down one and badly damaged another.

The R. A. F. also reported successful raids on El Aden and El Gubba, Italian bases in Libya.

"Several aircraft were seen afire on the ground after the attack on both places," the British communique said. "Other small fires were started. One of our planes is missing.

"In the space of nine hours Malta was raided five times yesterday. There were three attacks by a single aircraft, one by two machines, and the other by ten planes. There were no casualties and no damage.

"The Macaaca airdrome was again attacked and damaged. Carussa, Kenya, was bombed early yesterday. There was no damage, no casualties."

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JUNE 23 (SUNDAY)--(AP)--AN AIR RAID WARNING SOUNDED EARLY TODAY BUT NO PLANES APPEARED AND THE ALL-CLEAR SIGNAL WAS GIVEN WITHIN 15 MINUTES.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JUNE 22--(AP)--BELIEF THAT THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET BASED HERE AND THE MIDDLE-EAST ARMIES IN SYRIA WOULD CONTINUE TO FIGHT BESIDE THE BRITISH, REGARDLESS OF FRANCE'S DECISION ON PEACE TERMS, WAS EXPRESSED TODAY BY FRENCH OFFICIAL SOURCES.

FRENCH OFFICERS AND CREWS, THEY SAID, WERE UNANIMOUS IN DECLARING: "WE CANNOT QUIT NOW. THE FIGHT MUST GO ON."

(IN WASHINGTON, AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS SAID THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN ADVISED THAT THE "BULK" OF THE FRENCH FLEET HAD BEEN TAKEN OVER INTACT BY GREAT BRITAIN.)

JUN 23 1940

Moscow Denies Reich Is Target Of Baltic Steps

JUN 23 1940

Tass Denounces Reports Says Only 20 Divisions Were Sent to New Posts

MOSCOW, June 22 (AP).—Widely circulated reports that Moscow resented Germany's recent successes in the West and therefore was concentrating troops in the Baltic states were denounced tonight as "shallow propaganda" by Tass, the Soviet official news agency.

Instead of the 100 to 150 Soviet divisions rumored as concentrated in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, there were in fact "not more than eighteen or twenty," the agency said, and these were not massed on the German-Lithuanian border but scattered through the three Baltic states.

They were stationed there, Tass explained, "not for pressure on Germany but to guarantee the realization of mutual assistance pacts between the U. S. S. R. and these countries." "Soviet quarters believe that those who spread these absurb rumors are pursuing a specific purpose—to mar Soviet-German relations," it added.

SOVIET-NAZI STRAIN DENIED

LONDON, June 22 (AP).—The Moscow correspondent of Reuters, British News Agency, says the official Soviet news agency, Tass, in a Moscow broadcast, described as "devoid of foundation" foreign reports that Russia is dissatisfied with German military successes in the West and that German-Soviet relations are deteriorating.

The broadcast also denied the Soviet Union is "bringing pressure to bear on Germany" through its augmented occupation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Tass explained the 18 to 20 Russian divisions concentrated there "are not concentrated on the Lithuanian-German frontier, but are distributed among the three Baltic republics."

BALTIC COUNTRIES MAY FORM SOVIETS

JUN 23 1940

Swedish Papers Report Big Pro-Russian Rallies.

STOCKHOLM, June 22 (A. P.).—Indications that Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania might eventually form fully Sovietized regimes were seen today in reports to Swedish newspapers of big pro-Soviet demonstrations in those Baltic countries after their occupation by Red Army troops.

The Soviet troops, however, "haven't come to force a State administration, but to guard against war," the new Lithuanian Minister of Home Affairs said in a radio speech.

"If the form of government is altered, it will be in a legal way."

Premier Kirchenstein of Latvia said the present three Baltic governments were merely provisional pending elections.

In Riga, more than 50,000 persons demonstrated, said a dispatch to the newspaper Tidningen, carrying red flags and marching to the Soviet legation.

BERLIN, June 22 (A. P.).—The German radio announced without comment today the formation of a new Estonian Government under Johannes Vares as Premier, and authorized spokesmen expressed the Reich's disinterest in the development.

The official German news agency DNB delivered a brief report of a labor meeting yesterday in Tallinn, at which demands for a Government friendly to Soviet Russia were voiced, and informed circles expressed the view the new Cabinet was Leftist.

Earlier this week Russia had demanded formation of an Estonian Government sympathetic to Moscow and the right to free passage of troops through the country.

JUN 23 1940

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 22-(AP)-"THE WORKERS HAVE CARRIED OUT A RED REVOLUTION IN ESTONIA, ESTABLISHING A NEW GOVERNMENO," THE SWEDISH PRESS REPORTED TONIGHT, BUT SAID THERE WERE NO COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBECS IN THE NEW CABINET.

JUN 23 1940

ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA ALL HAVE COME STRONGLY UNDER SOVIET RUSSIAN INFLUENCE WITH THE QUARTERING OF NEW MASSES OF RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THEM RECENTLY.

ESTONIAS PRESIDENT KONSTANTIN PATS REMAINS IN OFFICE, WITH SCIENTIST AND AUTHOR JOHANNES VARES AS THE NEW PREMIER AND SOCIALIST LEADER NIGOL ANDREESEN AS FOREIGN MINISTER.

THE STOCKHOLM PAPER AFTONBLADET SAID THE COUP WAS EFFECTED LAST NIGHT, WITH LARGE DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE STREETS OF TALLINN, THE CAPITAL, BY MASSAS OF WORKERS WHO WERE SUPPORTED BY SOME REGULAR ARMY TROOPS.

THE REPORT SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A NEW GOVERNMENT WAS GREETED JUBILANTLY BY THE CROWDS, WHICH SANG THE INTERNATIONALE, COMMUNIST SONG WHICH HAS BEEN BANNED FOR MANY YEARS.

REPORTS TO THE SWEDISH PRESS INDICATED THAT ALL THREE OF THE LITTLE BALTIC COUFTRIES, SPAWN OF THE WORLD WAR SETTLEMENTS, MIGHT EVENTUALLY FORM FULLY SOVIETIZED REGIMES.

JUN 23 1940

THE NEW LITHUANIAN MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS SAID IN A RADIO SPEECH, HOWEVER, THAT SOVIET TROOPS "HAVE NOT COME TO FORCE A STATE ADMINISTRATION BUT TO GUARD AGAINST WAR... IF THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS ALTERED, IT WILL BE IN A LEGAL WAY."

PREMIER KIRCHENSTEIN OF LATVIA SAID THE PRESENT GOVERNMENTS OF THE THREE BALTIC COUNTRIES WERE MERELY PROVISIONAL, PENDING ELECTIONS.

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TURN NAZI, CAROL TELLS RUMANIANS

King Calls Upon His People To Revise Their "Entire Mental Attitude"

JUN 23 1940

Speech Preceded By Royal Decree Pardoning All Political Offenders

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, June 22—King Carol called upon Rumanians today to revise their "entire mental attitude" to conform to the new Nazi-patterned totalitarian party into whose hands the Government has been placed. Its aim, the King said in a broadcast, will be to "put aside personal interests and aspirations in the interest of the state."

"No one must any longer think about himself, but only of Rumanian national interests," Carol said. "It's typical obligations are imposed on all Rumanians—they must work, struggle, renounce all personal interests and sacrifice themselves to the new ideals of the people."

It's "So Essential Now"

The King said he created the party "with the conviction that I have succeeded in realizing a totalitarian union which is so essential now, for no one knows what the future holds in store for us.

"I am sure I am doing my duty toward my country and in the realization that all political factors will consent to work under the direct leadership of him who has the Rumanian destiny in his hands."

The speech was preceded by a royal decree granting pardon to all who were charged with political crimes, or had fled abroad.

This was regarded as a concession to the pro-Nazi Iron Guardists who fled after the assassination of Premier Armand Calinescu last year by members of their organization.

any one to head a business or industry unless he is a member of the new Party of the Nation and provides for the confiscation of property of any one violating the party rules.

The party, superseding the party of National Rebirth, is based on "nationalistic, Christian and racial" principles.

CAROL TIGHTENS GRIP

Decrees All Business Heads Must Join His Party.

BUCHAREST, June 22 (A. P.).—King Carol II of Rumania tightened his personal control of the Government today by naming Ernest Urdarianu, Minister of the Royal Palace and chief of the new totalitarian party, as Minister of State without portfolio.

A decree, published today, forbids

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, JUNE 22-(AP)-PREMIER DRAGISA CVETKOVIC IN AN INTERVIEW WITH DNB, THE GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY IMPORTANT REFORMS IN LABOR AND SOCIAL POLICIES WOULD BE INTRODUCED SOON. HE INDICATED THEY WOULD BE ALONG NAZI LINES.

JUN 23 1940

KA1055PED

SOFIA, BULGARIA, JUNE 22--(AP)--REVISIONIST DEMONSTRATIONS BROKE OUT AGAIN TONIGHT DESPITE A GOVERNMENT BAN PROCLAIMED TWO DAYS AGO.

SEVERAL HUNDRED STUDENTS MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS CHANTING DENUNCIATION OF THE POST-WORLD WAR TREATY OF NEUILLY THROUGH WHICH BULGARIA LOST TERRITORY.

POLICE TRIED--BUT NOT VERY FIRMLY--TO DISPERSE THE DEMONSTRATORS, WHO SENT RIGHT AHEAD.

JUN 23 1940

30.24 - 3163

30.24-3163

BARCELONA, SPAIN, JUNE 22--(AP)--THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR LEFT HERE TODAY FOR MADRID WITH A RETINUE OF FIVE PERSONS. THEY PLANNED TO DINE AT ZARAGOZA AND POSSIBLY SPEND THE NIGHT THERE.

JUN 23 1940

MADRID, JUNE 22--(AP)--GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO RECEIVED UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL SHORTLY AFTERNOON TODAY AND BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR SAMUEL HOARE A HALF HOUR LATER.

BOTH EMBASSIES INSISTED THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANCE IN THE FACT THAT FRANCO SAW THE TWO ENVOYS ON THE SAME DAY.

MADRID, JUNE 22--(AP)--TWO FRENCH WARPLANES MADE EMERGENCY LANDINGS TODAY NEAR MADRID. ONE CAME DOWN IN A RICE FIELD SMASHING ITS LANDING GEAR. ANOTHER LANDED IN A SMALL TOWN NEARBY. THE CREWS WERE INTERNED.

JUN 23 1940

MADRID, JUNE 22-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER WEDDELL TALKED FOR HALF AN HOUR TODAY WITH GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO OF SPAIN AND COMMENTED AFTERWARD THAT THE CONVERSATION "RANGED ALL OVER THE MAP."

JUN 23 1940

HALF AN HOUR LATER, BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR SAMUEL HOARE TALKED WITH FRANCO. BRITISH CIRCLES REPORTED THAT HOARE'S RECEPTION WAS "CORDIAL."

BOTH EMBASSIES SAID THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANCE IN THE FACT THAT THE TWO AMBASSADORS SAW THE SPANISH LEADER THE SAME DAY.

WEDDELL SAID "ALTHOUGH I HAD NOTHING DEFINITE TO CONVEY TO HIM (FRANCO), I DID TELL HIM OF THE ATMOSPHERE IN THE UNITED STATES" REGARDING THE WAR IN EUROPE.

IN REPLY TO WEDDELL'S QUERY ON SPAIN'S POSITION, THE AMBASSADOR SAID FRANCO REPLIED THAT SPAIN'S DECLARATION OF NON-BELLIGERENCY "SPEAKS FOR ITSELF."

WEDDELL DISCLOSED THAT THE UNITED STATES RED CROSS IS SENDING TO BILBAO SOON SUFFICIENT MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO EQUIP A 500-BED HOSPITAL, THIS PROBABLY WOULD BE USED TO CARE FOR AILING REFUGEES FLEEING TO SPAIN FROM FRANCE.

R*25PED

Windsors To Stay At Madrid Hotel

Madrid, June 22 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor and his Duchess, en route here from Barcelona with their retinue, will not stay at the British Embassy, but at a mid-town hotel.

JUN 23 1940

An embassy attache, asked why the Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, will not be the Duke's host, replied:

"There is hardly room at the Ambassador's residence."

The Duke and Duchess reached Zaragoza tonight for an overnight stop. They will continue their journey to Madrid tomorrow.

OTTO AND ZITA IN LISBON

Imperial Austrian Refugees Hope to Come to United States

LISBON, Portugal, June 22 (AP)—The Archduke Otto, pretender to the non-existent throne of Austria, arrived in Lisbon tonight with several members of his family after eight days of motoring from France.

Others in the party included his mother, the Empress Zita; five of his brothers and sisters; his grandmother, the Duchess of Parma, and two of the Duchess's grandchildren.

JUN 23 1940

They expressed hope of going to the United States soon, but Zita said she wished to remain in Lisbon until other members of her family arrived. They are to be guests of Dom Jose Saldanha of the Portuguese nobility.

The three children of King Leopold of the Belgians arrived last night at Guarda, Portugal. They are Princess Josephine Charlotte, 12; Prince Baudoin, 9, and Prince Albert, 6.

EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER THIRD GRAF, LISBON, NIGHT LEAD REFUGEES, ENDING X X X PORTUGUESE NOBILITY.

ALSO ARRIVING HERE TODAY EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES WAS BARON MAURICE EDWARD DE ROTHSCHILD, FRENCH SENATOR AND A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY OF INTERNATIONAL BANKERS. THE BARON, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER AND GRANDDAUGHTER, HOPED TO OBTAIN PASSAGE TO AMERICA BY CLIPPER PLANE, BUT FOUND A WAITING LIST OF 300 PERSONS WITH PREVIOUS BOOKINGS.

JUN 23 1940

BARON DE ROTHSCHILD IS A SON OF THE LATE BARON EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD, FRENCH BANKER AND PHILANTHROPIST WHO WAS KNOWN AS "THE FATHER OF JEWISH COLONIZATION IN PALESTINE."

THE THREE X X X 4TH GRAF.

RJ1258AED

NETHERLANDS APOLOGIZES

Accepts Blame for Plane Firing on Japanese Fishing Boat

TOKYO, June 22 (AP)—The Foreign Office said today that the Netherland Government had assumed full responsibility for the recent machine-gunning of a Japanese fishing boat by a Netherland naval plane off Gaspar Island in the South Pacific and had expressed "profound regrets."

The incident, the Foreign Office said, was attributed by J. C. Pabst, Netherland Minister, to the "irresponsible conduct" of a non-commissioned officer.

Mr. Pabst delivered a note declaring that "a severe penalty already has been imposed on those responsible" and asked that Japan consider this as a guarantee against further incidents, the Foreign Office said.

The machine-gunning had drawn a protest from Japanese authorities.

Argentina, Uruguay Push Defense Steps

JUN 23 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, June 22--Argentina and Uruguay took the lead among South American republics today in stepping up defense and preparedness programs.

Argentine Congressional committees studied a special defense budget now calling for an outlay of 1,000,000,000 pesos ($300,000,000)—a South American record.

This sum is sixty per cent more than the 600,000,000 pesos ($180,000,000) originally asked of Congress only two days ago.

Uruguay Bans Propaganda

One source said this increase might be regarded as an indication of Argentina's determination to be prepared in a world "where right is rapidly giving way to might."

In Uruguay, President Alfredo Baldomir promulgated a new law banning associations devoted to foreign propaganda or illegal ends and prohibiting press or radio references "injurious" to countries with which Uruguay maintains friendly relations.

Uruguayan Congressional groups began a drive for naming a committee to draft special measures suggested by a parliamentary investigation of Nazi activities.

Nine Germans detained during the inquiry were undergoing questioning by Uruguayan police, who said five of them had made statements and another was being questioned regarding plans—said to have been found in his possession—for military occupation of Uruguay.

Argentine Army and Navy officials had under advisement the possible purchase of warplanes and at least one heavy cruiser from the United States.

Argentine Plans

The defense budget as it now stands nearly equals Argentina's ordinary budget, sent to Congress last night by President Roberto M. Ortiz, fixing Government expenses at 1,077,700,000 pesos and visible revenues at 915,900,000 pesos. Special credits are expected to be provided to pay for the arms program.

New naval units and equipment appeared destined to be the heaviest item of expense, including submarines, torpedo boats and dry docks. Sizable provisions also were contemplated to give Argentina South America's most powerful air force and to provide new artillery.

they ignorant of the present war but they did not know who had won the World War.

The isolated community was in the department of Madre de Dios, a mountainous, heavily wooded section bounded on the east by Bolivia and on the north by Brazil. The aviators discovered the community while flying for the Swedish-American scientific expedition known as the Wenner-Gren Expedition.

The aviators, according to Capt. Conterno, landed near the community and were received joyfully by the inhabitants.

Some members of the "lost families" asked the aviators to take word to Peruvian authorities that they would like a school and a radio station established in their village, Capt. Conterno said.

Gandhi's Victory Recipe

Bombay, June 22 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, writing in his weekly newspaper *Harijan* today, advocated non-violence as the only way to meet "Hitlerism," which he called "naked, ruthless force reduced to an exact science and worked out with scientific precision." The aged Nationalist leader said Hitler was giving the Germans "not the pleasure of owning an empire but the burden of sustaining its crushing weight."

"Hitlerism will never be defeated by counter-Hitlerism," Gandhi wrote.

"What is going on before our eyes," he added, "is a demonstration of the futility of violence and also of Hitlerism. I think French statesmen have shown real courage in bowing to the inevitable and refusing to be party to mutual slaughter.

"The bravery of the French soldier is well known, but let the world know of the greater bravery of the French statesmen suing for peace."

Gandhi contended Germany would not be able to hold all conquered nations in perpetual subjection.

JUN 23 1940

Isolated Peruvian Town Doesn't Know War's On

80 Families, Found by Flyers, Still in Dark on World War

LIMA, Peru, June 22 (AP).—A community of eighty white families which had been out of contact with civilization for twenty-five years has been discovered at the mouth of the Rio Pinquen, in the southeast corner of Peru, Capt. Conterno, in charge of a corps of Peruvian aviators, reported today. Not only were

JUN 23 1940

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 22--(AP)--BRAZIL'S CHIEF OF STAFF, GENERAL PEDRO GOES MONTEIRO, IN A SPEECH HERE TODAY URGED UNITED STATES COLLABORATION IN THE DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAS AGAINST ANY "PREDATORY INSTINCTS WHICH ALREADY HAVE PLACED US AN A STATUS OF ECONOMIC SERFDOM."

GENERAL MONTEIRO'S APPEAL WAS ADDRESSED TO GENERAL ALLEN KIMBERLY, FORMER CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY MISSION HERE, AT A FAREWELL LUNCHEON OFFERED BY THE BRAZILIAN ARMY. HE SAID:

"IN VIEW OF THE MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPERIORITY OF YOUR COUNTRY IT IS URGENT THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD HELP LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO CARRY ON IMMEDIATELY A COMMON PROGRAM OF DEFENSE WITH THE OBJECT OF PRESERVING THE CONTINENT AGAINST PREDATORY INSTICTS WHICH ALREADY HAVE PLACED US IN A STATUS OF ECONOMIC SERFDOM."

SANTIAGO, JUNE 21--(AP)--- THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT IT FAVORED HOLDING THE PROSPECTIVE PAN AMERICAN CONSULTATIVE MEETING NOT BEFORE MID-JULY, AND THAT IT HAD RECEIVED THE SUPPORT OF FIVE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THIS STAND.

JUN 23 1940

THE MEETING HAS BEEN SUGGESTED BY THE UNITED STATES

Ecuador Ousts German

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, June 22 (AP).—The correspondent of "Telegrafo" in Riobamba reported today immigration authorities had discovered that a German citizen had prepared a landing field for planes on a ranch near Chambo. The German was ordered to leave Ecuador within ten days.

JUN 23 1940

Havana Declared Site of Parley

HAVANA, June 22 (AP).—Rodolfo Miranda, Assistant Secretary of State, said today the Pan-American conference called at the suggestion of the United States would be held here next month.

Miranda said he could not give the definite date, but well-informed quarters said it would be after mid July.

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30.24-3165

IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS. NO DATE HAS BEEN SET. HAVANA, WHICH WAS TO HAVE BEEN THE SCENE OF THE NEXT REGULAR PAN AMERICAN MEETING IN OCTOBER, HAS BEEN MOST PROMINENTLY MENTIONED FOR THIS SPECIAL MEETING.

CHILE ANNOUNCED THAT ARGENTINA, PERU, MEXICO, URUGUAY AND PARAGUAY CONCURRED WITH HER ON THE MID-JULY DATE.

JUN 23 1940

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OTTAWA, ONT., JUNE 22-(AP)-SENATOR CAIRINE WILSON SAID TODAY IT WAS CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATED THAT SUITABLE HOMES FOR 10,000 BRITISH CHILDREN SEEKING HAVEN FROM THE EUROPEAN WAR WERE AVAILABLE IN CANADA.

THE SENATOR, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES, REPORTED APPLICATIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION.

ENGLISH RESIDENTS GENERALLY OFFER TO TAKE UNITED KINGDOM CHILDREN, WHILE FRENCH-CANADIANS MOSTLY APPLY FOR CHILDREN OF EITHER FRANCE OR BELGIUM.

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JUN 23 1940

20 Republics Okay U.S. Bid To Parley

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 22—Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced today that all of the twenty other American republics had replied favorably in principle to the United States' proposal for a special Pan-American conference on problems growing out of the European war. Mr. Hull said that details had yet to be worked out but that the conference would be conducted as early as practicable.

United States Government officials, Hull declared, were in the final stage of preparing an inter-American trade agreement proposal designed to protect the export business of this continent. He added, however, that this would not necessarily come before the Pan-American meeting.

Urges Tentative Plan

The first thing to do, he said, was to present a tentative plan to the other governments of this hemisphere.

Although the location and date have not been announced, it has been assumed that the conference will be held at Havana about July 15. Hull declined to disclose what topics had been suggested by the others.

The Secretary of State called attention anew to the desire of the United States Government that the status quo be maintained in the Pacific area.

He did this in response to questions about press dispatches saying that Japanese troops had occupied South China areas across the border of the British crown colony at Hongkong.

The South China developments coincided with news dispatches from Tokyo, however, stating that it was indicated that Japan plans to deal herself a "stronger hand" regarding British and French possessions in the southern Orient.

Secretary Hull commented that the State Department knew nothing about the Far Eastern developments excepting the newspaper reports.

Canada Raids Technocracy

NANAIMO, B. C., June 22 (AP).—British Columbia police raided last night the Nanaimo office of Technocracy, Inc., and seized a truck load of literature and a mimeograph machine. Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe had held at Ottawa that Technocracy, Inc., was an illegal organization. No arrests were made.

TORONTO, Ont., June 22 (AP)—Major W. E. Gladstone Murray, general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, announced today that the corporation's board of governors would consider next week a proposal that the C. B. C. personnel adopt 3,000 children of members of the British Broadcasting Corporation for the duration of the war.

JUN 23 1940

Italian Envoys Quit Canada

OTTAWA, June 22 (AP).—Marquis Alberto Rossi-Longhi, Italian Consul General, left Ottawa today with the Vice-Consul, Count Alessandro Manassei, for the United States. They were escorted by Royal Canadian Mounted Police to the border, where they crossed the St. Lawrence River to Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Report Fleet Taken.

WASHINGTON, June 22 (A. P.).—Great Britain has taken over the bulk of the French fleet intact, authoritative sources in the capital heard today, and with it the problem of servicing a navy whose munitions plants and machine shops are largely in enemy hands.

Even as informed persons reported that this Government had been advised of British acquisition of the French warships, naval engineers expressed the opinion that most of the vessels would have only a short-term or reserve value to Great Britain. Their immediate usefulness, it was suggested, would be limited by the amount of ammunition and spare parts aboard, in accompanying auxiliaries or at French colonial bases.

To make the French fleet a permanent adjunct of the British Navy, the engineers said, it would be necessary for Britain to develop an entirely new industry—a costly and time-consuming operation.

[The British Admiralty declined to comment today on the report of the transfer of the French fleet.]

There was rejoicing among allied supporters, nevertheless, because, had the French fleet fallen to the enemy the combined German, Italian and French navies would have outnumbered the British in battleships and many other categories.

JUN 23 1940

Could Conscript Industry.

Furthermore, naval experts said, Germany was in a position to commandeer supporting French industry and compel production of ammunition and replacement parts for seized French naval vessels.

Not only has the bulk of the French Navy been taken over by Great Britain, it was reported in reliable quarters here, but a large number of French planes have been flown to England and north Africa.

These sources also said that word had been received that France's newest battleship, the Jean Bart, which was ready for commissioning next month, had been towed to England.

Some Ships Destroyed.

Other advices stated that some navy ships under construction at Brest, France, had been destroyed before the Nazi columns arrived. Official confirmation was lacking, however. In Berlin the newspaper Der Angriff reported yesterday that the Germans had seized two 35,000-ton battleships under construction at Brest—the Richelieu and the Clemenceau.

Pointing out the difficulties confronting Britain in servicing French warships, naval engineers said that British and French naval guns were of different bores in many instances and frequently were chambered differently as well. Ammunition used in many French guns is not, therefore, manufactured in Britain. The British likewise lack a great number of the dies, jigs and other tools necessary to produce spare parts for French ships.

JUN 23 1940

Federal Arms Plants Costing Billion Urged

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 22—Construction of a billion-dollar chain of Government munitions plants has been recommended officially to President Roosevelt as part of a further expansion of the $5,000,000,000 defense program.

Authoritative sources reported today that the Chief Executive already is studying recommendations by the National Defense Commission that Congress be asked immediately for additional arms funds.

One of the major proposals was that the Government build without delay several score plants to turn out powder, shells, armor plate, aircraft and other munitions.

Sites For 30 Approved

Some $376,000,000 thus far has been appropriated or earmarked for this purpose. The Defense Commission and the War Department already have approved sites and other details for upward of thirty arms factories to be located mostly in the Middle West and South.

JUN 23 1940

Besides the new munitions factory chain proposal, other recommendations to the President were understood to include a request for authority to place further mass orders for planes, warships and other weapons and equipment. Only by letting huge contracts now for future deliveries can mass production be assured, some Administration officials argue.

Says 135 Are Required

By a War Department estimate, 135 ordnance, chemical, quartermaster and aircraft plants are required for a "major national defense effort." Only nineteen are in existence now.

New ordnance plants which the War Department recommended were estimated to cost approximately $527,000,000. They included:

Four smokeless powder plants to cost $188,000,000; four for TNT, $42,000,000; eighteen shell and bomb loading plants, $108,000,000; six for machine guns and airplane cannon, $36,000,000; three proving grounds, $28,000,000.

For the chemical warfare service, one new arsenal to cost $26,500,000 and twenty-six commercial plants costing $9,000,000 were recommended.

To attain the 50,000 plane annual production recommended by President Roosevelt it was estimated there would be required in addition to existing commercial facilities, thirty airplane frame plants costing $300,000,000 and three engine plants estimated to cost $60,000,000.

State to Co-operate in War Industry Training

ALBANY, June 22 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt had assurance today of the New York Education Department's readiness and ability to train 150,000 workers within a year for essential war industries.

A resolution adopted by the State Board of Regents pledged co-operation for a State-Federal training program it said could be started immediately.

The resolution urged that any such program be placed within the State educational system to facilitate development of a long-range citizen-training plan.

JUN 23 1940

Parachute Targets Planted

WARWICK, N. Y., June 22 (AP).—New York State's prison guards will shoot at parachute soldier targets instead of traditional bull's-eyes at reopening of their training school next week. The target, devised by Earl R. Miller, director of the department's personnel, represents a 1940 version of European warfare.

Cavalry Rookies Stay Up Nights—Going to School

Mechanized Brigade Rushing Training for Maneuvers

FORT KNOX, Ky., June 22 (AP).—The Army rookies in the mechanized cavalry are going to night school. They're passing several nights a week learning the manifold duties of their highly specialized branch of the Army.

JUN 23 1940

The reason for the night schooling is that officers of the 7th Cavalry Brigade, Mechanized, the Army's only completely mechanized organization, are hurrying to get 1,000 recruits ready to compete in maneuvers in Wisconsin in August.

Fort Knox is a busy place. New buildings are going up all over the place. Officers won't say, but the impression is gained that the 4,000-man brigade soon will be expanded into an 8,000-to-10,000-man mechanized division.

New York City Schools Plan Defense Courses

LaGuardia Says They Are Ready To Train 10,000 Mechanics In Essential Trades

New York, June 22 (AP).—Mayor LaGuardia announced today that New York city could contribute to national defense programs by providing two months vocational training in skilled trades to 10,000 students, beginning July 1.

JUN 23 1940

"At this moment, an enormous number of young men and women must be trained as skilled mechanics in the metal, motor, wood and kindred trades," the Mayor said. "New York city schools are ready this very minute. The moment the Federal Government is ready, we are."

After the two-month course, the Mayor said, the city could continue the training program "in accordance with the needs and plans of the Federal Government."

$5,377,552,058 Voted For Defense This Year

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 22—Here are the defense appropriation totals, including contract authorizations, which Congress has approved thus far this session:

*Regular Army bill	$1,823,254,624
*Regular Navy bill	1,492,542,750
Supplemental defense	1,768,913,908
Urgent deficiency	28,000,000
Emergency deficiency	252,340,776
Strategic materials (in Treasury appropriation)	12,500,000
Total	$5,377,552,058

*To which supplemental sums were added by the Senate.

There are also items intended for defense in the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Civilian Conservation Corps, WPA and the Army Civil Functions Supply Bills.

JUN 23 1940

FOR A MUNITIONS 'CHAIN'

Commission Would Build Series of Plants, Report Says

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Construction of a billion-dollar chain of government munitions plants has been recommended officially to President Roosevelt as part of a further expansion of the $5,000,000,000 defense program.

Authoritative sources reported today that the President already was studying recommendations by the National Defense Commission that Congress be asked immediately for additional arms funds.

One of the major proposals was that the government build without delay several score plants to turn out powder, shells, armor plate, aircraft and other munitions.

Some $376,000,000 thus far has been appropriated or earmarked for this purpose. The Defense Commission and the War Department already have approved sites and other details for upward of thirty arms factories, to be located mostly in the Middle West and South.

JUN 23 1940

Machine Guns of 1918 Are Modernized by Army

Brownings Made .50-Caliber Arm Against Planes and Tanks

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—The War Department disclosed today that 20,000 machine guns of World-War design were being converted into heavier weapons adaptable for use agianst tanks and low-flying airplanes.

JUN 23 1940

The guns are a .30-caliber water-cooled type, such as was originally used successfully by the American forces near the close of the World War. They are being converted at the Rock Island (Ill.) Arsenal into .50-caliber air-cooled guns, with longer range and harder hitting power.

The transformation consists of substituting heavier air-cooled barrels for existing barrels and water-cooling jackets. The total weight is about the same.

Officials explained that reorganization of the regulars into mechanized infantry and cavalry divisions demanded larger numbers of heavier weapons than the .30-caliber machine guns.

Boost Size of 20,000 Guns

Washington, D. C., June 23 (AP).—Because of a need for heavier weapons suitable for use against tanks and low-flying airplanes, the Rock Island, Ill., arsenal is converting 20,000 .30 caliber machine guns into .50 caliber, the War Department announced today. The guns are also being changed from water-cooled to air-cooled types.

JUN 23 1940

CCC TO REPAIR TANKS

New Training Course Added to Defense Program.

WASHINGTON, June 22 (A. P.).—James J. McEntee, director of the CCC, added today a course in army tank "maintenance and repair" to the Civilian Conservation Corps' national defense program for non-combatant training.

He asked the War Department to lend the corps as many tanks as it could spare from the active military service along with whatever wornout equipment it had in the repair shops.

JUN 23 1940

The purpose, he said, is to familiarize CCC enrollees with the mechanics of tank construction. The corps will not, he emphasized, use the tanks for combatant training.

The CCC's program also provides for turning out 20,000 to 40,000 "maintenance" automotive mechanics annually, Mr. McEntee said.

TO SPEND MILLIONS FOR FOILING MINES

JUN 23 1940

Navy Allows $5,629,500 For Protection Against Magnetic Type

Electrical Equipment Will Be Used To Keep U. S. Warships Safe

[By The Associated Press]

New York, June 22—To keep compass needles from destroying U. S. warships—the sum of $5,629,500.

That is the money the Navy has allowed for protection against magnetic mines.

The secret of a magnetic mine is an ordinary compass needle, fixed inside the mine. The needle's swing touches off the explosive.

How this fatal swing may be caused is shown clearly in six U. S. patents for magnetic mines. The details vary, but the principle is the same in all.

The principle is interference with the earth's terrestrial magnetism, the force which guides a compass needle.

A patent which apparently exactly illustrates the present German magnetic mine is one of the six. It was taken out in the United States on August 23, 1921, by Cesar Marshall, an Argentine citizen then residing in New York city.

Patented In Britain

Three years previously, on January 13, 1918, during the World War, Marshall took out the same patent in Great Britain.

An Associated Press dispatch from London says of the Marshall mine:

"Engineers over here describe it as identical with the German mines in working principle, differing primarily in that it was designed to be anchored and to become inoperative after a certain time."

Marshall's firing mechanism is two compass needles, one vertically above the other, and so close together that the upper needle's direction is reversed by the magnetism of the lower. The upper needle points south, or opposite of whatever direction the lower may take.

Disturbs Magnetism

When a steel ship approaches a mine containing these needles, the vessel does not attract the mine nor the needles but it does interfere with the earth's terrestrial magnetism. The result is that the upper needle, which is pointing the wrong way, tries to swing round to North.

This is the swing that makes a contact to fire the mine.

Would Provide Release Of Foreign Funds Here

Senate Committee Approves Legislation Designed To Clear Up Disputes Over Property

Washington, June 22 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee today approved legislation designed to clear up disputes over foreign property and bank deposits in the United States.

The measure, suggested by the Federal Reserve System, would authorize the State Department and ambassadors of foreign governments to designate agents who could receive these deposits. Witnesses at a closed session estimated that from $500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 were on deposit in Reserve banks here for foreign states or central banks of foreign nations.

Under President Roosevelt's authority to "freeze" these funds and properties, doubt has arisen as to agents who could receive the deposits.

URGES NEW WORLD ECONOMIC DEFENSE

A. A. Berle, Jr., Asks U. S. Buy Surplus Western Hemisphere Products

JUN 23 1940

Speaks Before Institute Of Public Affairs At Charlottesville

[By the Associated Press]

Charlottesville, Va., June 22—A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, said tonight that the United States should purchase "considerable quantities" of surplus Western Hemisphere products as the first step in the economic defense of the New World.

In an address prepared for delivery at the Institute of Public Affairs here, the Administration official said that practically every American nation was faced with the fact that the market for an important portion of its exports had been cut off by the European war.

Points To Germany, Italy

"A careful reading of the pronouncements, particularly in Berlin, makes it plain that Germany and Italy believe that the distress occasioned by the loss of these markets will be so great that virtually any proposal by the continent of Europe will be accepted as a matter of course," Berle said.

If the United States bought and stored hemisphere surpluses "for which we know there will eventually be need," he continued, the immediate effect would be that the other American nations would not find their economic life endangered because they were cut off temporarily from European markets.

Cites Principal Effect

There was no intention, Berle declared, to dispose of these surpluses in countries which already had surpluses of similar commodities, but, he added, there were deficiency areas which might have to be supplied, and "these so-called surpluses will not be surplus commodities at all when the world finally gets down to the terrible business of clearing up the staggering accumulation of misery and hunger and need which will face the Old World all too soon."

"The principal effect, so far as we are concerned, of buying South American surpluses would be to increase the markets for the United States goods," Berle said.

He contended that if this country bought the surpluses for dollars, the selling nations would then have dollars with which to buy needed supplies.

Victories Compared

An Allied victory "in this or some subsequent phase of the second World War" would lead to a European federation to "lower tariff barriers and stimulate the international exchange of goods," Louis Fischer, special European correspondent of the *Nation*, told the institute.

A Fascist victory, he said, would mean a "monster German militarism that will dominate and enslave all others."

Fischer prefaced his review of the war causes as they stemmed from the Versailles treaty, of the policies of non-intervention, and of leadership weaknesses of the democracy with this assertion:

Blames Chamberlain

"It is too early to bury the democracies and democracy and unfurl the

swastika throughout the world . . . Fascism has not triumphed until the democracies are defeated, and before that has happened England and America must be defeated."

The speaker, who formerly was Berlin correspondent for the New York *Post*, criticized the policy of appeasement and the failure of the Allies to "stop" Hitler when he "was weak." He blamed Chamberlain for "behaving as a bad Englishman who sacrificed the defence of his nation and empire to protect his class."

"This war," he said, "is an indictment of the men and the systems of government that produced war 25 years ago . . . the peace failed because in 1919 the victors reverted to the policy of balanc. of power and because the peace treaties aggravated instead of eliminating economic nationalism . . . alance of power diplomacy is Europe's curse and until a continental unity is substituted for it, wars will continue to harass the world."

Must Have Unity

"A united Europe is also demanded by economics," Fischer continued. "The Versailles (treaty) map was destructive of rational economy and it hurt France, Austria and England, etc., as much as it did Germany. Europe is so densely inhabited, the boundaries of its countries are so insane that its only salvation lies in lowering or obliterating all frontiers. Europe must have unity. It will either be a unity imposed by Hitler or the unity of a voluntary federation in which all members cooperate for their mutual benefit."

Count Ferdinand Czerin, journalist and lecturer and formerly an editor of the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, told the discussion group considering "the next peace and its implications for the future" that "in spite of Fascist assertions the outcome of this war still hangs in the balanc

"Fascist jubilation at its victory is at the worst premature. . . . Let us view democracy's ultimate victory in Europe and let us examine the way in which Europe might possibly be put in working order again, once democracy has won . . ."

PRESIDENT STIRRED BY AXIS NAVY DATA

Roosevelt Is Told French Fleet Would Boost Power To 1 1-3 Times That Of U. S.

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., June 22—President Roosevelt was understood tonight to have received from naval experts data showing that if Germany took the French fleet, the Axis nations would have a combined sea power one-third greater than that of the United States.

The President was represented as very much concerned with this problem of relative naval strength as it affects the Western Hemisphere.

The rough figures indicate in addition that should the British navy fall into the hands of the Axis powers, their superiority at sea over the United States would be in the ratio of two and one-third to one.

Japan Rated On Par

It was learned, furthermore, that the naval observers have rated the Japanese and United States fleets about on a par in the data laid before the President.

That fact took on significance inasmuch as Japanese naval strength generally has been regarded as considerably below that of this country. Japan has shrouded her naval building program in secrecy, and the figures relayed to the President may reflect information which the Navy Department has obtained in secret.

The data supplied to Mr. Roosevelt obviously takes no account of a proposal for a seventy per cent. expansion of the United States navy, now pending in Congress, since that expansion could not be achieved for years.

No Account Of Toll

Nor does it take into account, apparently, the possibility that further warfare might take a heavy toll of both the Axis and Allied fleets.

If it were operating in the Atlantic, the American fleet would be rated at 100 by the naval observers whom President Roosevelt has consulted. The British fleet also would stand at 100, the French and Italian at 50 each and the German at 33.

Thus the rating of the Axis powers would be 133 if they obtained the French fleet and 233 if they got the British navy too.

FORCED MILITARY TRAINING CLARIFIED

Bill To Mobilize Nation's Strength Covers All Males 18 To 65

Would Become Effective Immediately Upon Enactment Of Measure

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 22—Legislation providing for universal compulsory military training was introduced in Congress this week. Here are the answers to some of the questions concerning the bill:

What is its purpose?

To mobilize the nation's strength by fitting "every able-bodied man into his proper place under a fair system of selective compulsory military training and service."

Covers Ages 18 To 65

Who would be called?

All male citizens, wherever residing, and all male aliens residing in the United States or its possessions who are aged 18 to 65.

When would it become effective?

Immediately upon enactment of the bill. The President would not have authority to induct registrants into the army or navy, however, until Congress provided funds for that purpose. The law would be effective until May 15, 1945, unless extended.

When and where would eligible males register?

This is left to the discretion of the President, who would be empowered to prescribe regulations, establish a selective service system, appoint a director of the system and fix his salary, and call on any or all departments of the Federal, State or territorial governments to assist in the work.

Training For 8 Months

Would all who register get the same training?

No. Men between the ages of 21 and 45 would be liable for training in the United States land and naval forces; those between the ages of 18 and 21 and 45 and 65 would be liable for training in the home defense units of the land and naval forces in or near the communities and areas in which they reside.

Would this program be dependent upon declaration of war?

No. The President would be directed to select for training and service as many men as he deemed necessary for the national interest "whether a state of war exists or not."

How long a period of training would be provided?

During peacetime, training would be for eight consecutive months, and after training each man would be a member of the Enlisted Reserve Corps for ten years or until he reached 45, whichever came sooner. If an emergency developed, service would continue so long as national interest required.

Provisions For Compensation

Would there be additional training?

Yes. After the initial service, men in the reserve would be subject to one month's training a year, but not oftener than three years in any five-year period.

Where would they train?

The bill provides for training in the State or territory of residence, or within 200 miles of residence, except that students would be trained at their college or university.

What compensation would be provided?

The pay would be $5 monthly and travel expenses. The bill would leave to the President's discretion arrangements for maintenance of dependents.

How would the order of drafting be decided?

By lot. The director of selective service would prescribe regulations for doing it in an "impartial manner."

Group Most Affected

What age group would be most affected?

Those from 21 to 31. The bill provides that not more than 87 per cent. nor less than 78 per cent. of those selected shall be in that age group. Between 10 and 15 per cent. would be in the 31 to 38 group and between 3 and 7 per cent. would be in the 38 to 45 group. This refers, of course, to those chosen for the regular military forces.

Who would be exempt?

In a general way, those now in the military and related services, diplomatic representatives and their families, members of Congress, judges, governors, ministers, persons found to be physically, mentally or normally deficient, persons in industry, agriculture or other occupations whose work was deemed necessary to the national health, safety or interest.

Penalties Proposed

The President also would be empowered to prescribe regulations for deferring the training and service because of persons dependent upon the registrant for support.

What about so-called "conscientious objectors"?

Members of a "well recognized religious sect" whose creed or principles forbids participation in war would be exempt from training in a combatant capacity, but would be eligible for training or service in non-combatant capacities.

Who would decide the draftees?

This would be up to persons designated by the President. The decisions of local boards on the availability of men would be final, except for such appeal as the President would prescribe.

What penalties does the bill propose?

Failure to register, false statements, evasion of service or aiding such violations would be punishable by up to five years' imprisonment or $10,000 fine, or both.

Baptists Seek Fund For British Missions

European War Makes Further Financial Aid From Britons Impossible

Atlanta, June 22 (AP)—A campaign to raise $200,000 among Southern Baptists to save war-menaced British Baptist missions was announced today in answer to an appeal from the British Baptist Missionary Society that Europe's war made further financial aid from Britons impossible.

A Baptist world emergency committee of the Southern Baptist convention was formed this week at a meeting at Ridge Crest, N. C., after the British society's appeal, Dr. George W. Truett of Dallas, Texas, was selected chairman and Dr. Louie D. Newton, of Atlanta, secretary.

Headquarters of the group located here announced a two-week campaign would start July 7, and funds would be sent through the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist Convention directly to British mission stations in India, China, Japan, Africa and a number of Near Eastern countries.

State Department Acts To Bring Citizens Home

Asks Officials At Bordeaux, Lisbon And Madrid How Many Americans Want To Return

Washington, June 22 (AP)—The State Department acted today to rescue Americans stranded at Bordeaux, Lisbon and Madrid, after fleeing from the European war.

The department asked officials in the three cities to advise quickly how many persons wanted to return to the United States.

Whether ships would be dispatched to bring home the refugees would be determined, the department said, after the reports showed how many persons desired to avail themselves of such facilities.

Goes To Berlin To Aid In Quaker Relief Work

L. S. Kenworthy One Of 56 Passengers Aboard Pan American's Yankee Clipper

New York, June 22 (AP)—Leonard S. Kenworthy, 28, of Bala-Cynwyd, Pa., left today for Berlin aboard the Yankee Clipper to assist in Quaker refugee and relief work.

Also aboard the Pan American flying boat was the American-born Swedish Baroness, Alice Stael von Holstein, who left for Stockholm after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Dillenbeck, of Philadelphia.

The Yankee Clipper carried 56 passengers and 1,210 pounds of mail.

S. May Send ore Ships to Get Americans

Bordeaux, Lisbon, Madrid Officials Asked to Find How Many Wish to Come

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—The State Department acted today to rescue Americans stranded in Bordeaux, France; Lisbon, Portugal, and Madrid, Spain, after fleeing from the European war.

The department asked officials in the three cities to advise quickly how many persons wanted to return to the United States.

Whether still more ships would be sent to bring home the American refugees still stranded in Europe would be determined, the department said, after the reports showed how many persons desired to avail themselves of such facilities. The government has already sent a number of ships, which have returned jammed with passengers.

Meanwhile, three government departments and a Congressional committee are exploring the possibility of bringing thousands of English refugee children to the United States.

The British government is already selecting boys and girls from five to sixteen years old whose parents would consent to their removal to America, said Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the United States Children's Bureau.

She disclosed today that procedures for the possible entry of the children, fleeing from the threatened Nazi blitzkrieg against England, were being worked out by the bureau with the State and Justice Departments.

Roland Robinson, Member of Parliament, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday that England was considering the evacuation of 30,000 to 50,000 children to Bermuda. United States cooperation would be needed, he said, in supplying food and other supplies for the children.

Discussing the matter informally with the committee, he also advanced the thought that children's summer camps in the United States might be used for English child colonies, but he suggested that the Bermuda plan should come first, since monthly quota restrictions would limit immigration to the United States.

Pointing out that new quotas would be opened on July 1 and would admit thousands, Miss Lenroot said: "The most immediate possibility is that the children will come to the United States by way of Canada."

The Children's Bureau is aiding the Committee for the Care of European Children, which was established in New York City Thursday to co-operate with Canada in the refugee problem.

The annual immigration quota for the British Isles is 65,000; France, 3,000, and Belgium, 1,300.

Jewish Refugees Describe Flight Before German Army

Saved By A Mattress When Airmen Machine-Gunned Their Car, Says One On Arrival At Miami

[By the Associated Press]

Miami, Fla., June 22—Jewish refugees who arrived here on the French steamer Winnipeg told today of a harrowing flight before the advancing German army.

The Winnipeg, carrying thirty-four passengers, among them consular officials and members of the French purchasing commission, docked unannounced last night after a twenty-two-day voyage from Bordeaux.

Dupre Debautigny, of Soissons, one of the refugees, gave a graphic account of the race to the coast of France.

Saved By A Mattress

"The advance was rolling on us," he said. "I was alone, so I filled my automobile with as many women and children as I could and started out. We put a mattress on the top of the automobile, and it is a good thing we did.

"Along the road we went through lines of refugees, who were carrying everything they had with them. There were automobiles along the sides of the road, abandoned when petrol ran out.

"The roar of the guns could be heard and airplanes were flying overhead. Without warning, one of the planes swooped down on the road we were on and opened fire with machine guns. Three times it swooped, but the mattress saved us.

Bodies Along Roadside

"The airplanes did a lot of damage, though, for every now and then we saw bodies along the side of the road—men, women and children.

"We didn't stay in Paris long, but pushed on to Bordeaux. When we got there it was very crowded and we had to wait four days before we got the steamer.

"Sailing out of Bordeaux we passed wreckage and debris for two days and after that the voyage was calm. We ran no lights at night."

Debautigny, temporarily excluded for lack of sufficient papers, said he had a wife and children in San Francisco.

Bill Would Finger Print All In U. S. Arms Trades

Measure Seeks To Require Cards With Photographs And Fix Penalties

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Legislation requiring the finger printing of all persons engaged in "manufacture, processing or delivering" of all goods, including war materials, for use of the United States Government was introduced today by Representative Rich (Rep., Pa.).

The measure would require all these persons to carry cards bearing their photographs and finger prints, and would fix penalties for non-compliance at imprisonment of not less than one year and a fine of not more than $1,000.

NEW DEAL IN FRANCE

Gannett Says Roosevelt Was Imitated There.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 22 (A. P.).—Frank Gannett, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, asserted last night that France fell because "some of its leaders followed the same ideals, the same false theories, the same sort of buncombe government that Mr. Roosevelt and his New Deal has attempted to fasten upon the United States."

He spoke before the ninth annual convention of Young Republican Clubs of New Jersey.

Policies of former French Premier Leon Blum were described by Gannett as "an imitation of Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal."

British Face Trouble Using French Fleet

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 22—Great Britain has taken over the bulk of the French fleet intact, authoritative sources in the Capital heard today, and with it the problem of servicing a navy whose munitions plants and machine shops are largely in enemy hands.

Even as informed persons reported that this Government had been advised of British acquisition of the French warships, naval engineers expressed the opinion that most of the vessels would have only a short-term or reserve value to Great Britain. Their immediate usefulness, it was suggested, would be limited by the amount of ammunition and spare parts aboard, in accompany auxiliaries or at French colonial bases.

At Least Saved From Enemy

To make the French fleet a permanent adjunct of the British Navy, the engineers said, it would be necessary for Britain to develop an entirely new industry—a costly and time-consuming operation.

(The British Admiralty declined to comment this morning on the report of the transfer of the French fleet.)

There was rejoicing among Allied supporters, nevertheless, because, had the French fleet fallen to the enemy, the combined German, Italian and French navies would have outnumbered the Birtish in battleships and many other categories.

Furthermore, naval experts said, Germany was in a position to commandeer supporting French industry and compel production of ammunition and replacement parts for seized French vessels.

Not only has the bulk of the French Navy been taken over by Great Britain, it was reported in reliable quarters here, but a large number of French planes have been flown to England and north Africa.

These sources also said that word had been received that France's newest battleship, the Jean Bart, which was ready for commissioning next month, had been towed to England.

Some On Ways Destroyed

Other advices stated that some navy ships under construction at Brest, France, had been destroyed before the Nazi columns arrived. Official confirmation was lacking, however. In Berlin, the newspaper *Der Angriff* reported yesterday that the Germans had seized two 35,000-ton battleships under construction at Brest—the Richelieu and the Clemenceau.

British and French naval guns are of different bores in many instances. Ammunition used in many French guns is not, therefore, manufactured in Britain. The British likewise lack a great number of the tools necessary to produce spare parts for French ships.

SENATORS DECIDE TO CALL COL. KNOX TO PUBLIC HEARING

Naval Committee Acts to Learn His Attitude on U. S. and War.

WASHINGTON, June 22 (A. P.).—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee voted unanimously today to summon Col. Frank Knox, President Roosevelt's new designate for Secretary of the Navy, to learn his views on the question of keeping the United States out of war

Chairman Walsh said Col. Knox would be asked to testify before the committee in a public hearing, probably on July 1. He said the committee determined, without dissent, to postpone action on the nominations until after the Republican members had returned from their national convention opening in Philadelphia on Monday.

All members of the committee have been receiving telegrams both protesting and commending the appointment of Col. Knox and of Henry L. Stimson, also a Republican, as Secretary of War, Senator Walsh said.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee decided yesterday to hold hearings on the naming of Mr. Stimson as Secretary of War. He also will be called to testify.

War Attitude Questioned.

Senator Walsh said the protests were based largely on what the writers of them believed to be the attitude of the appointees toward the European war. Both have been advocates of substantial American aid to the Allies.

The decision to call Col. Knox was reached at a committee meeting attended by eight Democrats and three Republicans. Besides Senator Walsh, the Democrats present were Senators Ellender of Louisiana, Gerry of Rhode Island, Gillette of Iowa, Tydings of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Byrd of Virginia and Holt of West Virginia. The Republicans present were Senators Barbour of New Jersey, Johnson of California and Hale of Maine.

The Stimson and Knox appointments were discussed by Vice-President Garner and Postmaster-General Farley, friends said, in a long conference yesterday. Both men expressed disapproval of the President's action, it was reported, Mr. Garner with considerable vehemence.

The Vice President likewise was represented in authoritative Senate circles as disagreeing sharply with the administration's handling of foreign affairs.

Nye Demands Resignation.

The combination of foreign affairs and the Stimson-Knox nomination plunged the Senate into a stormy debate marked by a demand that Mr. Roosevelt resign lest his policies bring "disaster." The House, too, heard wordy exchanges, among them inquiries whether Harry Woodring, the resigned Secretary of War, had been "dismissed."

The furore prompted President Roosevelt at Hyde Park to remark that there were some persons who think in terms of patriotic motives and some who think with partisan motives.

The demand for President Roosevelt's resignation came from Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, who told the Senate that it "seemed certain" the President had promised military assistance to France.

Challenging Senator Nye, Senator Minton, Democrat, of Indiana, said that the Republican was piling up insinuations and accusing the United States of leading France and England into the war.

In the free-for-all course of the day's debate the Chamber heard Senator Pepper, Democrat, of Florida advocate turning over part of the United States fleet to Britain to crush Hitler. There also was a vehement speech by Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, who said he would "walk out of this chamber—put my resignation on the desk", rather than vote for entry into a European war.

Other Defense Moves.

Besides the debate, the day recorded these other developments related to the defense program:

A joint House-Senate conference committee agreed on a supplemental army-navy bill for $1,770,000,000 in appropriations and authorizations, thus clearing the way for its enactment.

The Senate approved a proposal to impose restriction on the transfer or army and navy supplies to other nations. This would require the high commands to certify before the release of any material that it was "surplus" and not essential to defense needs.

A comprehensive draft bill, providing for the registration for military service of all men between 18 and 65, was introduced in the House by Representative Wadsworth. Similar legislation was offered Thursday in the Senate by Senator Burke, Democrat, of Nebraska.

French Ship Lands Supply Buyers in Miami

MIAMI, Fla., June 22 (A. P.).—The French steamship Michigan landed several consular and military purchasing commission representatives here last night after a trip from Cherbourg that began before France asked Germany for an armistice.

Her name painted out, the Michigan came in quietly, and the diplomatic representatives entrained immediately for New York and Canada.

Fifteen French Jewish refugees remained on board, and immigration authorities planned a hearing for them today.

YOUTHS VOTE ALLIED AID

N. J. Republicans For U. S. Economic Assistance

Atlantic City, June 22 (AP)—The Young Republicans of New Jersey adopted at their annual convention today a resolution urging American economic aid to the Allies.

Their official resolution said: "We resolve to carry on the American ideals of freedom, peacefully if possible, but at any cost if necessary."

FRENCH OIL DESTROYED

Journal Says All Refineries Country Were Wrecked

New York, June 22 (AP)—All refineries in France have been destroyed or so seriously damaged under direction of French military authorities as to render them useless until rebuilt, the *Oil and Gas Journal*, a trade publication, said today.

Virtually all French petroleum stocks also were removed or destroyed prior to the German occupation, the publication added.

Demands Roosevelt "Keep Us Out Of War"

Head Of American Legion Says He Expresses Sentiment Of Ex-Service Men

Springfield, Mo., June 22 (AP)—Raymond J. Kelly, national commander of the American Legion, told a group of Legionnaires "ex-service men not only believe we can stay out of this war but we demand of the President and Congress that they keep us out."

Ex-service men "are determined to keep the curse of war away from American shores by keeping our noses out of other people's conflicts and being so strong that no dictator can interfere with our rights," he said.

10 Years Of "Coventry" Urged For Reich, Italy

Dr. Church, Head Of Carnegie Institute, Advocates Adoption Of Economic Penalties

Pittsburgh, June 22 (AP)—Dr. Samuel Harden Church today advocated the adoption of "economic penalties" and ten years of "coventry" for Germany and Italy at the end of the present European war.

The president of Carnegie Institute, who last month announced that a group of wealthy Pittsburgh residents had offered $1,000,000 for the capture of Adolf Hitler, lamented that a precedent had not been established by executing Napoleon and Kaiser Wilhelm after conclusion of the wars Church accused them of fomenting.

Says Hopes And Prayers Are With English Army

Buffalo, June 22 (AP)—"Our hope, our prayers, are with the fighting forces of England," Chief Judge Irving Lehman of the State Court of Appeals asserted today.

"American lawyers who feel the spirit of the common law, who love freedom and justice and abhor tyranny based on force, may differ as to whether we should be fighting alongside of England and those who on the battlefield are maintaining the cause of law and justice, but surely the sympathy of one and all goes out to them in their gallant fight," Judge

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Lehman told the fifteenth annual meeting of the Federation of Bar Associations of Western New York.

The jurist, brother of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, described the common law as "one of the great achievements of the English-speaking world," and said that upon its "sound foundation," England and America have built up governments of law, no governments of men."

"Today one of these democracies is waging a desperate fight for existence against godless men who recognize no right, except the right of force," he continued.

"English lawyers, abandoning the courts of justice, are fighting so that England and her dependencies may continue to have courts which administer justice in accordance with the spirit of the divine commandment and the spirit of the common law."

"SQUEEZE" HITLER, CROMWELL ADVISES

Loss Of War By British Will Bring Pressure Here, Says Former Diplomat

Believes U. S. Would Succumb Later To Fifth-Column Activities

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 22—James H. R. Cromwell, former United States Minister to Canada expressed his opinion tonight that this country faces a "clear choice"—either to send "every possible material help to Britain and put the economic squeeze on Hitler, or else adopt a policy of appeasement and let Hitler put the economic squeeze on us."

JUN 23 1940

Cromwell, New Jersey Democratic Senatorial candidate, said in a prepared radio speech that if Germany defeated England and gained control of the British fleet Hitler would control the Atlantic Ocean.

"But in my opinion," he added, "Hitler would not attack us. He and his fellow-dictators would probably cut off our supplies of essential raw materials and . . . cut off our foreign trade."

Would Fall Then

With economic warfare then on an unprecedented scale, he said: "I fear that we would soon succumb to fifth-column activities and fall . . . into the hands of the most brutal and ruthless conquerors the world has ever seen."

Advocating support of the President's "policy of supplying Britain with every material resource at our command," Cromwell continued, "Congress should amend our existing neutrality laws to further facilitate the shipment of supplies and equipment, and . . . perhaps our naval bases should be placed at the disposal of British warships."

"To save democracy and our Christian civilization," he said, "we need not send a single American soldier to Europe . . . for Britain, which now stands alone, does not require men but airplanes, materials and food supplies."

Palestine May Become Battleground, He Says

Jewish Agency Official Declares 140,000 Men Train There, Awaiting Britain's Call

New Bedford, Mass., June 22 (AP)—Elihu Stone, of Boston, said tonight Palestine might become a battleground again because "the Jews of that land can be depended upon to fight side by side with Great Britain and will contribute their blood for the survival of civilization."

JUN 23 1940

Stone, a member of the administrative committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, spoke at the opening session of the twentieth annual convention of the New England Zionist Region.

"A Jewish volunteer army of 140,000 men is making itself ready for a call to join the valiant British forces," Stone said.

Chinese Seamen Refuse To Sail English Ship

Stranded In New York As Tanker Leaves For Unannounced Destination

Bayonne, N. J., June 22 (AP)—Twenty-two Chinese seamen, who went to jail rather than sail for an unannounced destination aboard a British oil tanker, were turned over today to United States immigration authorities.

They were taken from the city jail to Ellis Island aboard a Government tug.

JUN 23 1940

The seamen, members of the crew of the armed tanker, M. V. Hornshell, owned by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, which came here recently from Singapore, left the ship shortly before sailing time Friday night. Police quoted a spokesman as saying "No England—no bombs."

NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-COMMUNIST AND "NAZI BUND" MEMBERS WILL BE PURGED FROM WPA ROLLS HERE BEFORE JULY 1, LIEUT. COL. BREHON SOMERVELL, LOCAL WPA ADMINISTRATOR, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HE SAID THE PURGE WOULD BE STARTED MONDAY ON OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED TODAY FROM WASHINGTON.

SOMERVELL APPEALED TO "RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS" TO EXPOSE COMMUNIST AND NAZI WPA WORKERS AND SAID THAT HE WOULD NOT BE "SURPRISED" IF 1,000 COMMUNIST AND BUND MEMBERS WERE FOUND AMONG THE 101,000 PERSONS ON RELIEF WORK IN NEW YORK CITY.

HE ADDED THAT HE HIMSELF WOULD BE THE "SOLE JUDGE" OF WHO WAS OR WAS NOT A MEMBER OF AN ORGANIZATION ENGAGED IN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES. HENCEFORTH, HE SAID, ALL WPA WORKERS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO SWEAR TO THEIR AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP AND ALLEGIANCE.

JUN 23 1940

THEY ALSO MUST SIGN, SOMERVELL SAID, THE FOLLOWING AFFIDAVIT:

"I DO NOT AND WILL NOT ADVOCATE OR HOLD MEMBERSHIP IN ANY ORGANIZATION THAT ADVOCATES THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND FURTHER, THAT I AM NOT AN ALIEN, NOR A COMMUNIST, NOR A MEMBER OF ANY NAZI BUND ORGANIZATION, AND THAT I WILL NOT BECOME A COMMUNIST OR A MEMBER DURING ANY TIME I MAY BE PAID FROM FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE WPA."

SOMERVELL SAID HIS OFFICE WOULD "NOT ONLY CARRY OUT THE LAW TO THE LETTER, BUT IN SPIRIT, AS IT IS EVIDENTLY THE DETERMINATION OF CONGRESS THAT MEMBERSHIP IN THESE TWO ORGANIZATIONS IS SUPPOSED TO DENY THE INDIVIDUAL THE PRIVILEGES OF WPA EMPLOYMENT."

TO "PREVENT HOODWINKING THE AUTHORITIES," HE SAID, GRUDGE

LETTERS WILL BE CAREFULLY SIFTED FROM THOSE CONTAINING AUTHENTIC INFORMATION AND INVESTIGATORS WILL REFER TO PARTY ROLLS AND OTHER DATA TO DETERMINE WHO ARE AND ARE NOT COMMUNISTS AND NAZIS.

JUN 23 1940

"OWING TO THE WELL-KNOWN PRACTICE OF COMMUNISTS TO DENY MEMBERSHIP IN THE PARTY AND TO USE FALSE NAMES IN ENROLLMENT WITH THE WPA, I WILL WELCOME ANY ASSISTANCE," SOMERVELL SAID. "A CONSIDERABLE MASS OF MATERIAL IS ALREADY AVAILABLE WHICH WILL ASSIST IN CHECKING AFFIDAVITS OF SUSPECTED MEMBERS."

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NEW YORK,JUNE 22-(AP)-WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, EMPORIA,KAS., EDITOR AND NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY BY AIDING THE ALLIES, SAID TONIGHT THAT THE PHILOSOPHY OF "FORCE AND TYRANNY" AND THE PHILOEOPHY OF DEMOCRACY "CANNOT MEET AND MINGLE ON THE SAME PLANET."

"OUR GREAT ROUND EARTH WITH ITS VAST OCEANS AND WIDE LAND HAS BEEN DRAWN TOGETHER WITH MACHINERY UNTIL IT IS A LITTLE PLACE, A VERITABLE NEIGHBORHOOD THAT CANNOT LIVE HALF SLAVE AND HALF FREE," WHITE DECLARED IN A SPEECH AT A DINNER RIVEEN BY DR.ALEXANDER LAUDON, NETHERLANDS MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

"WE CANNOT BE FREE IF HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF OUR FELLOWS IN ONCE FREE LANDS ARE DENIED THE BLESSINGS WE ENJOY.

"AN ECONOMY EVEN IN EUROPE BASEDUPON THE RULE OF TYRANT STATES X X X WILL EITHER CONQUER US--NOT PERHAPS BY SWORD, FIRE, GUN AND GAS BUT WITH THE SLOW STRANGLING COIL OF ITS ECONOMIC GRIP--OR WE MUST CONQUER THE MONSTER."

JUN 23 1940

RICHARD ARCHBOLD, AVIATOR AND EXPLORER WAS QUEST OF HONOR AT THE DINNER. IN RECOGNITION OF HIS SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA, HE RECENTLY WAS MADE AN OFFICER OF THE ORDER OF ORANGE AND NASSAU BY QUEEN WILHELMINA.

LOUDON (CORRECT) SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD "NOT TOLERATE PREVENTIVE PROTECTION NOR ANY AGGRESSION FROM WHATEVER SIDE IT MAY COME" IN THE NETHERLANDS INDIES AND WOULD FIGHT "WITH ALL THE MEANS AT OUR DISPOSAL AGAINST THE OVERWHELMING ODDS WE MAY HAVE TO FACE."

VJ1145PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 22-(AP)-A BILL LIMITING PROFITS ON WARSHIP AND ARMY AND NAVY AIRPLANE CONSTRUCTION TO EIGHT PER CENT RECEIVED CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL TODAY. HOUSE ACTION SENT THE MEASURE TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

EIGHT PER CENT PROFIT WOULD BE PERMITTED ONLY WHEN THE CONTRACTS WERE SIMPLY NEGOTIATED, PROFIT WOULD BE LIMITED TO SEVEN PER CENT.

UNDER EXISTING LAW, PROFITS ON ARMY AIRCRAFT ARE LIMITED TO 12 PER CENT AND ON NAVAL SHIPS TO 10 PER CENT.

DURING HEARINGS ON THE MEASURE, REAR ADMIRAL S.M.ROBINSON, CHIEF OF THE NAVY'S BUREAU OF SHIPS, TESTIFIED THAT ABOUT $1,000,000,000 OF PENDING SHIPBUILDING CONTRACTS WOULD HAVE TO BE REVISED BECAUSE THEY HAD BEEN NEGOTIATED ON A BASIS OF THE 10 PER CENT PROFIT LIMITATION.

OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE BILL WOULD:

GIVE THE PRESIDENT THE RIGHT TO PROHIBIT THE EXPORT OF MACHINE TOOLS UNTIL THIS COUNTRY'S NEEDS WERE MET.

ALLOW THE NAVY TO NEGOTIATE CONTRACTS WITHOUT COMPETITIVE BIDDING.

PERMIT CIVILIAN EMPLOYES OF THE NAVY AND PRIVATE SHIPBUILDERS TO WORK 48 HOURS A WEEK, WITH TIME AND ONE-HALF FOR ALL WORK IN EXCESS OF 40 HOURS.

AUTHORIZE THE NAVY TO ADVANCE UP TO 30 PER CENT OF THE COST OF SHIPS TO PRIVATE BUILDERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF HELPING THEM EXPAND THEIR FACILITIES.

JUN 23 1940

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) THE OLD RAILROAD DINING CAR IN WHICH THE WORLD WAR ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED AND IN WHICH ADOLF HITLER PRESENTED TO THE FRENCH HIS OWN PEACE TERMS YESTERDAY WAS SAVED FROM SLOW DESTRUCTION YEARS AGO BY AN AMERICAN — ARTHUR H. FLEMING OF PASADENA, CALIF. LUMBER MAN.

JUN 23 1940

FOR SEVERAL YEARS AFTER NOV. 11, 1918, THE CAR WHICH HAD BEEN MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH'S FIELD HEADQUARTERS STOOD IN THE COURTYARD OF THE INVALIDES IN PARIS, EXPOSED TO SNOW AND RAIN AND HOT SUNSHINE.

FLEMING SAW IT THERE AND OFFERED THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT $10,000 TO BUILD A MEMORIAL STRUCTURE TO HOUSE THE CAR. THE OFFER WAS ACCEPTED AND THE BUILDING ERECTED AT COMPIEGNE.

CLIPS-JF-925

Box Score Of War At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea-warfare losses reported during the forty-second week of the war, from June 16 to June 22, inclusive:

Nation	Subs Planes, Warships	Sunk By Mines	Other Causes Or Unknown	Tonnage	Known Dead	Missing
Britain	1	1	1	*27,365	†125	0
Italy	1	0	1	9,892	0	0
Norway	1	0	0	14,009	19	0
Greece	1	4	0	§20,848	7	0
Finland	1	0	0	2,417	0	0
Totals	5	5	2	74,522	151	0
Previously reported	317	159	195	2,226,970	4,250	2,218
Grand total	322	164	197	2,301,492	4,401	2,218

*Tonnage of one British trawler unknown.
†One hundred and twenty-five killed in removal of B. E. F. from Dunkirk.
§Tonnage of one Greek steamer unknown.

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

Britain, 322; France, 32; Norway, 69; Germany, 60; Italy, 18; Sweden, 46; Netherlands, 35; Greece, 31; Denmark, 30; Finland, 14; Belgium, 7; Estonia, 6; Lithuania, 3; Poland, 2; Yugoslavia, 2; Soviet, 1; Argentina, 1; Rumania, 1; Japan, 1; Latvia, 1; Spain, 1. Total, 683.

UNDATED AIR RAIDS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WAR IN THE AIR QUICKENED TODAY FROM BRITAIN'S EAST COAST TO NORTH AFRICA.

JUN 23 1940

HERE IS THE SCOPE OF THE AERIAL ACTIVITY --

GERMAN PLANES SWEPT OVER ENGLAND SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT FOR THE THIRD TIME IN FOUR DAYS, SCATTERING BOMBS WHICH KILLED THREE CIVILIANS AND INJURED THREE OTHERS. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND FIGHTER PLANES PREVENTED THEM FROM CONCENTRATING ON ANY OBJECTIVE. THE DAMAGE WAS NOT EXTENSIVE. BRITAIN'S DEAD OF THE WEEK, 21.

BRITISH PLANES COUNTERED WITH AN ATTACK ON GERMANY. IN THE FIRST RAID ON THE BERLIN REGION SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, BRITISH BOMBERS STRUCK AT BABELSBERG, GERMANY'S HOLLYWOOD, WOUNDING SEVEN PERSONS AND DAMAGING A GARAGE AND AUTOMOBILES AND WRECKING AN AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

COLOGNE AND ESSEN ALSO HAD BEEN HIT IN THE PAST THREE DAYS. CASUALTIES WERE 6 DEAD AND 14 INJURED IN MIDTOWN COLOGNE AND 2 DEAD AND 2 WOUNDED IN THE SUBURBS, AND 9 DEAD AT ESSEN.

BRITISH PLANES, BASED AT CAIRO, BOMBARDED TOBRUK, ITALIAN LIBYA,

YESTERDAY AND REPORTED THEY SAW SMOKE BILLOWING FROM A LARGE WARSHIP IN THE HARBOR, INDICATING A DIRECT HIT. ONE ITALIAN FIGHTER WAS SHOT DOWN, BRITISH BOMBS WERE ALSO DROPPED ON EL ADEM AND EL GUBBIA, ITALIAN BASES IN LIBYA. ITALIANS SAID A TOBRUK TARGET WAS A NAVAL INFIRMARY, "WITH SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED."

ITALIAN PLANES SPRAYED BOMBS OVER ALEXANDRIA, A BASE OF THE ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN FLEET AND KILLED TWO CIVILIANS, INJURED 23, MOST OF THE BOMBS FELL HARMLESSLY INTO THE SEA. BRITISH FIGHTER PLANES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS DROVE THE RAIDERS AWAY.

JUN 23 1940

THE ITALIANS ALSO CLAIMED THEIR PLANES RAZED THE MARSA MATRUH HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH HIGH COMMAND IN EGYPT, AND ALSO BOMBED THE BASES OF BIZERTE AND MARSEILLE, HITTING A CRUISER AT BIZERTE AND DAMAGING AN ARSENAL AND FIRING A FEW OIL TANKS. A HIT WAS REPORTED ON ANOTHER CRUISER EAST OF THE BALEARIC ISLANDS.

DA1117AED

THE WAR TODAY

JUN 23 1940

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ENGLAND'S POSITION ON THE EVE OF THE GERMAN ASSAULT APPEARS CONSIDERABLY BETTERED, IN VIEW OF THE WORD RECEIVED IN AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS IN WASHINGTON THAT BRITAIN ALREADY HAS TAKEN OVER MOST OF THE FRENCH NAVY -- A MATTER OF VAST IMPORTANCE TO THE ALLIED CAUSE.

IF THE BRITISH ARE ABLE TO KEEP THEIR HANDS ON IT, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE NAZI ARMISTICE TERMS, THIS MOST CERTAINLY WILL HAVE A VITAL BEARING ON THE TREND OF THIS LAST PHASE OF THE BLITZKRIEG.

THE POINT IS THAT BRITAIN MUST DEPEND GREATLY ON HER NAVAL ARM TO WAGE WAR AGAINST GERMANY. POSSESSION OF THE FRENCH NAVY WOULD GIVE THE AXIS PARTNERS NEAR-PARITY WITH THE BRITISH FLEET (THE WORLD'S LARGEST), INCREASING THE GRAVITY OF ENGLAND'S POSITION.

IT WOULD APPEAR FROM THE WASHINGTON REPORT THAT THE BRITISH MAY NOT GET MUCH ACTUAL FIGHTING VALUE OUT OF THE FLEET, BECAUSE SHE CANNOT SERVICE THE SHIPS WITH MUNITIONS AND SPARE PARTS (WHICH LARGELY DIFFER FROM HER OWN) WITHOUT THE FRENCH PLANTS AND MACHINE-SHOPS NOW IN ENEMY HANDS.

HOWEVER, THAT ISN'T WHAT MATTERS SO MUCH. BRITAIN'S MAIN CONCERN IS TO KEEP THESE WARSHIPS OUT OF HITLER'S POSSESSION.

THAT GIVES BRITAIN A NAVAL SUPERIORITY OVER BOTH ITALY AND GERMANY OF PERHAPS BETTER THAN TWO TO ONE IN TONNAGE. THIS MEANS THAT ITALY MUST BE THE POSSIBLY NOT TOO COMFORTABLE STANDARD BEARER OF THE AXIS NAVAL ACTIVITIES, SINCE THE GERMAN FLEET HAS BEEN HEAVILY REDUCED BY WAR OPERATIONS.

A SECOND SLICE OF GOOD FORTUNE IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE FALLEN TO ENGLAND IN THE ACQUIREMENT OF A LARGE NUMBER OF FRENCH WAR-PLANES.

AND NOW SHE IS GOING TO NEED THEM; HER FIRST JOB IS GOING TO BE TO BEAT OFF GERMANY'S SUPERIOR AIR POWER, AND THOSE FRENCH PLANES ARE WORTH MORE THAN GOLD TO HER AT THIS MOMENT.

ONLY IF BRITAIN CAN WITHSTAND THE FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT FROM THE AIR WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY WILL OPEN THE NEW GERMAN DRIVE WILL SHE HAVE A CHANCE TO DEFEAT THE NAZIS. IF ENGLAND IS ABLE TO SHIELD HERSELF FROM THIS BLOOD-BATH, THEN SHE WILL BE ABLE TO UTILIZE HER NAVY IN AN EFFORT TO STRANGLE BOTH GERMANY AND ITALY BY BLOCKADE.

UPON THESE TWO OPERATIONS LARGELY HANGS THE FATE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHILE FORTUNE HAS SMILED ON THE BRITISH IN THE MATTER OF THE FRENCH

30.24-3173

FLEET AND PLANES, THINGS HAVEN'T GONE SO WELL IN OTHER QUARTERS. SOME OF THE NEUTRALS ARE BEGINNING TO TOUCH THEIR HATS RESPECTFULLY TO THE FUEHRER.

THE COLD FACT IS THAT MOST OF THE EUROPEAN NEUTRALS ARE SCARED BY THE DEVASTATING POWER OF THE NAZI WAR-MACHINE.

RUMANIA, ONE OF THE WORLD WAR ALLIES AND UNTIL RECENT MONTHS THE FRIEND OF ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD, HAS DRAWN CLOSER TO GERMANY. KING CAROL HAS FORMED A NEW TOTALITARIAN PARTY ON NAZI LINES AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE OF THE NAZI-FASCIST TYPE.

THUS FOR THE MOMENT ENDS THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND GERMANY FOR THE FAVORS OF THE COUNTRY WHICH POSSESSES THE ALL IMPORTANT OIL HITLER NEEDS SO BADLY FOR HIS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR--THE ONLY SOURCE HE HAS BEEN ABLE TO TAP DIRECT.

JUN 23 1940

THE REST OF THE BALKANS ARE SITTING PRETTY QUIET, HOPING THAT THE RUNNING DOGS OF WAR WILL PASS THEM BY. POWERFUL TURKEY, MASTER OF THE STRATEGIC DARDANELLES AND PLEDGED TO SUPPORT THE ALLIES IN MEDITERRANEAN WARFARE NOT INVOLVING RUSSIA, IS GUARDING ITS NEUTRALITY IN VIEW OF THE FRENCH COLLAPSE.

LACK OF TURKISH SUPPORT WOULD BE A GRIEVOUS LOSS TO BRITAIN.

AND NOW JAPAN HAS DECIDED TO TAKE A HAND IN THE MATTER OF BRITISH AND FRENCH POSESSIONS IN THE SOUTHERN ORIENT, ACCORDING TO QUARTERS CLOSE TO THE TOKYO GOVERNMENT. THIS SOURCE SAYS NIPPON ALSO PLANS CLOSER RELATIONS WITH GERMANY AND ITALY, AND A NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS ANY AMERICAN MOVE TOWARDS RAPPROCHEMENT.

THAT WOULD BRING JAPAN WITHIN THE AXIS ORBIT AT A TIME WHEN THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES ARE UNABLE TO DEVOTE MUCH TIME OR STRENGTH TO PROTECTION OF THE GREAT INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST. SPECIFICALLY IT LOOKS AS THOUGH CONTROL OF THE BRITISH COLONY OF HONGKONG AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA IS INVOLVED.

AND FINALLY, THE AXIS PARTNERS APPARENTLY INTEND TO GIVE SPAIN A PLACE IN THE PEACE TERMS FOR SERVICES RENDERED. THAT RAISES ANOTHER DANGER FOR ENGLAND IN HER MEDITERRANEAN WAR.

JUN 23 1940

WDBQ, AED

London, June 22—A radio broadcast heard on the Rome wave-length today quoted the Italian military command as saying "enemy" planes had dropped bombs in Cirie, near Turin, in northern Italy, and at Livorno (Leghorn), "but no victims were noted."

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 22)

JUN 21 1940

BY G.W.TURNER

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK, JUNE WWAKAP)-HISTORY FURNISHES SOME STRANGE PARALLELS IN THE DEBACLE OF FRANCE TODAY WITH A CHAIN OF INCIDENTS IN THE SHORT FRANCO-GERMAN OR PRUSSIAN WAR OF 1870-71.

THEN, AS AT THE START OF THE PRESENT WAR, IT WAS A QUESTION OF REAL PREPAREDNESS. THERE HAD BEEN RUMBLINGS FOR FOUR YEARS PRECEDING THE START OF THE CONFLICT; ALL THE WORLD KNEW THERE WAS TO BE WAR, WITH ONLY THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR IN DOUBT.

THEN, AS NOW, THE PRUSSIANS WERE READY FOR EVENTUALITIES WHILE THE FRENCH WERE NOT. THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY HAD METICULOUSLY KEPT ITS WAR STRATEGY PLANS UP TO DATE, YEAR BY YEAR, AS FRESH CIRCUMSTANCES AROSE AND NEW METHODS OF WARFARE CAME INTO EXISTENCE.

WHEN FRANCE DECLARED WAR ON JULY 19,1870, THE PRUSSIANS, IN EFFECT, REACHED INTO A PIGEON HOLE OF A DESK AND DREW OUT A REVISE OF THE 1868-69 PLANS, COMPLETE EXCEPT FOR AN ADDED SECRET MEMORANDUM

TO THE GENERAL STAFF, DATED MAY 6,1870.

BUT IN FRANCE, EVEN WHEN IT WAS EVIDENT THAT THE DRIFT WAS TOWARD WAR, THE GENERAL STAFF WAS HESITANT AND THE ARMY NOT FULLY EQUIPPED. BELATED AND FRANTIC MEASURES WERE TAKEN TO MODERNIZE ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY HAD BEEN DRAWN UP SOME TIME BEFORE BY MARSHAL NIEL, BUT APATHY OR OVER-CONFIDENCE HAD BOGGED IT DOWN. AMID THE CONFUSION, HOWEVER, ARTILLERY TRAINS WERE OVERHAULED JUST BEFORE HOSTILITIES STARTED AND NEW WEAPONS DEVISED. THE LATTER INCLUDED THE FAMOUS CHASSEPOT, A NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLE, AND A NEW MACHINE GUN, THE MITRAILLEUSE.

DIPLOMATICALLY, THE FRENCH, UNDER NAPOLEON III, ALSO HAD WAVERED IN THE CRISIS. THE EMPEROR HAD NOURISHED THE HOPE OF AN ALLIANCE WITH AUSTRIA AND ITALY BUT IT FAILED IN THE PINCH.

JUN 23 1940

SO, WHEN THE DIE WAS CAST, THE PRUSSIANS, HEADED BY GENERAL VON MOLTKE, CHIEF OF STAFF, MOBILIZED WITH AMAZING RAPIDITY. THE ARMY WAS STRATEGICALLY DEPLOYED BY RAIL AND ROAD TO LINES SELECTED YEARS BEFORE. AS THE PRUSSIANS ANTICIPATED, THE FRENCH, ON AUGUST 2, STRUCK FIRST, OVERPOWERING A WEAK GERMAN DETACHMENT AT SAARBRUCK.

BUT THE PRUSSIANS PAID LITTLE HEED TO THIS AND SWEPT ON, ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE, SO THAT TWO DAYS LATER THE FRENCH ADVANCE GUARD WAS STEAM-ROLLERED AT WISSEMBOURG. QUICKLY, THE PRUSSIAN LEGIONS PRESSED ON TO WORTH WHERE THE FRENCH MARSHAL, MCMAHON, HAD SET UP A STRONG POSITION WITH HIS MAIN ARMY. ON AUG.6, THE PRUSSIANS ATTACKED VIOLENTLY AND THE FRENCH WERE SOON ROUTED. ON THE VERY SAME DAY, IN ANOTHER SECTOR--ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE--THE FRENCH WERE FORCED TO RETREAT AT SPICHEREN.

NONE THOUGHT THAT FRANCE COULD MEET THIS TREMENDOUS OBLIGATION QUICKLY, BUT THE FRENCH PEOPLE REACHED DOWN IN THEIR STOCKINGS AND BY SEPTEMBER, 1873 THE LAST FRANC WAS PAID.

AS AN EPILOGUE TO THE WAR, THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE, AT WHICH BISMARCK, THE IRON CHANCELLOR, PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE, WAS BORN IN THE HALL OF MIRRORS AT THE PALACE AT VERSAILLES. ON JAN.18,1871, THE BANNERS OF ALL THE GERMAN STATES WERE LOWERED TO SALUTE THE NEW EMPEROR, KING WILLIAM.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY,JUNE 22, MOVED JUNE 21).

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AS A RESULT OF THESE DISASTERS IN THE BLITZKRIEG OF THAT ERA, NAPOLEON RETIRED TO METZ; THE ADVERSE NEWS HAD COMPLETELY PARALYZED THE FRENCH HEADQUARTERS. THE EMPEROR ABANDONED THE CHIEF COMMAND TO MARSHAL BAZINE.

MEANTIME, THE SECOND GERMAN ARMY REACHED THE MOSELLE AND THUS THREATENED THE ROADS TO PARIS. BAZAINE'S ARMY FOUGHT GALLANTLY BUT WAS OBLIGED TO SURRENDER ON OCT.27.

THE REMAINDER OF MCMAHON'S ARMY AND THE GARDES MOBILES RALLIED FOR A TIME AT CHALONS. BUT THERE WAS DISORGANIZATION--CONTRADICTORY ORDERS ADDED TO THE CONFUSION--AND THE ARMY WAS ALMOST ENTIRELY WITHOUT DISCIPLINE.

JUN 23 1940

THE WELL-TRAINED PRUSSIANS SWEPT ALL BEFORE THEM AND BY THE END OF AUGUST WERE AT SEDAN. HISTORY SHOWS A CURIOUS PICTURE: THE MAIN GERMAN ARMY, ON A FRONT OF 50 MILES, MARCHING DUE WEST TO PARIS, WHILE MCMAHON WAS MOVING EXACTLY PARALLEL, BUT NORTHWARD, IN AN ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE METZ.

BY SEPT.1, SEDAN WAS ENCIRCLED. FIGHTING BEGAN IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS; AT 5 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON THE WHITE FLAG OF

30.24-3175

SURRENDER FLUTTERED FROM THE CITADEL. NO TIME WAS LOST IN COMING TO TERMS. THESE WERE ARRANGED ON THE SPOT DURING THE EVENING HOURS. THE WHOLE FRENCH ARMY OF 83,000 MEN, WITH THE EMPEROR, PASSED INTO CAPTIVITY.

THUS, IN FIVE SHORT BREATH-TAKING WEEKS, THE PRUSSIANS HAD ISOLATED ONE FRENCH ARMY, AT METZ, AND DESTROYED ANOTHER, LEAVING THE ROAD OPEN TO PARIS. THE JUGGERNAUT MOVED ON AND IN A FORTNIGHT WAS AT THE CAPITAL.

PARIS, MEANWHILE, WAS IN REBELLION AND THE THIRD EMPIRE FELL, GIVING PLACE TO THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. THE CITY WAS SYSTEMATICALLY SURROUNDED, BOMBARDED AND FINALLY FELL IN JANUARY, 1871. THE DEFENSE WAS MAGNIFICENT BUT STARVATION WAS THE ULTIMATE FACTOR IN ITS SURRENDER.

JUN 23 1940

THE HESSIANS SMOKED THEIR PIPES ON THE TROCADERO, THE BAVARIANS STACKED THEIR ARMS AT THE PLACE DE CONCORDE AND MILITARY HEADQUARTERS HELD FORTH AT THE PALACE OF THE ELYSEE.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SURRENDER WERE OPENED AT HISTORIC VERSAILLES--WHERE, IN A LATER CONFLICT, THE WORLD WAR, THE GERMANS WERE DESTINED TO SIGN ANOTHER PEACE TREATY, THE TERMS OF WHICH RANKLED, AND LED TO THE START OF THE PRESENT WAR.

THE FIRST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE NEW FRENCH REPUBLIC MET AT BORDEAUX IN FEBRUARY, 1871 TO CONSIDER THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE. RATIFICATION WAS ON MARCH 1. ALSACE AND LORRAINE WERE CEDED TO GERMANY AND A STAGGERING WAR INDEMNITY OF FIVE MILLARDS OF FRANCS (ONE BILLION DOLLARS) WAS IMPOSED. THE TERMS PROVIDED THAT GERMAN TROOPS WOULD OCCUPY FRANCE UNTIL THE WHOLE AMOUNT WAS PAID.

(ADVANCE FOR [redacted] OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23)

X [redacted] DATED 42ND WEEK OF THE WAR, DAY-BY-DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 21 1940

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, JUNE 16--- FRENCH RADIO REPORTS FALL OF REYNAUD GOVERNMENT, 84-YEAR-OLD MARSHAL [redacted] HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN BECOMES PREMIER; FRENCH ADMIT TOUGH GOING ON PLAINS OF [redacted] CHAMPAGNE; GERMANS PENETRATING MAGINOT LINE FIND ITS FRENCH DEFENDERS HAVE WITHDRAWN SECRETLY TO MAKE STAND IN OPEN; GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTS NAZIS STORMING FORWARD FROM ENGLISH CHANNEL TO SWISS BORDER, REPORTS MAGINOT LINE BROKEN ON SAAR FRONT AND UPPER RHINE; BRITISH DENIZE RUMORS OF PEACE PROPOSALS; BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FIGHTING IN NORMANDY; BRITISH REPORT FOUR ENEMY SUBMARINES DESTROYED IN MEDITERRANEAN; ITALIANS TELL OF BOMBINGS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, CORSICA AND MALTA.

MONDAY, JUNE 17---PREMIER MARSHAL PETAIN TELLS FRANCE ON BROADCAST THAT HE REQUESTED AN ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY,

DECLARES FRANCE "MUST STOP [redacted] THE FIGHT"; FRENCH ARMIES FIGHT ON AS GOVERNMENT AWAITS REPLY; PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PROCLAIMS BRITAIN'S DETERMINATION TO FIGHT ON ALONE; BRITAIN DISCLOSES ELEVENTH HOUR PROPOSAL FOR BRITISH-FRENCH UNION AS ONE NATION TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE; HITLER CALLS AXIS PARTNER, PREMIER MUSSOLINI, TO CONFERENCE ON PEACE TERMS [redacted] FOR FRANCE; MUSSOLINI LEAVES ROME FOR UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION; FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS AT NAZIS TROOPS REACH SWISS BORDER, CUT OFF MAGINOT LINE; METZ FALL BEFORE GERMANS; RUSSIA GAINS UNCHALLENGED DOMINATION OF EASTERN BALTIC WITH BLOODLESS INVASION OF LITHUANIA, LATVIA AND ESTONIA; RED TROOPS FACE GERMAN FRONTIER.

JUN 24 1940

TUESDAY, JUNE 18---HITLER AND MUSSOLINI MEET IN MUNICH, AGREE ON PRICE OF PEACE FOR FRANCE BUT KEEP TERMS SECRET; FRANCE FIGHTS ON, PETAIN ORDERS CONTINUED RESISTANCE; FRENCH BLOW UP FOUR-MILE TUNNEL NEAR SWISS FRONTIER; PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PROCLAIMS BEGINNING OF "BATTLE OF ENGLAND," VOICES DEFIANCE OF GERMAN INVASION IN STATEMENT TO [redacted] HOUSE OF COMMONS; [redacted]

JUN 24 1940

[redacted] ITALIANS CONTINUE OPERATIONS AGAINST FRANCE IN ALPS AND NORTH AFRICA.

JUN 24 1940

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19---GERMANS 40 MILES ACROSS [redacted] LOIRE RIVER, CLOSING IN ON BREST AND ST. NAZAIRE AFTER TAKING [redacted] CHERBOURG, FRANCE NAMES ENVOYS TO MEET HITLER; BRITISH COUNT 12 DEAD, 30 WOUNDED IN PRE-DAWN AIR RAIDS; GERMANS SAY BATTLE OF FRANCE ENDING IN GIGANTIC CHASE AS TROOPS NEAR LYON, IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AND TAKE TOUL, NANCY, STRASBOURG; SEVERAL FRENCH PLANES IN MASS FLIGHT TO [redacted] AFRICA FORCED DOWN IN SPAIN; ENGLAND REPLIES TO GERMAN RAIDS BY DROPPING 250 BOMBS ON BREMEN AND RAIDS ON OTHER GERMAN CITIES; FRANCE DECLARES CITIES OF OVER 20,000 POPULATION "OPEN" TO SAVE THEM FROM [redacted] DESTRUCTION.

JUN 24 1940

THURSDAY, JUNE 20---THREE FRENCH [redacted] PLENIPOTENTIARIES REPORTED EN ROUTE [redacted] IN SNOW WHITE PLANE TO MEET HITLER; [redacted] GERMAN ADVANCE CONTINUES, NAZIS OCCUPY LYON, FRANCE'S THIRD LARGEST CITY, AND BREST, HOP UP MAGINOT FORTS, PUSH

30.24- 3177

30.24-3177

TOWARD BORDEAUX; NAZIS BOMB BORDEAUX, KILLING AND WOUNDING 60 PERSONS; HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCES BEGINNING OF "REPRISAL" AIR RAIDS AGAINST ENGLAND; BRITISH REPORT EIGHT KILLED, 60 HURT IN SECOND RAID IN AS MANY DAYS; 50,000 AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS JOIN BRITAIN'S HOME DEFENSES; MERCHANT CRUISER AUSONIA TORPEDOED; ITALY PREPARES TO TAKE SAVOY, CARRIES OUT AIR RAIDS AGAINST CORSICA, TUNISIA, EGYPT, ADEN AND BRITISH SOMALILAND;

50,000 POLES AND FRENCH SURRENDER ARMS TO SWISS AT FRONTIER;

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23) JUN 24 1940

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23)

SECOND AND UNDATED 42ND WEEK OF THE WAR X X X SWISS AT FRONTIER. JUN 24 1940

(ADVANCE) FRIDAY, JUNE 21---HITLER PERSONALLY HANDS FRENCH ENVOYS AXIS-DICTATED TERMS OF PEACE AT MEETING IN COMPIEGNE FOREST IN RAILWAY CAR WHERE FRENCH DICTATED ARMISTICE TERMS IN WORLD WAR; NAZI TERMS CALL FOR PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST RENEWAL OF WAR IN FRANCE, GUARANTEES "NECESSARY TO CONTINUE WAR AGAINST BRITAIN," [redacted] PRE-CONDITIONS FOR A "NEW EUROPEAN PEACE"; [redacted] REPORTED TO HAVE SEIZED TWO NEW 35,000-TON FRENCH [redacted] BUILDING AT BREST; FRENCH STILL FIGHTING WITH ARMIES WITHDRAWN FURTHER SOUTH; BRITISH PLANES BOMB BERLIN SUBURB; GERMANS BLAST AT BRITAIN IN THREE MASS ASSAULT IN FOUR DAYS; [redacted] MATERIALS SETTLEMENT WITH FRANCE PENDING COMPLETION OF GERMAN-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS; KING CAROL

FORMS NEW TOTALITARIAN COUNTERPART TO NAZI PARTY, TURNING RUMANIA TOWARD GERMAN ORBIT. JUN 24 1940

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23)

SATURDAY, JUNE 22---FRANCE'S EMISSARIES IN COMPIEGNE FOREST SIGN HITLER'S ARMISTICE TERMS, THEN LEAVE IN GERMAN PLANE FOR RENDEZVOUS WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES SOMEWHERE IN ITALY; FIGHTING CONTINUES UNTIL AGREEMENT IS REACHED WITH ITALY; SIX DAYS AFTER THAT SECOND ACCORD IS REACHED, THE RAPIDLY WANING BATTLE OF FRANCE WILL END; MEANWHILE,

TERMS ARE KEPT SECRET; FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES AT BELLEGARDE, BARRIER TO GERMAN ROUTE TOWARD LINK WITH ITALIANS IN ALPS; FRENCH STILL HOLD OUT IN ISOLATED MAGINOT FORTS AND AT POWERFUL "GIBRALTAR OF THE RHONE" NEAR BELLEGARDE.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23)

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WAR BRINGS MEMORY OF SIR ROGER CASEMENT SCANDAL,
HIS TRIAL AND EXECUTION (QPPPL

JUN 24 1940

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BY GEORGE TURNER

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK,JUNE 22-(AP)-FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES IN THE EUROPEAN WAR RECALLS THE SENSATIONAL WORLD WAR CASE OF A DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH NOBLEMAN, SIR ROGER CASEMENT, WHO WAS HUNG TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AGO AS A TRAITOR IN LONDON.

IN CAHOOTS WITH THE GERMANS, HE WAS CHARGED WITH FOMENTING IRISH REBELLION. LANDED IN IRELAND BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE, HE WAS ARRESTED AND TAKEN TO THE MEDIAEVAL TOWER OF LONDON.

DURING HIS IMPRISONMENT, WORLD-WIDE SYMPATHY WAS AROUSED IN HIS BEHALF, ESPECIALLY AMONG IRISH-AMERICAN SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES. AS AN ARDENT IRISH NATIONALIST, HE HAD VISITED THIS COUNTRY IN THE CAUSE OF IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

EFFORTS WERE MADE IN THE SENATE TO GET PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON TO INTERCEDE IN SPARING HIM FROM THE GALLOWS. POPE BENEDICT XV INTERCEDED, WITHOUT AVAIL; PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN, AS WELL AS LAYMEN IN ENGLAND, URGED A STAY IN HIS EXECUTION.

HIS TRIAL GOT UNDER WAY BEFORE THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND JUNE 26, 1916 AND LASTED ONLY THREE DAYS. APPEALS WERE DENIED. HE DIED ON THE SCAFFOLD, WAS DEPRIVED OF HIS KNIGHTHOOD AND HIS BODY BURIED IN QUICKLIME IN A GLOOMY PRISON YARD.

HE HAD ENDEAVORED, FRUITLESSLY, TO ORGANIZE AN "IRISH BRIGADE" AMONG THE PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMAN INTERNMENT CAMPS AND FIGHT ENGLAND. ON THE EVE OF THE "BLOODY EASTER WEEK UPRISING" IN DUBLIN IN 1916, HE LEFT WILHELMSHAVEN IN A GERMAN U-BOAT FOR THE IRISH COAST AND LANDED IN A COLLAPSIBLE RUBBER BOAT, ONLY TO BE CAPTURED.

FIRE ARMS AND AMMUNITION, BROUGHT BY THE SUBMARINE WERE FOUND BURIED IN THE SAND. ONE OF HIS TWO COMPANIONS LATER TURNED KING'S EVIDENCE AT HIS TRIAL. ONE OF HIS COUNSEL, FRANCIS DOYLE, WAS AN AMERICAN.

BORN IN KINGSTOWN, CO., DUBLIN, ON SEPT. 1, 1864, SIR ROGER HAD A BRILLIANT CAREER IN THE BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE, WHICH MADE HIS CRIME MORE SHOCKING TO THE EYES OF ENGLISH PEOPLE IN THE HYSTERIA OF WAR TIMES.

JUN 24 1940

AMONG HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS HE HAD EXPOSED THE CRUEL TREATMENT OF NATIVES IN THE CONGO STATE IN THE RUBBER TRADE, WHICH LED TO AN INVESTIGATION BY BELGIUM AND A CHANGE IN THE FORM OF THE CONGO GOVERNMENT. AS CONSULAR AGENT TO RIO DE JANEIRO, HE CONDUCTED A SIMILAR INVESTIGATION IN PERU'S RUBBER TRADE, WHICH DISCLOSED ATROCITIES AMONG THE ABORIGINES.

FOR THIS MERITORIOUS SERVICE HE WAS KNIGHTED IN 1911. HE WAS HONORABLY RETIRED ON A PENSION IN 1912 AND RETURNED TO IRELAND THE FOLLOWING YEAR TO ROUND OUT HIS DAYS. THEN THE WORLD WAR CHANGED HIS WHOLE LIFE. ALWAYS INTENSELY INTERESTED IN THE CAUSE OF IRISH

(MORE)

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30.24-3179

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK--SECOND ADD CASEMENT SCANDAL (BY TURNER, TOP MOVED JUNE 17)

XXX RECRUITS, HOWEVER.

EARLY IN THE MORNING OF GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1916, A KERRY PEASANT WALKING ALONG THE SEASHORE NEAR BANNA DISCOVERED A COLLAPSIBLE BOAT AND NOTICED THE FOOTPRINTS OF THREE MEN LEADING TO THE SANDHILLS. HE NOTIFIED THE POLICE. THE CONSTABLES FOUND A TALL MAN HIDING BEHIND UNDERBRUSH, COVERED HIM WITH A RIFLE AND ARRESTED HIM. HE GAVE AN ENGLISH NAME AND AN ENGLISH ADDRESS.

JUN 24 1940

AT THE POLICE STATION IT WAS NOTICED THAT HE RESEMBLED PICTURES OF SIR ROGER CASEMENT; A LONDON INVESTIGATION FOLLOWED, HIS IDENTITY WAS ESTABLISHED AND IMPRISONMENT IN THE FAMOUS TOWER RESULTED.

MEANWHILE, HIS TWO COMPANIONS, ROBERT MONTEITH AND DANIEL JULIAN BAILEY, HAD TRAMPED TO TRALEE AND INTERVIEWED LOCAL LEADERS OF THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS. BAILEY, WHO HAD BEEN A PRIVATE IN THE IRISH RIFLES, HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS AND JOINED CASEMENT'S IRISH BRIGADE AT A PRISON CAMP. THE POLICE NABBED HIM AND HE LATER WAS TO TESTIFY FOR THE CROWN.

NEWS OF SIR ROGER'S ARREST AND TRIAL AGITATED IRISH-AMERICAN CIRCLES IN THIS COUNTRY. A MASS MEETING OF PROTEST WAS HELD IN NEW YORK AND IN OTHER CITIES. HIS SISTER, MRS.G.H.NEWMAN, TELEGRAPHED PRESIDENT WILSON A REQUEST THAT HE INTERCEDE. THE MATTER WAS TURNED OVER TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND SUBSEQUENTLY REJECTED.

AS INTEREST AROSE, SENATOR MARTINE, OF NEW JERSEY, INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE URGING A STAY OF EXECUTION. SENATOR O'GORMAN, OF NEW YORK, AND SENATOR PHELAN, OF CALIFORNIA, URGED THE PRESIDENT TO MAKE INFORMAL REPRESENTATIONS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

EVENTUALLY, THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE GAVE AN ADVERSE REPORT ON ALL RESOLUTIONS SEEKING INTERCESSION. DURING THE AIRING OF THE CASE IN THE PRESS, CHARGES WERE MADE BY FRIENDS OF THE NOBLEMAN THAT PRESIDENT WILSON HAD WARNED ENGLAND OF THE EXPEDITION, WHICH WAS DENIED.

IN THE INTERIM, MARTIAL LAW HAD BEEN DECLARED IN IRELAND AND THE UPRISING IN DUBLIN HAD BEEN PUT DOWN WITH LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

AT HIS TRIAL, THE DEFENSE MADE THE MAIN CONTENTION THAT THE CRIME, IF ANY, WAS NOT COMMITTED WITHIN THE REALM OF ENGLAND. ON JUNE 29 HE WAS FOUND GUILTY. AFTER THE VERDICT, SIR ROGER MADE AN ELOQUENT APPEAL TO THE COURT IN WHICH HE STATED IRELAND'S AGE-OLD CASE AGAINST ENGLAND.

JUN 24 1940

VARIOUS APPEALS WERE TAKEN AND DISMISSED. ON AUGUST 3, AT 9 O'LOCK AT NIGHT HE WALKED TO HIS DEATH ON THE SCAFFOLD AT PENTONVILLE PRISON, LONDON. THE REQUEST OF RELATIVES FOR PERMISSION TO BURY THE BODY WAS REFUSED, BURIAL WAS WITHIN THE WALLS OF THE PRISON.

A STORM OF PROTEST FOLLOWED THE EXECUTION. THE LONDON NEWS SAID IT WAS A BLUNDER BY THE GOVERNMENT; OTHER PAPERS SAID IT WAS UNWISE. THE LONDON TIMES SAID IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER FOR ALL CONCERNED IF HE HAD BEEN SHOT ON LANDING ON THE KERRY COAST.

THE GERMAN PRESS CALLED HIM AN IDEALIST AND MARTYR. THERE WAS SOME ADVERSE CRITICISM IN THE AMERICAN PRESS. ARCHBISHOP GLENNON, OF ST.LOUIS, CONDEMNED THE BRITISH POLICY. IRISH-AMERICAN SOCIETIES ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS OF CONDEMNATION.

LORD ROBERT CECIL ISSUED A STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN WHICH HE SAID:

"NO DOUBT OF CASEMENT'S GUILT EXISTS. XXX THE ONLY GROUND FOR REPRIEVE WOULD BE POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY, A DIFFICULT GROUND TO PUT FORWARD IN THIS COUNTRY.

"THIS COUNTRY NEVER COULD STRAIN A LAW TO PUNISH A MAN FOR THE SAME REASON THAT IT COULD NOT STRAIN A LAW TO LET ONE OFF. THE IRISH REBELLION BEGAN WITH THE MURDER OF UNARMED PEOPLE. XXX NO GRIEVANCE JUSTIFIED IT AND IT WAS PURELY A POLITICAL MOVEMENT ORGANIZED BY A SMALL SECTION OF THE IRISH PEOPLE WHO STILL HATE ENGLAND AND WERE ASSISTED BY GERMANY.

"THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT CASEMENT DID EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ASSIST THE REBELLION IN CO-OPERATION WITH GERMANY. THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT HE WAS MOVED BY ENMITY FOR THIS COUNTRY. XXX CASEMENT WAS MUCH MORE MALIGNANT AND HOSTILE TO THIS COUNTRY THAN WERE THE LEADERS OF THE RISING WHO WERE CAUGHT WITH ARMS IN THEIR HANDS.

"HE VISITED MILITARY PRISONS IN GERMANY WITH THE INTENTION OF PERSUADING IRISH SOLDIERS TO THROW OFF THEIR OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. ALL SORTS OF PROMISES WERE MADE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITIONS OF THESE MEN TO INDUCE THEM TO JOIN THE IRISH LEGION.

JUN 24 1940

A203

"AN ENORMOUS MAJORITY THUS APPROACHED REFUSED AND THEREAFTER WERE SUBJECTED TO INCREASED HARDSHIPS BY THE GERMANS. FROM AMONG THESE IRISH SOLDIERS A NUMBER HAVE SINCE BEEN REPATRIATED AS HOPELESS INVALIDS AND THEY SUBSEQUENTLY DIED. THEY LOOKED UPON CASEMENT AS THEIR MURDERER."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23--SENT JUNE 18)

FH200AED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY, JUNE 16)

UNITED STATES AND PREPAREDNESS: RUBBER (1,000)

EAST INDIES' RUBBER VITAL
TO DEFENSESOF AMERICAS

GOVERNMENT, SEEKING RE-BIRTH OF SOUTH AMERICAN RUBBER PLANTATIONS, MUST DEPEND ON PACIFIC ISLANDS FOR "STRATEGIC MATERIAL." SYNTHETIC RUBBER MAY BE ONE ANSWER FOR CRISIS TIMES.

BY WILLIAM FRYE

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS INDIES, STRADDLING THE EQUATOR ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE WORLD, ARE MORE IMPORTANT IN THE LIFE OF THE AVERAGE AMERICAN THAN MANY A TERRITORY CLOSER HOME AND BETTER KNOWN.

WHEN THE PERIL OF THE NETHERLANDS IN EUROPE WAS BECOMING EVIDENT, SECRETARY HULL NOTIFIED THE WORLD THAT ANY CHANGE IN THE STATUS OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES WOULD JEOPARDIZE THE PEACE OF "THE ENTIRE PACIFIC AREA."

JUN 24 1940

WHY?

ONE REASON MAY BE FOUND IN THE ARMY-NAVY LIST OF STRATEGIC WAR MATERIALS. ONE OF ITS MOST IMPORTANT ITEMS IS RUBBER--RUBBER FOR ADHESIVE TAPE AND HOT WATER BOTTLES, BATTERY CASES, RAINCOATS AND MACHINE BELTING, ENGINE MOUNTINGS AND INSULATORS; RUBBER, ABOVE ALL, FOR AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND INNER TUBES.

THIS COUNTRY IS BY FAR THE LARGEST CONSUMER OF RUBBER IN THE WORLD, BUT 97 PER CENT OF WORLD PRODUCTION IS CONCENTRATED IN THE EAST INDIES--DUTCH, BRITISH AND INDEPENDENT.

30.24-3181

THE TREE WHICH SUPPLIES THE BULK OF THE WORLD SUPPLY, HEVEA BRASILIENSIS, IS A NATIVE OF TROPICAL AMERICA. BUT TWO EVENTS CHANGED THE HISTORY OF THE RUBBER TRADE: [illegible] SEEDLINGS TO THE ASIAN ISLANDS BY WAY OF LONDON'S KEW GARDENS, AND A DISEASE UNKNOWN IN THE EAST ATTACKED HEVEA IN TROPICAL AMERICA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASKED CO

CHANGED THE HISTORY OF THE RUBBER TRADE: FARSIGHTED BRITISH TOOK SEEDLINGS TO THE ASIAN ISLANDS BY WAY OF LONDON'S KEW GARDENS, AND A DISEASE UNKNOWN IN THE EAST ATTACKED HEVEA IN TROPICAL AMERICA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASKED CONGRESS RECENTLY FOR A THREE-YEAR, $1,000,000 PROGRAM OF INTENSIVE RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENT LOOKING TO REESTABLISHMENT OF LATIN AMERICAN RUBBER PRODUCTION. BUT IT TAKES RUBBER TREES FIVE YEARS TO BEGIN PRODUCING, SO NEW PLANTATIONS IN TROPICAL AMERICA CANNOT BE DEPENDED ON IN AN EMERGENCY

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THIS COUNTRY WERE DEPRIVED OF ITS EAST INDIAN SUPPLY?

JUN 24 1940

E.G.HOLT, EXPERT OF THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE, SAYS THAT BY RATIONING, BY RECLAIMING FROM DITCHES AND JUNK HEAPS OUR OLD TIRES AND OTHER USED RUBBER ARTICLES SO THAT CRUDE RUBBER CONSUMPTION COULD BE CUT DOWN, "WE COULD SAVE A LOT OF RUBBER FOR A YEAR."

THE UNITED STATES, SAID HOLT, USES AN AVERAGE OF APPROXIMATELY 900,000 TONS OF RUBBER A YEAR. LAST YEAR THE FIGURE WAS 892,000 TONS. RECLAIMED RUBBER IN 1939 AMOUNTED TO 170,000 TONS; SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRODUCTION WAS 1,700 TONS "AS FAR AS WE'RE ABLE TO JUDGE." more last pr missing

30.24-3181

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23)

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SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES BUILDING ARMAMENTS, BUT ON MODERATE SCALE TO-DATE

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IF ATTACKED, THEY WOULD HAVE TO CALL UPON U.S. (750)

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: WHAT ABOUT THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF SOUTH AMERICA? WHAT ARE THE COUNTRIES THERE DOING IN THE WAY OF PREPAREDNESS? THE FOLLOWING ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICE STORY GIVES MANY OF THE ANSWERS.)

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 24 1940

(ADVANCE) BUENOS AIRES,-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-MILITARY ANALYSTS FAMILIAR WITH SOUTH AMERICA'S DEFENSES ARE CONVINCED THAT IF DANGER THREATENS THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE THE UNITED STATES MUST BE CALLED UPON TO GUARD SOUTH AS WELL AS NORTH AMERICA.

EVEN THE ARGENTINE, WHICH SO FAR HAS OUTSTRIPPED HER NEIGHBORS IN MODERNIZING AN ARMY AND NAVY, LACKS SO MANY ESSENTIALS OF ARMAMENT THAT EXPERTS BELIEVE SHE WOULD BE HARD-PRESSED TO PROTECT HER OWN 1,500 MILES OF COAST FROM FOREIGN ASSAULT.

PERHAPS, THE BRIGHTEST SPOT IN THE DEFENSE PICTURE IS THE LONG STRING OF GREAT, NEW COMMERCIAL AIRDROMES--EXPECTED TO BE READY FOR SERVICE LATE THIS SUMMER--STRETCHING NORTH THROUGH RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, TO LINK WITH AIR FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEVELOPED FOR USE BY PAN-AMERICAN AIRLINE'S BUENOS AIRES TO UNITED STATES SERVICE, THE FIELDS WERE BUILT TO HANDLE HUGE FOUR-

MOTOR TRANSPORTS. THAT MEANS THEY COULD BE USED BY THE HEAVIEST UNITED STATES BOMBERS AS FLIGHT BASES IN ANY SOUTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY.

THE NEW AIRDROMES AT BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, PARAMARIMBO IN METHERLANDS GUIANA, PORT OF SPAIN ON THE BRITISH ISLAND OF TRINIDAD, AND SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, WOULD BE CONVENIENT STEPPING STONES FOR THE UNITED STATES BOMBING PLANES TO DANGER SPOTS ON THE EASTERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

WHAT EXTENT, IF ANY, UNITED STATES OFFICIALS HAVE ARRANGED WITH SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS FOR WARTIME USE OF THE FIELDS HAS BEEN KEPT SECRET.

PARTICULARLY IN THE CASE OF BRAZIL, LARGEST COUNTRY IN SOUTH AMERICA, AND VENEZUELA, HAVE DETAILS OF DEFENSE PLANS BEEN SHIELDED BEHIND STRICT CENSORSHIP.

INFORMED SOURCES AT BUENOS AIRES SAID THAT SO FAR THERE HAD BEEN LITTLE OR NO EXCHANGE OF DEFENSE IDEAS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINA. PRESENCE OF A GERMAN MILITARY MISSION AT BUENOS AIRES SINCE 1914 WAS SEEN AS ONE BARRIER FOR EXCHANGE OF ANY SUCH CONFIDENTIAL PLANS.

JUN 24 1940

BOTH BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA HAVE HEAVY GERMAN AND ITALIAN POPULATION. ONE FOURTH OF ARGENTINA'S 12,000,000 POPULATION IS ITALIAN.

BOTH COUNTRIES HAVE DECLARED STRONGLY, WITH THE SMALLER NATIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA, FOR A COMMON STAND TO SAFEGUARD THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

ARGENTINE SPOKESMEN ASKED FOR A STAND OF NON-BELLIGERENCY INSTEAD OF MERE NEUTRALITY, WITH THE COMMENT "WE CANNOT BE INDIFFERENT" TO THE EVENTS IN EUROPE.

PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS, RULER OF BRAZIL, URGED A "COMMON INTEREST OF DEFENSE" OF THE AMERICAS.

ESPECIALLY SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR IN EUROPE, SOUTH AMERICA HAS SPEEDED ITS ARMAMENT.

ARGENTINA'S WELL-DRILLED CONSCRIPT ARMY HAS AN AMPLE SUPPLY OF RIFLES AND APPROXIMATELY 1,000 PIECES OF ARTILLERY INCLUDING ANTI-AIRCRAFT, MOUNTAIN GUNS AND FIELD PIECES RANGING UP TO SIX INCH GUNS. HOWEVER, ITS 40,000 SOLDIERS AND 300,000 RESERVISTS ARE WITHOUT EFFECTIVE MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT. THE ARMY'S ONLY TANKS ARE 10 OLD-TIME, FIVE-TON BRITISH TANKS WHICH EXPERTS HAVE SAID ARE OF VALUE ONLY FOR PARADES.

THE ARGENTINE WAR MINISTRY IS PREPARING A BILL ASKING 150,000,000 PESOS (ABOUT $50,000,000) TO BUY AIRPLANES, MORE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, BOMBS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.

MEANWHILE, NOT ONE PESO HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED FOR THE PURCHASE OF NEW EQUIPMENT SINCE 1938. SINCE THAT TIME, HOWEVER, THERE HAVE BEEN DELIVERIES OF MATERIAL ORDERED PREVIOUSLY, INCLUDING 160 FRENCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. ORDERS FOR OTHER EUROPEAN ARMAMENT, ESPECIALLY FROM SWEDEN, FRANCE AND GERMANY, ARE UNDELIVERED BECAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

JUN 24 1940

"THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT NOW HAS BEFORE CONGRESS A REARMAMENT PROGRAM WHICH WILL PROVIDE ABOUT $180,000,000 TO EXPAND THE NATION'S DEFENSES. THIS FUND WILL ADD 400 WARPLANES IN ADDITION TO MUCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND FIELD ARTILLERY AND MACHINE GUN EQUIPMENT TO ARGENTINE DEFENSES. ADDED TO NAVAL FORCES WOULD BE A 5,000 TON LIGHT CRUISER, SEVERAL GUN BOATS, SUBMARINES AND COASTAL ARTILLERY."

ONE OF THE GREATEST PROBLEMS IN SOUTH AMERICAN DEFENSE PREPARATIONS IS THE FACT THAT MOST NATIONS--ESPECIALLY ARGENTINA--HAVE DEPENDED ON EUROPE EXCLUSIVELY TO FURNISH GUNS AND MUNITIONS. WITH THIS SOURCE

30.24-3183

30.24-3183

CUT OFF, A SHORTAGE OF SPARE PARTS FOR EQUIPMENT ALREADY ON HAND HAS BECOME ACUTE.

ARGENTINA IS TRYING TO DEVELOPE MUNITIONS PLANTS OF HER OWN. FACTORIES ARE MAKING SMALL ARMS AND ARTILLERY AMMUNITION, BUT PRODUCTION FROM THESE SOURCES IS LIMITED.

BRAZIL, WHICH WITH THE ARGENTINE WOULD BE THE BULWARK OF SOUTH AMERICAN DEFENSE, HAS TIGHTENED CENSORSHIP ON ALL MILITARY INFORMATION. HER ARMY HAS BEEN BUSY WITH MANEUVERS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

ORDERS FOR 250 EUROPEAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WERE PLACED RECENTLY AND BRAZILIAN SOURCES SAID QUICK DELIVERY WAS EXPECTED DESPITE THE WAR.

LITTLE URUGUAY, WEDGED BETWEEN BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA, HAS 350 MILES OF VULNERABLE COAST--GUARDED BY AN ARMY OF ONLY 4,500. OF THESE ONLY 1,700 COULD BE USED IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE THE REST ARE ASSIGNED TO CUSTOMS DUTY AND OTHER WORK. URUGUAY HAS 42 WARPLANES, THE NEWEST SIX YEARS OLD.

JUN 24 1940

THE PARLIAMENT OF URUGUAY HAS TAKEN STEPS TO BOLSTER THE DEFENSES, WITH A REARMAMENT PROGRAM INCLUDING PURCHASE OF PLANES AND THE BUILDING OF TWO DESTROYERS AND A CHAIN OF COAST GUARD DEFENSES. THEY WOULD TAKE TWO TO THREE YEARS TO COMPLETE.

CHILE, ON THE WEST COAST, IS BUYING 15 UNITED STATES TRAINING PLANES, MODERNIZING HER RADIO COMMUNICATIONS AND STRENGTHENING HER NAVY.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR, THE ARGENTINE NAVY--RANKED EIGHTH IN THE WORLD--SHOULD WORK SMOOTHLY WITH THE UNITED STATES FLEET. MANY OF THE YOUNG ARGENTINE OFFICERS RECEIVED THEIR TRAINING IN THE UNITED STATES.

TWO UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS VISITED ECUADOR RECENTLY AND WERE UNDERSTOOD UNOFFICIALLY TO HAVE DISCUSSED A JOINT DEFENSE PROGRAM WITH OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT AT QUITO.

PRESIDENT EDUARDO SANTOS, OF COLOMBIA, SAID IN A RECENT MESSAGE TO HIS CONGRESS THAT DEFENSE OF THE PANAMA CANAL IS "VITAL" TO ALL SOUTH AMERICA. HE HAS BEEN OUTSPOKEN IN FAVOR OF DEFENSE COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

IN MEXICO, REPORTS HAVE CIRCULATED IN DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY QUARTERS--WITHOUT CONFIRMATION--THAT THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO AND CUBA HAD DISCUSSED THE ADVISABILITY OF A MUTUAL DEFENSE PACT TO SAFEGUARD THE CARIBBEAN SEA AND GULF OF MEXICO.

THERE WAS A REPORT, TOO, THAT CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES MIGHT BE CALLED TO A CONFERENCE FOR DISCUSSION OF SUCH AN ALLIANCE FOR MUTUAL DEFENSE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23 MOVED JUNE 17)

JH142AED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY, JUNE 23)

EUROPE'S STAKE IN AMERICA

ISLANDS NORTH AND SOUTH

JUN 24 1940

PUT WAR ON U.S.DOORSTEP (1,000)

ROMANTIC REMNANTS OF "OLD WORLD" EMPIRES HAVE FOOD, GOLD, OIL, WATER-POWER AND STRATEGIC NAVAL BASES. WAR LEAVES THEIR FUTURE IN DOUBT.

BY WILLIAM PINKERTON

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JUNE 22-(AP)-ISLANDS OF VITAL CONCERN TO THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAS HAVE PUT EUROPE'S WAR PROBLEMS ON THE

DOORSTEP OF THE NEW WORLD.

MANY AN ALMOST-FORGOTTEN REMNANT OF THE GREAT WESTERN EMPIRES OF OLD SITS IN A SPOT VITAL TO THE DEFENSE OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH CONTINENTS AGAINST INVASION.

SCATTERED ALONG THE ATLANTIC SHORE FROM GREENLAND DOWN TO THE "ROARING FORTIES" ON THE UNDER SIDE OF THE WORLD, THESE TOKENS OF EUROPE'S DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE YET MAY PLAGUE THE PEACE OF THE AMERICAS.

FOR THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE MONROE DOCTRINE, HAS SPOKEN OUT AGAINST THE HANDING OF PROPERTY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE TO NEW LANDLORDS ABROAD.

JUN 24 1940

THE EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE ARE, IN GENERAL, THE ROMANTIC, EXOTIC AREAS OF THE AMERICAS--LANDS FIRST SIGHTED BY COLUMBUS OR BY ERIK THE RED; COVERS WHERE PIRATES ONCE HID THEIR LOOT AND RUM-RUNNERS IN ANOTHER DAY CACHED THEIR WARES; TRANSPLANTED BITS OF "OLD WORLD" LIFE STILL LIVED IN "OLD WORLD" WAYS.

NOT ALL OF THEM COULD BE CALLED ASSETS TO THEIR MOTHER COUNTRIES. BUT A COLONY MAY COST MONEY AND STILL BE VALUED--AS A NAVAL BASE OR AS A SOURCE OF RAW GOODS.

EUROPE'S GREATEST STAKE IN AMERICA, OF COURSE, IS CANADA. "BREADBASKET OF THE EMPIRE," SHE HAS BEEN THE WORLD'S LEADING EXPORTER OF WHEAT DURING THE LAST 20 YEARS. TRAPPERS AND MINERS OF HER NORTH COUNTRY HAVE ADDED TO HER WEALTH.

BUT THE UNITED STATES SHARES WITH GREAT BRITAIN A VITAL CONCERN IN THE SPRAWLING DOMINION WHOSE BORDER STRETCHES THE LENGTH OF THIS COUNTRY'S UNFORTIFIED NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

PARAMOUNT TO THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM INVASION, CANADA HOLDS MINES AND FACTORIES ON WHOSE CONTINUED SUCCESS AMERICAN INVESTMENTS DEPEND.

OFF CANADA'S COAST STAND NOVA SCOTIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, CENTERS, WITH BRITISH LABRADOR, OF A GREAT FISHING ZONE. THERE, TOO, IS TINY MIQUELON, WHOSE WOODEN-SHOD INHABITANTS TALK THE LANGUAGE OF THEIR MOTHER FRANCE. COD AND SALMON SHIPPED FROM THE QUIET VILLAGES OF THESE LANDS FEED PEOPLE IN REMOTE REGIONS.

FAR TO THE NORTH ARE GREENLAND AND ICELAND. ERIK THE RED FOUND GREENLAND 500 YEARS BEFORE COLUMBUS SAILED WEST; BUT EVEN IN RECENT YEARS AS FEW AS 400 DANES HAVE RULED HER POPULATION OF 16,000. THE REST ARE ESKIMOS.

REFRIGERATED BY THE ARCTIC CURRENTS, GREENLAND YEARLY SHIPPED TO DENMARK $1,500,000 WORTH OF BLUBBER FOR OIL, SKINS, SALT AND CANNED FISH, EIDERDOWN AND FEATHERS; AND BOUGHT IN RETURN $600,-000 OF FOODSTUFFS, TOBACCO, ARMS, LUMBER AND HARDWARE. ALTHOUGH GERMANY HAS TAKEN CONTROL OF DENMARK, GREENLAND HAS NOT BEEN INVADED.

JUN 24 1940

ICELAND IS AN INDEPENDENT NATION, ALTHOUGH SHE RECOG-NIZES THE SAME SOVEREIGN AS THE DANES. FOR YEARS, SHE HAS HAD NEITHER ARMY NOR NAVY.

ICELAND HAS FOUND IN HEALTH-CONSCIOUS AMERICA'S DEMAND FOR COD-LIVER OIL HER FOURTH BEST CUSTOMER. THE TWO NATIONS HAVE DRAWN CLOSER TOGETHER RECENTLY, WITH DISPATCH OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL TO THE LAND OF GLACIERS AND VOLCANOES, AND THE LOAN OF $1,000,000 FOR ICELANDERS TO BUY RYE, WHEAT, STOCK FEED AND GASOLINE IN AMERICA.

TO THE SOUTH, THE VARICOLORED CHAIN OF EUROPE'S AMERICAN GEMS

30.24-3185

30.24-3185

STARTS AT AN OCEAN POINT PARALLEL WITH CHARLESTON, S.C. BERMUDA MAKES A BIG BUSINESS OF THE TOURIST TRADE. THERE IS A PERFUME FACTORY, AND THE NATIVES EXPORT SOME POTATOES, ONIONS AND EASTER LILIES.

ONLY 20 OF BERMUDA'S 360 ISLANDS ARE INHABITED. BUT THESE BRITISH ISLANDS HAVE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE AS A "STEPPING STONE" FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC AVIATION.

BIMINI'S 600-ODD PEOPLE, LIVING LESS THAN 50 MILES FROM MIAMI, FISH AND SPONGE UNDER BRITISH RULE. BIMINI IS IN THE BAHAMAS ARCHIPELAGO, DESCRIBED AS "A BRITISH COLONY COMPOSED OF SOME 2,500 FERTILE ISLANDS, ROCKS AND CORAL KEYS" OFF FLORIDA AND CUBA. THE CAPITAL AT NASSAU IS POPULAR WITH AMERICAN TOURISTS; TOMATOES AND SPONGES ARE THE CHIEF EXPORTS.

THE AMERICAN

(MORE) AP225AED

JUN 24 1940

SUNDAY ADVANCE)

WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD PINKERTON'S EUROPE'S STAKE IN AMERICA

X X X CHIEF EXPORTS.

THE AMERICAN NAVY CAPTURED NASSAU IN 1776 BUT RELINQUISHED IT AS OF NO VALUE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SHIELDED FROM THE OCEAN BY CUBA LIES "THE ISLE OF FOUNTAINS"--JAMAICA. BIGGEST BRITISH ISLAND IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA, JAMAICA GETS MOST OF ITS REVENUE FROM BANANAS, BUT IS BEST KNOWN TO AMERICANS FOR ITS GINGER AND ITS RUM.

BRITISH HONDURAS, ONLY FOREIGN HOLDING ON THE MAINLAND OF CENTRAL AMERICA, LIVES OFF THE TRADE IN BANANAS, CACAO AND CHICLE (FOR CHEWING GUM).

JUST ONE MILE NORTH OF AMERICA'S VIRGIN ISLANDS IS BRITAIN'S THATCH ISLAND, FIRST OF ANOTHER STRING OF FOREIGN HOLDINGS WHICH CLOSE OFF THE SOUTHERN ENTRY TO THE CARIBBEAN, AND COMPLETE EUROPE'S WEST INDIES. TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, THESE ISLANDS ARE COLONIAL "PROBLEM CHILDREN" FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE CARIB INDIANS COLUMBUS FOUND LIVING THERE HAVE DISAPPEARED; IN THEIR PLACE IS A TRANSPLANTED POLYGLOT OF AFRICAN NEGROES, EAST INDIANS, AND EUROPEANS. THE NEGROES PREDOMINATE.

A BRITISH COMMISSION REPORTED RECENTLY THAT $3,500,000 SHOULD BE SPENT IN THE WEST INDIES DURING THE NEXT 20 YEARS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES.

ASIDE FROM THEIR STRATEGIC RELATION TO THE PANAMA CANAL AND THE AMERICAN MAINLANDS, THE ISLANDS HAVE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE. DOMINICA'S LIMES ARE SHIPPED ALL OVER THE WORLD. ST.VINCENT'S SEA ISLAND COTTON IS "THE BEST IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE." GRENADA SENDS NUTMEGS, MACE AND COCOA TO THE UNITED STATES. OTHERS GIVE THE WORLD SUGAR, RUM, MOLASSES. FROM A STRANGE LAKE OF PITCH, TRINADAD EACH YEAR SHIPS 85,000 TONS OF ASPHALT. TRINADAD ALSO SELLS COCONUTS, COPRA, CACAO AND SUGAR.

BUT TRINADAD, LIKE HER DUTCH NEIGHBORS ALONG THE VENEZUELAN COAST, HAS BECOME AN OIL CENTER. TO THIS "LAND OF THE HUMMING BIRDS," THE $20,000,000 WORTH OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS WHICH SAILED OUT OF HER NEW $5,000,000 HARBOR IN 1939 WAS ADDED WEALTH.

TO THE BONE-DRY, RAIN-HUNGRY DUTCH ISLANDS OF CURACAO AND ARUBA, OIL WAS LIFE. BEFORE DUTCH SHELL ERECTED HUGE REFINERIES ON CURACAO, THE ISLAND WAS KNOWN PRINCIPALLY AS THE HOME OF A LIQUEUR MADE FROM BITTER LITTLE ORANGES.

ARUBA'S 2,000 NEGROES SOLD STRAW HATS, ALOES AND DIVI DIVI (FOR TANNING) BEFORE STANDARD OIL CAME ALONG.

CRUDE OIL IS BROUGHT BY TANKER THE SHORT DISTANCE FROM VENEZUELA'S MAINLAND TO THESE ISLANDS, AND THERE IT IS REFINED FOR EXPORT.

A GERMAN MAN-OF-WAR PUT INTO CURACAO IN 1903 AND THERE WAS TALK THAT THE GERMANS DREAMED OF MAKING THE ISLAND A BASE FOR CONTROLLIN THE WEST INDIES. NOTHING CAME OF IT.

EAST OF VENEZUELA ON THE MAINLAND OF SOUTH AMERICA LIE THE GUIANAS (NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH AFRICA'S GUINEA)--BRITISH, DUTCH AND FRENCH, THE LAND IS RICH AND THE PLANT-GROWTH LUXURIANT; BUT EUROPEAN MAN HAS FAILED SO FAR TO PUSH BACK THE JUNGLE. ALONG THE COAST, THEY RAISE SUGAR AND RICE. THE BRITISH AND DUTCH DIG FROM THEIR INSLAND MOUNTAINS DIAMONDS, GOLD AND BAUXITE (ALUMINUM); THE MINERAL WEALTH IS REPUTED GREAT THOUGH LARGELY UNDEVELOPED. POUNDING RAPIDS AND CATARACTS UP THE THREE RIVERS OF BRITISH GUIANA GIVE PROMISE OF PLENTIFUL WATER-POWER.

JUN 24 1940

A177WX

FRENCH GUIANA IS A PRISON COLONY, WITH THE FABLED HELL-HOLE OF DEVIL'S ISLAND.

OFF THE SUB-ARCTIC TIP OF SOUTH AMERICA--WHIPPED BY THE CONSTANT HIGH WINDS OF "THE ROARING FORTIES"--BRITAIN'S FALKLAND ISLANDS SHARE THE WHALING TRADE WITH AN EMPIRE NEIGHBOR, SOUTH GEORGIA. COARSE GRASSES, WHICH ALONE WILL GROW ON THE FALKLANDS, GRAZE MORE THAN 600,000 SHEEP.

THE BRITISH HAVE A NAVAL BASE THERE; AND THERE IN 1914 A GERMAN SQUADRON UNDER FAMED ADMIRAL GRAF VON SPEE MET DEFEAT BY BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR. THE GERMANS WANTED THE NAVAL BASE.

ONE FORLORN EUROPEAN OUTPOST STANDS OFF THE CENTRAL AMERICA ON THE PACIFIC SIDE. IT IS FRANCE'S CLIPPERTON, A NARROW RIM OF CORAL ENCASING AN ISLAND-SPECKED LAKE. ITS GUANO DEPOSITS (FERTILIZER) HAVE BEEN SCRAPED CLEAN, AND TODAY IT IS UNINHABITED.

BUT THE LAKE--MIDWAY BETWEEN SAN DIEGO AND THE PANAMA CANAL--COULD SHELTER SEAPLANES.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT JUNE 16)

RK-LT142AES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23)

- - -

DUTCH EAST INDIES LOOK TO UNITED STATES FOR PROTECTION

JUN 24 1940

- - -

BUT HAVE NO IMMEDIATE THOUGHT OF LOSING INDEPENDENCE (800)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: WHEN GERMANY BEGAN ITS CONQUEST OF HOLLAND, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IMMEDIATELY ASSIGNED CHARLES H.KLINE, OF ITS FOREIGN STAFF, TO THE EAST INDIES. HERE FOLLOWS AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF CONDITIONS IN THESE IMMENSELY WEALTHY ISLANDS, WHICH WERE READY FOR THE HITLER THRUST AT THE MOTHERLAND AND MOVED RAPIDLY FOR THEIR PROTECTION)

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BY CHARLES H.KLINE

(ADVANCE) BATAVIA, JAVA---(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)---THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, RICHEST ORPHANS OF EUROPE'S WAR, ARE DEALING STERNLY WITH THE GREATEST CRISIS OF THREE CENTURIES OF

30.24-3187

30.24-3187

DUTCH RULE.

IN A SENTENCE THE 2,000 WIDE-FLUNG ISLANDS ARE TOO WEALTHY FOR THEIR OWN SAFETY. HERE LIES THE LARGEST HOARD OF NATURAL WAR ESSENTIALS---RUBBER, OIL, TIN AND SUCH---IN THE WHOLE WAR-CONSCIOUS WORLD.

THREE TREMENDOUS TASKS FACE THE INDIES: FIRST, TO PRESERVE THIS STORE OF DUTCH TREASURE AGAINST ANY THREAT FROM GERMANY OR JAPAN; SECOND, TO MAINTAIN CONTROL OF THE NATIVE MILLIONS; THIRD, TO LEND SURPLUS ENERGY TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH WAR ALLIES.

FROM STEAMING SUMATRA FAR PAST THE LUSH TOURIST HAVEN OF BALI, THE DUTCHMAN FRANKLY LOOKS TO THE UNITED STATES TO KEEP HIS BUSINESS A GOING CONCERN SHOULD HIS OWN INGENUITY FAIL.

THE THOUGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES FLEET MIGHT BE ON CALL ON A "WHEN AND IF NEEDED" BASIS IS UNIVERSALLY EXPRESSED AND IS REGARDED AS "COMFORTING."

JUN 24 1940

EVERY SCRAP OF DATA AND DETAIL ABOUT THE STRENGTH AND STRATEGY OF THE AMERICAN FLEET IS CAREFULLY WEIGHED BY THE AVERAGE MAN. INTEREST IN WASHINGTON'S POLICY EQUALS THE BURNING CONCERN OF THE POPULACE FOR THEIR OVERSEAS KINSMEN NOW CAPTIVES OF NAZI GERMANY.

THE ESSENCE OF WHAT THE DUTCHMAN GENERALLY REPLIES TO QUESTIONERS IS THIS: HE WANTS TO WORK OUT HIS OWN SALVATION FIGURATIVELY UNDER THE PROTECTIVE SHADOW OF AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS, BUT HE HAS NO MORE IMMEDIATE THOUGHT OF INVITING THE UNITED STATES TO RUN THE INDIES THAN HE HAS OF TURNING OVER THIS ABUNDANT ARCHIPELAGO TO

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23)

(ADVANCE) BATAVIA, JAVA--- FIRST ADD NETHERLANDS BYXXX EAST INDIES BY KLINE X X X THE INDIES

THAN HE HAS OF TURNING OVER THIS ABUNDANT ARCHIPELAGO TO GERMANY OR JAPAN.

THE DUTCH ARGUE THEY CAN, IN THEIR OWN WISDOM, TREAT DELICATELY WITH TRADE-HUNGRY JAPAN, MAKE INTRICATE ADJUSTMENTS IN INSULAR FINANCE AND ECONOMY, DO A BIT FOR BRITAIN AND FRANCE AND UPHOLD INTERNAL ORDER AGAINST EITHER NATIONALISTS OR "FIFTH COLUMNISTS."

IF GERMANY WINS IN EUROPE, OR JAPAN THRUSTS SOUTHWARD, THE DUTCHMAN THEN MAY HAVE TO SEEK SHELTER SWIFTLY.

THE SPEED OF GERMANY'S CONQUEST OF THEIR MOTHERLAND SHOCKED DUTCHMEN DEEPLY. THEIR PAIN HAS BEEN SLIGHTLY EASED BY PRIDE IN THE POLICE OF THESE ISLANDS.

LESS THAN THREE HOURS AFTER THE NAZI INVASION OF THE NETHERLANDS BEGAN ON MAY 10 THE INDIES CONSTABULARY, REINFORCED BY TROOPS, HAD HUSTLED INTO PREPARED CONCENTRATION CAMPS NEAR BATAVIA'S HARBOR UPWARDS OF 5,000 GERMANS AND SUSPECTED SYMPATHIZERS.

JUN 24 1940

ONE MONTH EARLIER, WHEN GERMANY MOVED INTO DENMARK AND NORWAY, THE POLICE DRAFTED A PRECAUTIONARY PLAN OF ACTION. THE KEY TO THE WHOLE OPERATION WAS A CAREFULLY PREARRANGED BROADCAST FROM THE GOVERNMENT RADIO ACROSS THE FULL 3,000 MILES FROM THE EASTERN TO WESTERN TIP OF THE INDIES.

THIS BROADCAST WAS DIRECTED TO POLICE, DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OFFICIALS GENERALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INTERNAL SECURITY OF NEARLY 65 MILLION PERSONS. THE MAIN SENTENCE SAID: "THE CODE WORD BERLIN HAS NOW BEEN ISSUED."

THE POLICE HAD READY LONG LISTS OF GERMANS, SUSPECTED NAZIS AND LEADERS OF THE N.S.B. (NATIONAL SOCIALISTISCHE BEWEGING).

WHICH, FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES. WAS THE DUTCH BRANCH OF THE NAZI PARTY. THE ROUNDUP WAS THOROUGH AS WEL AS SPEEDY. IT WAS AIDED BY A STRONG ELEMENT OF SURPRISE.

(MORE) TA115AED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23)

(ADVANCE) BATAVIA, JAVA--SECOND ADD NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES BY KLINE X X X OF SURPRISE.

THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, WHICH HAS A TIGHT MONOPOLY ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF DISPATCHES FROM ABROAD, COLLABORATED WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN WITHHOLDING ADVICES ABOUT THE NAZI STROKE IN EUROPE UNTIL THE ISLANDS' CLEANUP WAS UNDERWAY.

THE MAN WHO WIELDS BLANKET AUTHORITY IN THE INDIES COMPARABLE TO THAT OF THE VICEROY OF BRITISH INDIA IS JONKHEER A. W. L. TJARDA VAN STARKENBORGH STACHOUWER. [HIS WIFE IS THE AMERICAN-BORN CHRISTINA MARBURG, FORMERLY OF BALTIMORE, DAUGHTER OF THEODORE MARBURG, ONCE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO BELGIUM.] JUN 24 1940

IN IMPOSING A STATE OF MILITARY EMERGENCY AND AFFIRMING THE LOYALTY OF THE INDIES TO QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL SPECIFICALLY EMPHASIZED A DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN THE POLITICAL STATUS-QUO. ANY OUTSIDE HELP, HE SAID, WOULD BE "REFUSED AS UNWELCOME."

CENSUS FIGURES SHOWED APPROXIMATELY 7,500 GERMANS IN THE ISLANDS OF WHOM AT LEAST 400 HELD GOVERNMENT POSTS, SOME OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE. GERMAN MALES OVER 16 WERE SEIZED.IN THE FIRST POLICE SWEEP. COINCIDENTALLY CIVIL AND MARITIME OFFICIALS IMPOUNDED GERMAN PROPERTY OF AN ESTIMATED VALUE OF $100,000,000 (US DOLLARS) AND TOOK OVER 18 GERMAN SHIPS AND TWO DANISH VESSELS LYING IN THE BARBORS.

THE N.S.B. WAS OUTLAWED OFFICIALLY. AN ESTIMATED 100 OF ITS LEADERS INCLUDING A PROMINENT ARMY MAJOR WERE ARRESTED. POLITICAL MEETINGS OF ANY KIND WERE DRASTICALLY LIMITED. NATIVE NATIONALISTS EITHER KEPT A STRICT SILENCE OR INDICATED TACIT LOYALTY.

ORIGINALLY THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF GERMAN FAMILIES WERE PERMITTED TO REMAIN AT LARGE. BUT AS POLICE INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SCRUTINIZED CORRESPONDENCE AND PERSONAL EFFECTS AND INQUIRED INTO MANY TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS THE ROUDUP WAS EXTENDED TO MANY WHO FIRST WERE PASSED OVER.

LIKEWISE IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE FORTNIGHT'S POLICE ACTION THE AUTHORITIES CONTEMPLATED THAT GERMAN CHILDREN WOULD CONTINUE IN THE ISLAND SCHOOLS. SUBSEQUENTLY MOTHERS WERE "ADVISED" TO REMOVE THEIR CHILDREN FOR THEIR OWN WELL BEING BECAUSE OF HIGH ANTI-NAZI FEELING AMONG DUTCH PUPILS.

IN A STILL LATER STAGE THE GOVERNMENT WORKED OUT A PLAN FOR LARGE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES, LESS STRINGENT THAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS, TO HOUSE GERMAN OR SUSPECTED WOMEN AND CHILDREN UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

CHAIRMAN J.VERBOOM OF A VIGOROUS DUTCH PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION CALLED THE FATHERLAND CLUB COOPERATED WITH THE AUTHORITIES IN IDENTIFYING ALLEGEDLY SUBVERSIVE INDIVIDUALS. SOME EXEMPTIONS WERE MADE IN THE INTERNMENT OF OLDER GERMANS AS THE INVESTIGATIONS PROGRESSED. JUN 24 1940

ONE TRANSCENDENT ELEMENT IN THE STRICT CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT WAS THE SETTING UP OF A SEVERE MILITARY CENSORSHIP OF ALL COMMUNICATIONS. AT LEAST TWO RELATIVELY SMALL NATIVE NATIONALIST NEWSPAPERS WERE TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED. A FEW FIERY NATIVE NATIONALIST LEADERS WERE DETAINED. PUBLIC LISTENING TO FOREIGN RADIO BROADCASTS WAS PROHIBITED ALTHOUGH NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO

30.24-3189

30.24-3189

LIMIT PRIVATE RADIO SETS.

THE INDIES DEFENSE MACHINE CONSISTS ROUGHLY OF 50,000 TROOPS EUROPEAN EURASIAN OFFICERED THROUGHOUT; SEVERAL HUNDRED AMERICAN-BUILT BOMBING PLANES AND A SKELETON NAVY OF MORE THAN A DOZEN SUB-MARINES, TEN DESTROYERS AND FOUR CRUISERS. THIS IS SUPPLEMENTED BY A LARGE FLEET OF COMMERCIAL AIRPLANES WHICH MIGHT BE CONVERTED INTO FIGHTING MACHINES PLUS FAR SPREAD MINE DEFENSES BOTH FOR HARBORS AND ON LAND. THE KEY OIL FIELDS OF BORNEO HAD LONG BEEN STUDDED WITH MINES.

CONVERSELY AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS ARE FEW AND FAR BETWEEN. BATAVIA, CAPITAL OF HALF A MILLION POPULATION, HAS ONE MODEL COMMUNITY SHELTER AND SCATTERED HUNDREDS OF FAMILY SHEET-IRON SHELTERS.

JUN 24 1940

DUTCH DEFENSIVE STRATEGY HOPES SIMPLY TO DELAY AND CRIPPLE ANY SUDDEN INVASION. EXPERTS SAY HER SMALL NAVY MIGHT DEAL WITH STRAY GERMAN RAIDERS OR, MORE IMPORTANTLY, REQUIRE SUCH A LARGE JAPANESE EXPEDITION THAT JAPAN WOULD BE FORCED TO WEAKEN DANGEROUSLY HER OWN HOME FLEET. SUCH A DEALYING ACTION MIGHT BE FOUGHT WITH THE AID OF NATURE IN THAT THE DUTCH COULD HIDE IN SUMATRA OR PERHAPS EVEN JAVA FOR AN INDEFINITE TIME. THE BORENO OUTPOSTS ARE ADMITTEDLY A POTENTIAL ACHILLES HEEL.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23. SENT JUNE 16)

TA129AED

(ADVANCE FOR A M S OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23)

- 4 -

WITH A PRINCESS IN EXILE

- -

JULIANA INSISTS ON A FOUR-ROOM SUITE, MAKES HER OWN APPOINTMENTS, EATS IN CLUB DINING ROOM

- - -

SLEEPS IN SAME ROOM WITH CHILDREN (1100)

- - -

JUN 24 1940

BY JOHN LEAR

(ADVANCE)--SEIGNIORY CLUB,QUE.,-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-CROWN PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS IS STRETCHING HER PENNIES AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

SHE CONSIDERS HERSELF JUST ANOTHER REFUGEE AND FEELS SHE SHOULD SHARE AT LEAST PART OF THE PRIVATIONS OF OTHER FOLK WHO HAVE BEEN DRIVEN FROM HOLLAND.

HER ATTITUDE BECAME UNMISTAKABLY CLEAR AS SHE SETTLED DOWN IN THIS BEAUTIFUL FRENCH CANADIAN MOUNTAIN RETREAT AT THE END OF HER FLIGHT FROM EUROPE.

EVERY SPECIAL SERVICE TO WHICH ROYALTY ENTITLED HER WAS TABOO BY HER PERSONAL ORDER. SHE INSISTED ON DOING THINGS AS OTHER GUESTS AT THIS FASHIONABLE RESORT DO THEM, EVEN TO BUYING HER OWN NEWSPAPERS AND TELEPHONING FOR HER OWN APPOINTMENT AT THE HAIRDRESSER.

WHEN SHE LEARNED A TEN ROOM SUITE HAD BEEN RESERVED FOR HER, SHE IMMEDIATELY ASKED THE PRICE.

THE MANAGER OF THE LOG CHATEAU OF THE SEIGNIORY CLUB WHO HAD ANTICIPATED EVERY QUESTION BUT THT ONE POINTED TO THE ADVANTAGES OF A SITTING ROOM FOR THE PRINCESS AND A PRIVATE DINING ROOM FOR HER PARTY.

JULIANA PUT HER FOOT DOWN.

HER ADVANCE REQUEST SHE SAID HAD BEEN FOR FOUR ROOMS ONLY, TWO DOUBLES AND TWO SINGLES AND FOUR ROOMS IT WAS GOING TO BE. NO SITTING ROOM, NO DINING ROOM.

WHEN THE MANAGER SUGGESTED THAT HER HIGHNESS' COMFORT WAS MORE IMPORTANT TO THE CLUB THAN ANY AMOUNT OF EXPENSE AND WANTED TO SHOW HER THE BIG ROOM HE HAD NEWLY DECORATED AS HER BEDROOM, JULIANA PUT HER FOOT DOWN AGAIN.

"JUST A MINUTE," SHE BROKE IN "I'LL PICK MY OWN BEDROOM."

WHEREUPON, TO MAKE SURE NO SITTING ROOM WOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE SUITE, SHE WALKED INTO THE SITTING ROOM AND SAID "PUT A BED IN HERE, THIS WILL BE MY ROOM."

AND IN THAT ROOM SHE SLEPT WITH HER TWO BABIES, BEATRIX, 2 1/2, IN A SECOND BED AND, IRENE, 9 MONTHS, IN THE GASPROOF BOX THAT SERVES AS A COMBINATION CARRIAGE CRIB AND CRADLE.

THE BIG ROOM THAT HAD BEEN ALL SPRUCED UP FOR JULIANA WAS OCCUPIED BY THE NURSE. THE SECOND DOUBLE ROOM WENT TO THE BARON AND BARONESS DE VOS AND THE SECOND SINGLE ROOM TO THE BARONESS ROELLE, THE PRINCESS' ATTENDANTS.

JUN 24 1940

FROM THE TIME THE PARTY ARRIVED BY SPECIAL TRAIN FROM HALIFAX TEN DAYS AGO, IT ATE IN THE CHATEAU DINING ROOM WITH ALL THE OTHER GUESTS. THE SAME LINEN, CHINA AND SILVER WERE USED FOR THEM AS FOR THE OTHERS. THE ONLY SIGNS OF DISTINCTION WERE A SLIGHTLY LONGER TABLE DUE TO THE SIZE OF THE PARTY AND A CENTER PIECE OF FLOWERS.

THE PRINCESS WALKED DOWNSTAIRS FROM HER SECOND FLOOR ROOM EXACTLY LIKE ANY ONE ELSE; THERE WAS NO BOWING AND SCRAPING BEFORE HER.

AT BREAKFAST THE PARTY STRAGGLED IN LIKE THE AVERAGE AMERICAN FAMILY. LITTLE BEATRIX AND HER PLAYMATE BARONESS ROELLE'S DAUGHTER SAT IN HIGH CHAIRS. AT DINNER THE SAME INFORMALITY PREVAILED. THE CHILDREN WERE MISSING, BUT THE MAID WAS PART OF THE GROUP.

JULIANA SMOKED CIGARETTS AT TABLE, CHATTED AMIABLY, LAUGHED AT PRANKS PLAYED BY GOLFERS DINING ABOUT HER, AND LISTENED INTENTLY TO THE SINGING OF "HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO YOU" AT A TABLE WITH CAKE AND LIGHTED CANDLES NEARBY.

AFTER DINNER SHE WALKED OUT ONTO THE BROAD LAWN OVERLOOKING THE OTTAWA RIVER. THEN AS DARKNESS SETTLED SHE BOUGHT SOME PAPERS AT A NEWSSTACD AND WENT UP TO THE RUSTIC GALLERY OF THE LUXURIOUS LOG CHATEAU TO READ WITH HER LADIES. THERE SHE SAT UNTIL BEDTIME. WHEN SHE TIRED OF READING SHE WAS BUSY WITH HER NEEDLE.

AS SHE MOVED ABOUT FOUR HUSKY MEN MOVED WITH HER, ALWAYS AT A DISTANCE YET CLOSE ENOUGH TO STEP IN FAST SHOULD ANY ONE TRY TO CRASH THE PARTY. THEY WERE CANADIAN MOUNTIES AND DUTCH POLICE, THE ROYAL GUARD.

THERE WAS LITTLE DANGER. THE CLUB WAS CLOSED TO ALL EXCEPT MEMBERS AND THEIR GUESTS AND THE PRINCESS WAS SO DEMOCRATIC IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT FOR A STRANGER TO SPOT HER BEFORE HE HIMSELF HAD BEEN SPOTTED BY THE GUARDS.

JUN 24 1940

NOTHING ABOUT JULIANA'S DRESS SUGGESTED SHE WAS A PRINCESS EXCEPT POSSIBLY THE SILVER FOX CAPE AND THE DIAMOND AND TOPAX EARRINGS SHE WORE IN THE EVENING.

AT DINNER HER GARB WAS A PLAIN BLUE AND WHITE CHECKED BLOUSE WITH A NAVY BLUE SKIRT AND BLUE SANDALS.

IN THE DAY TIME SHE WORE AN ORDINARY HOUSE DRESS WHICH THE AVERAGE WOMAN IN THE STATES MIGHT USE FOR CHORES IN THE KITCHEN.

THE GUARDS HAD A HARD TIME KEEPING UP WITH HER AS SHE MOVED

30.24 3191

30.24-3191

ABOUT THE GROUNDS. SHE WALKED WITH A LONG STRIDE. ~~ALTHOUGH SHE SOON WILL BE A MOTHER FOR THE THIRD TIME, SHE SEEMED TIRELESS.~~

SHE INSPECTED THE HISTORIC OLD STONE HOME OF LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU, THE FAMED FRENCH CANADIAN REBEL, FROM TOP TO BOTTOM ONE AFTERNOON AND THEN WENT FOR A MOTOR DRIVE UP ONE SIDE OF THE 65,000 ACRE RECTANGLE OF LAKE AND WOODLAND ENCLOSED IN THE SEIGNIORY CLUB'S PROPERTY.

SHE POLISHED OFF THE DAY WITH A SWIM IN THE LOG CHATEAU POOL AND DID NOT GO TO BED UNTIL AFTER TEN.

JUN 24 1940

WHILE THE PRINCESS WAS GETTING HER RECREATION, LITTLE BEATRIX WAS PLAYING WITH THE BARONESS' DAUGHTER IN THE SAND BOX AND ON THE SWINGS UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYES OF THE NURSE AND THREE BROAD SHOULDERED POLICEMEN IN PLAIN CLOTHES. A FEW YARDS OFF BABY IRENE SNOOZED IN HER CRIB IN THE SUN.

CHILDREN OF OTHER SEIGNIORY GUESTS HAVE STARTED TO MINGLE WITH THE INFANTS OF THE ROYAL PARTY. OF THAT JULIANA APPARENTLY APPROVES, BUT WHEN A GENTLEMAN WALKED UP TO BEATRIX AND SPOKE TO HER IN GERMAN ONE OF THE GUARDS CUT IN SHARPLY "NO GERMAN."

WHAT LANGUAGE THE ROYAL PARTY SPEAKS IN PRIVATE HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED, BUT JULIANA SPEAKS FLUENT ENGLISH WITH AN ACCENT DESCRIBED VARIOUSLY AS BRITISH AND GUTTURAL. SHE HAS DONE HER OWN PERSONAL SHOPPING AT THE CHATEAU.

MUCH OF HER TIME HAS BEEN OCCUPIED WITH HER CHILDREN. THEY SLEEP IN HER ROOM, THEY BREAKFAST BY HER SIDE, SHE LIFTS THEM INTO THE SAND BOXES HERSELF AND GROUPS THEM AROUND HER AT PLAY AS SHE WRITES LETTERS IN THE SUN ON THE LAWN.

SHE WATCHES AS BEATRIX STANDS ON THE RIVER BANK AND TRIES TO TOSS STONES INTO THE RIVER FAR BELOW.

IF THE PRINCESS IS GOING TO SEE AS MUCH OF THE BEAUTY OF HER MOUNTAIN HAVEN AS SHE HAS INDICATED BY HER REQUESTS FOR ROAD MAPS, THE CHILDREN WILL HAVE TO BE LEFT BEHIND, FOR THIS IS RUGGED COUNTRY WITH REGIONS WHERE IT IS NOT SAFE TO VENTURE WITHOUT A GUIDE. EVEN THE MAIN ROAD OF THE SEIGNIORY CLUB GROUNDS IS LINED FOR A MILE ON EACH SIDE BY A WILD GAME SANCTUARY.

DEER BOUND ALONG AMONG THE HARDWOOD AND EVERGREEN TREES. BEAVER ARE TO BE SEEN IN THE STREAMS. THERE ARE BEARS IN THE HILLS. WOLVES ARE RARE BUT ARE AROUND.

JUN 24 1940

NATURE'SOWN AQUACADE RIVALING THAT OF THE WORLD'S FAIR IN NEW YORK GIVES A CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE IN THE POOLS OF THE HUGE FISH HATCHERY FROM WHICH THE CLUB STOCKS ITS STREAMS AND LAKES. NEARBY A BABY FAWN LOST FROM ITS MOTHER IS VISITED BY TWO TAME OLDER DEER, JOE AND JOSEPHINE.

TO SIT ON THE FLOAT AT THE BOATHOUSE ON THE NINE MILE LAKE AT THE TOP OF THE RESERVATION IS TO FALL INTO REVERIE UNTIL THE SUN GOES DOWN AND THE COLD WIND BLOWS.

HERE, IF ANYWHERE, PRINCESS JULIANA WILL BE ABLE TO FORGET THE WAR THAT DROVE HER FROM HER HOMELAND.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23--SENT JUNE 15).

SN117AED

Terms Strip France of Arms, Ships, Planes, Half of Land; Britain in Break With Petain

ALL ARMS AND EQUIPMENT TO GO TO GERMANS TO USE IN WAR AGAINST ENGLAND

Ships In Foreign Waters Must Be Recalled, Prisoners Released, Mines Swept — Victors Promise Not To Use Fleet Against Britain

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 23—France must submit to military occupation of more than half her Continental territory by German troops and turn over all her fleet and arms to German quartermasters, it was disclosed today by the British Government, which said these armistice terms robbed the French of all independence.

JUN 24 1940

Under the armistice France becomes in effect a passive ally of Germany for the Battle of Britain.

Petain Regime "Outlawed"

Meantime, the British radio broadcast a statement that the British Government could "no longer regard the Bordeaux Government as the government of an independent country," putting England officially on record as holding the Petain regime as an "outlaw" one.

The broadcast further stated that London now would deal wtih the newly formed French National Committee being set up in the English capital by Gen. Charles de Gaulle to continue the war against Germany.

Whether the French war fleet, which has been under virtual British command, would comply with the armistice terms remained one of the great undetermined factors of the war. Strong units of the French fleet have been assembled with the British in the eastern Mediterranean at Alexandria.

"Solemn" Nazi Assurance

The armistice contained "solemn" German assurance that the French warships, ordered returned to port for German-Italian internment, would not be used against France's erstwhile ally, Britain.

In return, France is required to give the German high command "all information about naval mines and defenses" which she undertook with Britain, and to use her mine sweepers to clear out coastal mine fields.

An authoritative British informant, commenting on the terms as released by the Ministry of Information, declared:

"It is difficult to see how terms could be more humiliating or what could be more shameful than to hand over material and territory for war against an ally with whom France has a solemn agreement not to conclude a separate peace."

Baudouin's Vow Recalled

He recalled that Paul Baudouin, Minister for Foreign Affairs under Premier Marshal Petain, had vowed only a few days ago that France would fight on rather than accept dishonorable peace.

"This treaty, as well as M. Baudouin's undertaking, has been violated by Marshal Petain's Government and their breach of faith is bitterly resented and condemned not only by all Frenchmen overseas but also by masses of Frenchmen at home. . . ."

The armistice grants the French Government the choice of returning to German-occupied Paris or operating from any seat in unoccupied territory. On the French Government was placed the burden of forcing millions of refugees to return to their homes in territory already swept by the *Blitzkrieg*.

This was the peace signed yesterday in sunlit Compiegne Forest—in the same railway car where Allied terms were imposed on Imperial Germany in 1918.

The British called it "complete capitulation," although it was said that the French proposed "certain relatively unimportant amendments," some of which were accepted.

Price France Must Pay

The price France paid for peace to Germany alone included:

1. Occupation: German troops are to occupy all France north of a line from Geneva through Tours, and the French Atlantic coast south from Tours. The occupied area includes Paris and almost all France now held by German arms in addition to the coast section not yet invaded.

France is to pay the cost of the occupation and administration of German control over such sections.

2. Demobilization—French troops left in the German occupation area must lay down their arms at once.

All other military forces, land and sea and air, must be demobilized and disarmed except for a limited force necessary to maintain order.

JUN 24 1940

No further aid may be given Britain—and no Frenchmen may serve against Germany in the army of another power.

3. Naval demobilization—The French fleet, except a small part left free to "safeguard" French Colonial interests, must be called back to specified ports and interned under German-Italian direction.

French mine sweepers are to clean up mined areas off the coast.

Merchant shipping must remain in French harbors until further traffic is authorized by Germany and Italy. Merchant shipping in foreign ports must be called home or sent to neutral ports.

Equipment Surrendered

30.24-3193

4. Surrender of Equipment—Germany may demand render of all artillery, tanks, anti-tank weapons, aircraft, infantry armament, tractors and munitions.

Land and coast defenses are to be handed over in good condition in all German-occupied territory.

5. Prisoners—France must release all German prisoners of war. French prisoners of war will remain in German hands until conclusion of a final peace.

6. Communications and Planes—All French aircraft must be grounded, foreign aircraft in occupied parts of France must be surrendered.

Roads, trains, railways and systems of communication must be turned over unimpaired.

All wireless transmitting stations in France must stop operations.

30.24-3193

BERLIN, JUNE 24-(MONDAY)-(AP)-AUTHORIZED QUARTERS TODAY REFUSED TO COMMENT ON REPORTS SETTING FORTH WHAT THE BRITISH BELIEVE TO BE THE CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH ARMISTICE.

"ALL THAT CAN BE SAID IS THAT THE COMPLETE ELIMINATION OF THE POSSIBILITY OF FRANCE BEING OF ANY FURTHER MILITARY USE TO ENGLAND IS ONE OF THE CONDITIONS," IT WAS SAID.

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JUN 24 1940

Italy's Terms Awaited

LONDON, June 23 (AP).—Complete demobilization of French land and sea forces and German occupation of more than half of France were disclosed tonight by the British government as terms of the German-French armistice.

Beaten France, required to surrender her arms, munitions and Atlantic coastline, became virtually a passive ally of Germany for the battle of Great Britain.

With final terms of the broader European peace envisaged by Germany and her axis partner Italy yet to be worked out, the armistice will become effective six hours after French emissaries now at Rome sign a pact with Italy.

Meanwhile, fighting continues until a cease-firing order is signaled by the German radio with the announcement that a French accord has been reached with Italy. Italy's terms were still undisclosed, although a Fascist source at Geneva said they would include Italian occupation of France's Mediterranean coast and a strip of the Alps, including Savoy, Nice and Dauphine.

The French government can have Paris back for its capital, according to the terms. Paris is in the region occupied by Germany, but, said one article, the French government is "free to choose for itself the seat of government in non-occupied territory or even to transfer it to Paris if desired." If Paris were chosen, this article added, Germany "will allow the necessary facilities for administration from Paris of both occupied and unoccupied territory."

The British said the armistice with Germany, which comes into force when the French have concluded their agreement with Italy, was valid until final peace was signed, but may be denounced at any moment by Germany if the French do not fulfill their obligations.

French-Nazi Armistice Terms

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 23.—The summary of the French-German armistice, issued tonight by the British Ministry of Information, follows:

ARTICLE 1. Immediate cessation of hostilities. French troops already surrounded to lay down arms.

ARTICLE 2. For security of German interests, territory north and west of the following line to be occupied: Geneva-Dole, Chalon-sur-Saone, Paray le Monial, Moulins, Bourges, Vierzon-Ville, thence to twenty kilometers east of Tours, thence south parallel to Angouleme railway to Mont de Marsan and St.-Jean-Pied-de-Port.

The areas not yet occupied in this territory to be occupied immediately on conclusion of the present convention.

ARTICLE 3. In occupied area Germany to have all rights of occupying power excluding local administration; the French government to afford all necessary facilities. Germany will reduce to a minimum occupation of western coast after cessation of hostilities with Great Britain.

JUN 24 1940

French government to be free to choose for itself the seat of government in non-occupied territory or even to transfer it to Paris if desired. In the latter event Germany will allow the necessary facilities for administration from Paris of both occupied and unoccupied territory.

ARTICLE 4. French naval, military and air force are to be demobilized and disarmed within a period to be decided, with the exception of troops necessary for maintaining order. Size and armament of the latter are to be decided by Germany and Italy respectively. French armed forces in occupied territory are to be brought back into unoccupied territory and demobilized.

These troops will previously have laid down their arms and material at places where they are at the moment of the armistice.

ARTICLE 5. As a guaranty Germany may demand surrender in good condition of all artillery, tanks, anti-tank weapons, service aircraft, infantry armament, tractors and munitions in territory not to be occupied. Germany will decide the extent of these deliveries.

ARTICLE 6. All arms and war material remaining in unoccupied territory which are not left for use of French authorized forces are to be put in store under German or Italian control. Manufacture of new war material in non-occupied territory is to stop immediately.

ARTICLE 7. Land and coast defenses with armaments, etc., in occupied territory are to be handed over in good condition. All plans of fortifications, particulars of mines, barrages, etc., to be handed over.

ARTICLE 8. French fleet except that part left free for safeguard of French interests in the colonial empire shall be collected in ports to be specified, demobilized and disarmed under German or Italian control.

The German government solemnly declares that it has no intention using for its own purposes during the war the French fleet stationed ports under German control except those units necessary for coast surveillance and mine sweeping.

Except for that part (to be determined) of the fleet destined for protection of colonial interests all ships outside French territorial waters must be recalled to France.

ARTICLE 9. All information about naval mines and defenses to be furnished. Mine sweeping to be carried on by the French forces.

ARTICLE 10. The French government is not to undertake any hostile action with remaining armed forces. Members of French forces are to be prevented from leaving French soil. No material is to be conveyed to Great Britain. No Frenchman is to serve against Germany in the service of other powers.

ARTICLE 11. No French merchant shipping is to leave harbor. Resumption of commercial traffic is subject to previous authorization of German and Italian governments. Merchant ships outside France are to be recalled or if that is not possible they are to go to neutral ports.

ARTICLE 12. No French aircraft is to leave the ground. Aerodromes are to be placed under German or Italian control. All foreign aircraft in unoccupied territory are to be handed over to German authorities.

ARTICLE 13. All establishments and military tools and stocks in occupied territory are to be handed over intact. Ports, permanent fortifications and naval building yards are to be left in their present state and not destroyed or damaged. The same is to apply to all means of communication, particularly railways, roads, canals, telephones, telegraphs, navigational and coast lighting marks. Materials for repairs are to be made available.

ARTICLE 14. All wireless transmitting stations in French territory are to stop.

ARTICLE 15. The French government is to facilitate transport of merchandise between Germany and Italy across unoccupied territory.

ARTICLE 16. The French government is to repatriate the population to occupied territory.

ARTICLE 17. The French government is to prevent transfer of valuables and stocks from occupied to non-occupied territory or abroad.

ARTICLE 18. The cost of maintenance of German occupying troops is to be paid by France.

ARTICLE 19. All German prisoners of war are to be released. The French government is to hand over all German subjects indicated by German government who are in France or French overseas territory.

ARTICLE 20. All French prisoners of war in German hands are to remain so until the conclusion of peace.

ARTICLE 21. Provides for safeguard of material handed over.

ARTICLE 22. The German Armistice Commission will carry out the armistice and will co-ordinate it with the Franco-Italian armistice.

ARTICLE 23. The armistice will enter into force as soon as the French government have concluded a similar agreement with the Italian government.

Cessation of hostilities will occur six hours after the Italian government notify of its conclusion. The German government will announce this by wireless.

ARTICLE 24. The present armistice is valid until conclusion of a peace treaty and can be denounced at any moment if the French government do not fulfill their obligations.

Armistice Terms, 1918-1940

By The Associated Press

A comparison of the armistice terms of 1940, as reported by the British Ministry of Information, and those of Nov. 11, 1918, which ended the World War, follows: (The 1918 armistice terms are not to be confused with the terms of the Versailles treaty which Germany signed June 28, 1919; the basis for a comparison with Versailles will come when Germany and France negotiate their final peace.)

JUN 24 1940

Territorial	
1918	**1940**
German troops to be withdrawn immediately from invaded countries, Belgium, France, Luxemburg, and from Alsace-Lorraine, in the west, and from East Africa and southeastern European territory of Turkey, Rumania and Austria-Hungary; German's entire Rhine section to be evacuated and garrisoned by troops of the United States and other Allies, with a neutral zone along eastern Germany from Holland to the Swiss frontier; Allied troops to hold bridgeheads at Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne; stores and supplies in the evacuated section to be left undamaged.	Germany to occupy territory north and west of the following line: Geneva - Dole, Chalon - sur - Saone, Paray le Monial, Moulins, Bourges, Vierzon-Vilee, thence to fifteen miles east of Tours, thence south parallel to the Angouleme railway to Mont de Marson and St.-Jean-Pied-de-Port.
Approximately 7,600 square miles of Rhineland were occupied by Allied troops.	Roughly, this area includes more than half of France, or 106,000 square miles. The approximate center of the occupied area is Paris.
In losing Alsace-Lorraine, which it had held since the war of 1870, Germany gave up after the World War 5,605 square miles and 1,790,000 population.	The line through France runs roughly from Geneva, Switzerland, to St.-Jean-Pied-de-Port at the Pyrenees, passing near Tours and through Bourges. This gives Germany all northern France and a strip down the west coast to Spain.
	The French are to pay for the territorial occupation.
	France apparently retains colonial possessions, inasmuch as a small part of her navy is to be retained for use in that connection.

JUN 24 1940

After the German campaign against the British, the west coast of France will be relinquished as far as possible by Germany.

The French may designate their own capital. Even Paris may be hcosen, in which case Germany will provide facilities there.

Disarmament

1918

Surrender of the following material was demanded from the German army: 5,000 pieces of artillery, 25,000 machine guns, 1,700 airplanes, and other war equipment; all military supplies, fortifications, etc., in evacuated positions to be left behind in good condition.

Surrender of all submarines in operation and removal of crews from all others in port; surrender, disarmament or internment of all ships of the German war fleet; Allies to be permitted to occupy German naval bases and sweep German minefields; all naval aircraft to be returned at once to specified fields and immobilized; all seized Allied shipping to be returned.

1940

All French forces except a small force to be permitted in the unoccupied area shall be demobilized and disarmed.

No French troops permitted to leave France.

All artillery, tanks, munitions, aircraft and other war materials shall be surrendered in good condition.

The French fleet shall go under German-Italian control.

No merchant shipping shall leave France. Ships outside France should be recalled.

The French government must facilitate transport of merchandise between Germany and Italy.

All French planes grounded. All wireless facilities to be surrendered. All information as to mines and other hazards must be turned over to German authorities.

Repatriation

1918

All inhabitants of countries invaded and held in whole or part by German armies to be repatriated within fourteen days, including those held by Germany for trial or convicted; all Allied prisoners of war to be turned over immediately to Allied officers for safe conduct to their own forces; all sick and wounded in German territory to be given care by Germany until their removal.

1940

All German prisoners are to be released and returned to their country.

French prisoners will remain in German custody.

French citizens who fled from areas now to be occupied must be repatriated by the French.

Treaties

1918

Declared void at once were all treaties Germany had made with her war-time allies, and all terms and all terms and pacts she had made with countries who yielded to her.

1940

The terms of the armistice remain in effect until a finanl peace is concluded, althouhg they may be abrogated by Germany at any time if France does not fulfill her obligations.

No materials may be used by the French to help the British, their former Allies.

Germany "solemnly declares" that "it has no intention of using for its own purposes" the French Navy during the war against Great Britain.

No Frenchman may serve against Germany.

The armistice is to be co-ordinated with the French-Italian armistice, both to go into the cessation of hostility phase six hours after final signing in Italy.

Duration of Armistice

1918

The armistice was to remain in effect thirty days, with option to be extended. It could be denounced by either side—with forty-eight-hour notice—if the terms were violated.

1940

In effect, until a final peace is reached, unless Germany decides at any time that France is not living up to her agreement.

Petain Assails Churchill For Criticism On Armistice

French In "Saddened Stupor" Over Blast, He Asserts. DeGaulle Dropped From Cabinet After Speech

[By the Associated Press]

Bordeaux, June 24—Crushed by a German armistice and still awaiting Italy's hard terms, France fought tonight to hold her useless lines of defense and through her aged Premier, Marshal Petain, hotly replied to British criticisms of the peace.

The Premier said the French had received in a "saddened stupor" British Prime Minister Churchill's statements expressing "grief and amazement" at France's acceptance of German terms.

Churchill "is the best judge of the interests of his own country," but "not the best judge of ours," said Petain.

Churchill, Petain added, "must learn that France has husbanded neither its blood nor its efforts. She knows she merits the respect of the world, and it is through herself first of all that France expects to be reborn."

In declaring that Churchill is n

the best judge of French interests, Petain added:

"Even less can he judge French honor."

The marshal put this query:

"Does Mr. Churchill believe the French refuse to all of France the love and faith which they have given to the smallest parcel of their farmland?" He continued:

"They are looking their present and their future squarely in the face.

"For the present, they are certain to show greater grandeur in avowing their defeat than in opposing vain and illusory projects. For the future they know their destiny is in their courage and their perseverance."

From the high passes of the Alps to the Mediterranean, repeated Italian attacks were repulsed, but from the north, German armored columns stabbed nearer and nearer to Bordeaux—refugee-jammed provisional capital—but there were indications that the advance might stop short of it.

This is a city of sorrow on a sunlit Sunday.

In the temporary quarters of the Government, word was awaited from the emissaries who bowed yesterday to Adolf Hitler in Compiegne Forest and then went to Italy to hear Premier Mussolini's price for peace.

At 5 P. M. (11 A. M., E.S.T.) the Government had heard no word from Italy. Some observers have said the negotiations there might take about the same time as those at Compiegne.

The last of Britain's diplomatic representation was withdrawn from the French provisional capital Saturday, it was disclosed.

The British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, left then on a British destroyer with the last members of his staff and a few British residents who had remained in Bordeaux.

Laval Gets Cabinet Post

Just before a Cabinet meeting started at noon, Pierre Laval, veteran of a half-dozen Cabinet posts since 1925, was appointed Vice-Premier. Once Premier himself, Laval had been a critic of the Government until the selection of 84-year-old Marshal Henri Philippe Petain to make France's peace with her foes.

Maj. Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who had continued in the War Ministry from the Cabinet of Premier Reynaud, was dropped from the Cabinet.

The action followed radio speeches from London in which de Gaulle criticized the French Government's conduct of the latter days of the war and said France should fight on.

Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency, reported that even though de Gaulle is a godson of Petain, the French Council of Ministers Sunday night made de Gaulle liable to trial by a military court as an example to all officers who wish to revolt against the armistice.

American Ambulances Moved

Thirty of eighty ambulances of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps in France were taken from Bordeaux to Hossegor, near the Bay of Biscay port of Biarritz, just above the Spanish frontier. Drivers said they probably would remain there until they learn the terms of the armistice.

Dr. James V. Sparks, in command of the corps, said contact with fifty other ambulances had been lost during the German advances. He listed twenty-five to forty American volunteers with the corps as unaccounted for, but said many would probably join the main group later.

It was disclosed as the Germans pushed nearer Bordeaux from the north that Reichsführer Hitler assured Premier Petain that German troops would not move into the crowded capital until the Italian-French armistice arrangements were completed.

Nazis Still Advancing

The advance German spearheads pushing down the Atlantic coast were nearing Rochefort, only eighty miles north of Bordeaux.

The French still held doggedly to most of their positions along the south bank of the River Cher, but were being pushed slowly south from the Loire.

Activity was general along a wide southeastern front, but the French said repeated Italian attacks broke against a solid French defense line.

Word of the signing of armistice with Germany brought a reaction of relief to thousands in Bordeaux, but their burden still weighed heavily.

Civilian and Government officials alike faced the tremendous task of rebuilding France, whatever the eventual terms of peace.

To that problem will be added the work of rehabilitation and the trek back to shell-plowed fields, empty barns and ruined homes.

"20 Years Of Mistakes"

The Bordeaux newspaper *Le Petite Gironde* lamented "the past twenty years of mistakes" and said the French Government failed to carry to completion a definite policy toward Germany.

"Our error was in never choosing between the alternatives of agreement or fighting," the newspaper said. "With the occupation of the Ruhr (by Germany) we attempted a policy of coercion. Under pressure of our Allies we abandoned it before it might have returned the results we expected of it.

"With Briand (former Premier Aristide Briand, who died in 1932) we attempted a policy of reconciliation and understanding. Briand never found in Parliament the majority which would have permitted him to realize his aims."

PETAIN REGIME 'OUTLAWED' BY GREAT BRITAIN

No Longer Considered As True Government Of French People

JUN 24 1940

Deprived Of All Rights By Submission, London Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Chancy (On the French-Swiss Frontier), Monday, June 24—Many French units in the Alps facing the Italian frontier were reported heading toward Toulon today, seeking a way out to North Africa.

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 23—The British radio broadcast a statement tonight that the British Government could "no longer regard the Bordeaux Government as the government of an independent country."

JUN 24 1940

The announcer said the British Government found that the terms of the German armistice were "in contravention of agreements solemnly made between the Allied Governments" and reduced the Bordeaux Government "to a state of complete subjection to the enemy and deprived it of all liberty and all right to represent free French citizens."

The statement was broadcast in French, and a later official translation said it was made "on authority of his Majesty's Government."

Follows De Gaulle Blast

It was read over the radio after Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who was Under Secretary of War in Premier Paul Reynaud's Cabinet, announced over the British radio also in French that a French national committee was being formed in London to continue the war against Germany.

"The war is not lost," he said. "Long live France!"

In its statement on the new British attitude toward the Bordeaux Government, the British radio said "his Majesty's Government have taken note of the proposal to form a provisional French national committee and will deal with them in all matters concerning the prosecution of the war so long as that committee continues to represent all French elements resolved to fight the common enemy."

General de Gaulle said the committee would have jurisdiction over all French citizens in Great Britain.

Petain Is "Sorrowful"

He spoke shortly after Marshal Premier Henri Phillippe Petain in a broadcast from France expressed "sorrowful amazement" over Prime Minister Churchill's statement on the British Government's "grief and amazement" at France's acceptance of Germany's armistice terms.

De Gaulle said the committee was formed in full agreement with the British Government and was determined to maintain French independence and honor French agreements. The names of the members, he said, would be announced soon.

"The armistice accepted by the Government in Bordeaux delivers to our enemy our arms, our airplanes, our gold, our future," de Gaulle said. "This capitulation has enslaved France completely and placed the Government of Bordeaux under the immediate and direct dependency of the Germans and Italians.

"An independent government no longer exists on French territorial soil capable of safeguarding the interests of France and of the French people. On the other hand, our political institutions are not in a state to function by their own will."

"Sell-Outs" Charged

British sadness tinged with bitterness over the fall of continental France was mild compared with the attitude of French military men, the press and the people generally.

Exchange Telegraph reported from Bordeaux today that army men from generals to privates were convinced that since the rise of Hitler to power in Germany the successive French governments had "sold out" the army, leaving it finally in a situation where it had "to fight tanks with toothpicks."

French In Manila Feel "Shame" At Peace Terms

Manila, June 23 (AP)—A group of

JUN 24 1940

30.24-3193

30.24-3195

Manila Frenchmen today cabled President Albert Lebrun, of France, their "eternal shame" at the separate armistice France has concluded with Germany.

"The French community in the Philippines," the message said, "stigmatizes loathingly the tentative separate peace which constitutes treason and eternal shame for our country."

The French Consul General said that of twenty-five who attended the meeting only two voted against sending the cablegram.

EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, A BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED FROM BORDEAUX THAT EVEN THOUGH DE GAULLE IS A GODSON OF PETAIN, THE FRENCH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AT A MEETING SUNDAY NIGHT MADE DE GAULLE LIABLE TO TRIAL BY A MILITARY COURT AS AN EXAMPLE TO ALL OFFICERS WHO WISH TO REVOLT AGAINST THE ARMISTICE.

ADD-LDN-23

JUN 24 1940

UNDATED DE GAULLE BOX

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 24 1940

1 CHARLES DE GAULLE IS AN UNDEFEATED FRENCHMAN, SPRUNG FROM NOWHERE TO WORLD NOTICE IN LESS THAN A MONTH IN A CAREER TO WHICH THE ADJECTIVE "METEORIC" JUSTLY APPLIES.

2 ON MAY 25, WHEN GENERALISSIMO MAXIME WEYGAND OF FRANCE FIRED 15 GENERALS AS A RESULT OF THE GERMAN BREAK-THROUGH IN THE NORTH, HE PLUCKED DE GAULLE FROM THE OBSCURITY OF AN INFANTRY COLONELCY AND APPOINTED HIM A MAJOR GENERAL. BEFORE THE WAR HE WAS AN ADVOCATE OF A STRONG MECHANIZED FRENCH FORCE--THE KIND OF GERMAN FORCE THAT OVERWHELMED FRANCE.

3 ON JUNE 6, PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD CHOSE DE GAULLE AS HIS SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO LOOK AFTER WAR MINISTRY AFFAIRS.

4 ON JUNE 16, WHEN MARSHAL HENRI PETAIN SUCCEEDED REYNAUD, DE GAULLE WAS KEPT ON AT THE WAR MINISTRY.

5 ANGRY AT THE FRENCH SUIT FOR TERMS FROM GERMANY, HE WENT TO ENGLAND.

6 ON SATURDAY, (JUNE 22) HE BROADCAST AN APPEAL TO ALL FRENCHMEN TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT.

7 ON SUNDAY (JUNE 23), HE ORGANIZED A FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

8 THE DEFEATED FRENCH GOVERNMENT PROMPTLY DROPPED HIM FROM THE CABINET FOR THE SATURDAY SPEECH AND DISCHARGED HIM FROM THE ARMY FOR HIS SUNDAY ACTION.

STUBBORNLY DE GAULLE SHOUTED OVER THE BRITISH RADIO LAST NIGHT:

"THE WAR IS NOT LOST! LONG LIVE FRANCE!"

JUN 24 1940

SF735PED

UNDATED-FIRST ADD DE GAULLE. XXX LIVE FRANCE!"

PHYSICALLY, DE GAULLE LOOKS LIKE THE MAN TO BACK UP HIS RINGING WORDS. HE IS SIX FEET, TWO INCHES TALL, IS OF STRIKINGLY HANDSOME APPEARANCE, AND IS LESS THAN 50 YEARS OLD.

LONG BEFORE THE WAR, AT THE RISK OF HIS CHANCES FOR ADVANCEMENT, HE DARED TO CRITICIZE THE VAUNTED MAGINOT LINE, IN WHICH MOST OF THE FRENCH WAR COLLEGE PUT BLIND FAITH.

JUN 24 1940

HE EVEN WENT SO FAR IN 1935 AS TO APPEAR BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TO PROPOSE CREATION OF 10 HEAVILY MECHANIZED ARMY DIVISIONS. REYNAUD BACKED HIM UP, BUT THE CHAMBER SAID NO.

TRAGIC EVENTS HAVE PROVED DE GAULLE'S GIFT FOR PROPHECY, AND NOW HE HAS APPOINTED HIMSELF THE CHAMPION OF A FREE FRANCE.

SF931PED

ARMISTICE SIGNED CLOSE TO DEADLINE

French Put Names to Document Within 40 Minutes of Time Limit Set by Germany

JUN 24 1940

BERLIN, June 23 (AP)—France had only forty minutes left to consider an armistice when she signed her truce with Germany, D. N. B., official Germans news agency, reported tonight.

In an account of the historic negotiations in Compiègne Forest, France, the agency said that Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German plenipotentiaries, fixed 7:30 P. M. Saturday as the latest hour to complete negotiations.

General Keitel's written communication fixing the deadline in answer to an earlier French request for more time to consider the terms was delivered to General Charles L. C. Huntziger, head of the French delegation at 6:30 P. M. yesterday.

Almost immediately, D. N. B. said, the French announced that they had reached a decision and the signing took place at 6:50 P. M.

The French requested more time five hours after the first talk between the French and German representatives, which began immediately after Chancellor Adolf Hitler's brief proclamation was read at the start of the negotiations at 3:30 P. M.

French First to Sign

German witnesses of the solemn act of signing told how the delegates wrote their names while standing, the French affixing their signatures first.

As the French left the railroad car to start on their aerial journey to Italy, Rear Admiral Maurice Leluc brushed nervously at tear-stained eyes.

There was some difficulty with the telephone connection to Bordeaux, temporary French capital, as the French sought to clarify the situation by a long-distance discussion with the government, D. N. B. said. When the connection seemingly was established, the French nervously crowded around the instrument.

General Huntziger took the receiver and spoke earnestly. D. N. B. said the general suddenly appeared "to require support" and Leon Noel, former Ambassador to Poland and another of the four plenipotentiaries, took the receiver. Then the connection was lost again.

It was not until General Huntziger called Friday evening after the first session that the French Government knew where the conversations were being held, D. N. B. said.

Destination Kept Secret

The French delegates, without knowing their destination, had crossed the German operations border at Tours on Friday morning and turned themselves over to German officers.

With the French Army beaten—the sixth military establishment to capitulate to Herr Hitler in ten months—attention to the German people was directed toward a promised "New Europe" and the more imminent smash at Britain.

The "New Europe," commentators emphasized, will not emerge until Britain is overpowered.

The well-informed Frankfurter Zeitung said that Germany's long-sounded cry for revision of the Treaty of Versailles "is today an outdistanced theme."

"Revenge and retaliation will not determine the new order of Europe but the necessities of lasting peace—with everything that belongs to it," the paper said.

Churchill Warned Against Terms

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—The Daily Mail said today that Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent message after message to Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain of France urging him to fight on against Chancellor Hitler. When communications failed, Mr. Churchill sent Lord Lloyd and the First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, by airplane "to warn the French Government how dearly France would have to pay for capitulation to Hitler."

JUN 24 1940

DELEGATION FLIES TO ROME IN NAZI PLANES

JUN 24 1940

Immediate Acceptance Of Armistice Conditions Is Expected

Gloating Atmosphere Of German Negotiations Not Repeated

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 23—Italy handed her armistice terms to France tonight at a closely guarded meeting in a villa near Rome and the plenipotentiaries of the two warring nations immediately began solemn parleys on a truce to end France's fight against the Rome-Berlin axis.

A brief official announcement said the Italian peace delegates had given their armistice conditions to the four French representatives at 7.30 P. M. in a country place twelve miles from the Italian capital.

The meeting of the two groups, a short while after the French arrived in German planes from Munich, lacked the show surrounding the French-German conferences at Compiegne Forest, France, which ended in the signing of the French-German armistice yesterday.

Allied Days Recalled

Some political circles said the Italians failed to inject the drama and symbolism of the Compiegne meeting into the Rome deliberations because the Italians had not been forced to sign an armistice with the French in 1918, as did the Germans.

Italy was France's ally in 1918.

Premier Mussolini was not at the meeting. His Foreign Minister and son-in-law, Count Ciano, headed the Italian group.

Besides Count Ciano, other Italian plenipotentiaries were:

MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, chief of the general staff of the armed forces.

ADMIRAL DOMENICO CAVAGNARI, chief of staff of the navy.

GEN. FRANCISCO PRICOLO, chief of the air force.

GEN. MARIO ROATTA, assistant chief of staff of the army.

The same French delegates who signed the armistice with Germany flew to Rome in white-crossed German air liners.

Twelve minutes after the French delegates and their German officer companions landed, they were taken in automobiles to the undisclosed meeting place with the Italian group.

Acceptance of il Duce's terms was considered a foregone conclusion, since the cessation of hostilities with Germany, as well as Italy, depends on French submission to the Italian armistice terms.

Three dull black German Junker planes, their dark exteriors relieved only by the swastika and white crosses marked on their sides for safety, brought the Germans and French to Rome from Munich, where they spent last night after flying from the historic meeting with the Germans in Compiegne Forest.

Planes Land Closely

The first German plane landed at 2.52 P. M. It carried German officers. The second plane landed at 2.56 P. M. and the last at 2.58 P. M.

The four French delegates were in the last two planes. They were: Gen. Charles Huntziger, who signed the armistice yesterday for France; Leon Noel, former Ambassador to Poland; Rear Admiral Maurice Le Luc and Aviation General Jean Bergeret.

After a smart exchange of salutes with the Italian officers who received them, the delegates went to Rome in a caravan of ten black Italian cars.

Met By Diplomats

Two Italian officers meeting the delegates were officials of the Foreign Ministry, Prince Marcello Del Drago and Marchese Rolando Dalla Rosa, both of whom have served in the Italian Embassy at Washington.

Shortly before the delegates arrived, the Italian high command gave its daily report on war and declared that twenty persons were killed and nearly twoscore injured by an enemy air raid on the Sicilian port of Trapani. The "enemy" planes were not further identified.

"Among the wounded were women and children," the Italian communique said.

The high command said its air fleet carried out large reconnaissance flights over the western part of the Mediterranean Sea, despite bad weather, and bombed enemy ships.

Operations in North Africa were said to be favorable to Italian arms, which "carried out successful attacks against enemy tanks and units."

20 Die in Trapani Air Raid

ROME, June 23 (AP).—A short while before the French delegates arrived, the Italian high command gave its daily report on the war and declared that twenty persons were killed and nearly two score injured by an enemy air raid on the Sicilian port of Trapani. The enemy planes were not further identified.

"Among the wounded were women and children," the Italian communique said. "The death of only three soldiers is to be deplored."

The high command said its air fleet carried out large reconnaissance flights over the western part of the Mediterranean Sea despite bad weather and bombed enemy ships.

Operations in North Africa were said to be favorable to Italian arms, which "carried out successful attacks against enemy tanks and units."

CANNON BOOM FROM ALPS TO RIVIERA SHORE

Italians Finally Start Action—Guns Heard In Monte Carlo

JUN 24 1940

French Mountain Batteries Reply—Vacationists Imperiled

[By the Associated Press]

Monte Carlo, Monaco, June 23—Cannon are booming from the snow-clad Alps to the palm-fringed Riviera shore, with the Italians finally having started action against the French twelve days after declaring war.

Starting Saturday the rumble of Italian heavy artillery became audible at Mentone, Cap Martin, Monte Carlo, Roquebrunz and Monaco.

Immediately the French mountain batteries replied.

The crash of big gunfire echoed through the picturesque Corniche villages, the emerald-blue bathing coves, and the Alpine valleys.

War Finally Comes

The war finally had come to one of the world's loveliest and most peaceful spots, to which ordinarily visitors come from all the world to enjoy relaxation.

Now most of the civilians have been removed.

There was no damage or casualties at Monte Carlo, where about fifty Americans are staying. Twenty of those returned Friday from Cannes, considering that the armistice negotiations have made the situation safer.

Italian reconnaissance planes are seen frequently along the coast. Five flew directly over Nice yesterday but dropped no bombs.

Monaco is a small principality surrounded on all sides except the sea by the French department of Alps Maritimes. The area is 370 acres, the population about 24,000, including 9,000 Italians, 8,000 French and about 2,000 English. The towns are Condamine, Monaco and Monte Carlo.

Mediterranean Buffer State Believed Planned

Geneva, June 23 (AP)—Fascist sources here said tonight the whole Mediterranean coast of France would be occupied by Italian troops by agreement with Germany and that after the war a semi-independent buffer state will be formed of Nice, Savoy and part of Dauphine.

These sources declared that the Axis powers had further agreed that German motorized columns would not penetrate into the region east of Chambery and Grenoble.

Inactivity of the German forces in the Lyon area is due to this agreement with Italy, the Fascist sources said.

Savoy In Two Parts

Savoy now is divided into two French departments, Savoie and Upper Savoie, which were part of the kingdom of Sardinia until the latter was annexed by France in 1860. The Nice area also was once a Sardinian province.

JUN 24 1940

Savoy and Nice would be joined by part of Dauphine, French since 1349, and ruled by an Italian prince, the informants said. The section of Dauphine east of Napoleonic road and running through Grenoble and Digne to the Riviera would be the connecting link.

There is intense nationalist feeling among Savoyards of the two regions.

Little Military Activity

The buffer state thesis was advanced on a day of little military activity on the French fronts.

Clashes between French and Italians on the Alpine front made no appreciable change in the line.

Meanwhile the Germans continued their efforts to smash isolated French resistance at various encircled forts in Alsace Lorraine.

German motorized columns progressing south along the Rhone to Valence met with little opposition.

Refugees reaching Switzerland from Bellegarde told of German methods in occupying towns in that area.

Nazis Appear

Last Friday three German motorcyclists whose crash helmets and leather jackets were almost indistinguishable from French soldiers calmly whizzed into Bellegarde, which was filled with French troops, asked a policeman the way to the town hall, and politely informed the Mayor he must consider the city occupied by Germany.

The astonished Mayor said he had been told by the French commander that the city would be defended.

The German messengers bowed, explained that in that case the city would be attacked the next day, and sped away.

On Saturday Bellegarde was attacked by the Germans, captured, lost again, and finally retaken.

Leave Blank

30.24-3197

30.24-3197

BULLETIN

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-A BULLETIN ISSUED BY ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS AND HEARD ON THE LONDON RADIO TODAY SAID THE ITALIAN AIR FORCE CONTINUED OPERATIONS OVER ALL REGIONS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ON SATURDAY.

JUN 24 1940

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"ON JUNE 22 ITALIAN AIRPLANES, DESPITE STRONG ENEMY DEFENSE AND DESPITE THE LONG FLIGHT, SUCCESSFULLY BOMBED THE HARBOR OF ALEXANDRIA, WHERE BRITISH FLEET UNITS HAVE TAKEN REFUGE.

"THE BASES OF BIZERTE (TUNISIA) ALSO WERE BOMBED SUCCESSFULLY.

"DESPITE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS OUR AIR FLEET CARRIED OUT LARGE RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS OVER THE WESTERN PART OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, WHERE ENEMY SHIPS WERE SIGHTED AND BOMBED.

"ONE ITALIAN PLANE FAILED TO RETURN.

LONDON--SECOND ADD ITALIAN X X X TO RETURN.

"IN NORTH AFRICA OPERATIONS TURNED IN FAVOR OF THE ITALIAN TROOPS, WHICH CARRIED OUT SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS AGAINST ENEMY TANKS AND UNITS. ONE LARGE FOUR-MOTORED ENEMY AIRPLANE WAS SHOT DOWN.

"IN EAST AFRICA THE DUBAK BROUGHT DOWN A BRITISH AIRPLANE. THE ENEMY RAIDED THE CITY OF TRAPANI, DAMAGING ONLY PRIVATE BUILDINGS. TWENTY PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND 28 INJURED. AMONG THE WOUNDED WERE WOMEN AND CHILDREN. THE DEATH OF ONLY THREE SOLDIERS IS TO BE DEPLORED.

"ITALIAN FIGHTER PLANES ENGAGED THE ENEMY MACHINES AND SHOT DOWN TWO OF THEM."

JUN 24 1940

(END COMMUNIQUE)

TA740AED

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-TWO ITALIAN CAPRONI BOMBERS WERE BROUGHT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE DURING DAY-LONG RAIDS ON JIBUTI, FRENCH SOMALILAND, YESTERDAY, REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) REPORTED TODAY.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE CREW OF ONE PLANE WAS TAKEN PRISONER, WHILE THE OCCUPANTS OF THE OTHER BOMBER WERE KILLED.

LITTLE DAMAGE WAS DONE AND SLIGHT INJURIES TO TWO EUROPEANS WERE THE ONLY CASUALTIES, ACCORDING TO REUTERS.

JUN 24 1940

MA555AED

French Troops in Alps Try to Escape to Africa

Head for Toulon as Germans Close in Along Border

CHANCY, Switzerland (At the French Frontier), June 24 (Monday) (AP).—French units in the Alps facing the Italian frontier were reported today to be heading toward Toulon, seeking a way out to North Africa.

German motorized columns had succeeded in forcing a crossing to the east bank of the River Rhone south of the Bellegrade fortress and west of the village of Fragny, about eight miles south of the western tip of Switzerland. There, on the Savoy border, they faced a reinforced Alpine rear guard of French.

French sources at the frontier said large units of the Alpine army, the only army France has that is intact, had arrived at Toulon and were waiting for the naval commander of the port to get them transportation and convoys to North African ports to continue the war from there.

Nearly ten divisions (150,000 men) of Maginot fortress troops who escaped the Alsace-Lorraine trap sprung by the Nazis when they drove to the Swiss border, also were reported en route to Mediterranean ports.

JUN 24 1940

CHANCY-3RD ADD ALPINE TROOPS WITHDRAW X X X FROM THERE.

(A FRENCH RADIO BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON LAST THURSDAY ISSUED A PROCLAMATION FROM THE VICE-ADMIRAL COMMANDING TOULON SAYING THAT NAVAL BASE ON THE MEDITERRANEAN WOULD BE DEFENDED WITH ALL AVAILABLE MEANS.

JUN 24 1940

NEARLY 10 DIVISIONS (150,000) OF MAGINOT FORTRESS TROOPS WHO ESCAPED THE ALSACE-LORRAINE TRAP SPRUNG BY THE NAZIS WHEN THEY DROVE TO THE SWISS BORDER, ALSO WERE REPORTED EN ROUTE TO MEDITERRANEAN PORTS UNDER GENERAL BESSON.

BUT WHETHER THEY PLANNED TO REMAIN IN FRANCE OR GO TO NORTH

AFRICA WAS UNCERTAIN.

INHABITANTS OF GENEVA LAST NIGHT HEARD THE RUMBLE OF GUNS FROM THE ALPINE FRONTIER SOUTH OF ANNECY, WHICH IS ABOUT 17 MILES SOUTH OF THE SWISS BORDER.

THERE FRENCH ENGINEERS DYNAMITED ALL BRIDGES BETWEEN THEM AND THE GERMAN MOTORIZED FORCES ON THE RHONE WHO NOW HAVE REACHED THE MOUNTAINOUS REGION OF THE LOWER JURA MOUNTAINS AND THE FOOTHILLS OF THE ALPS. DEEP GORGES AND WINDING ROADS ARE WELL DEFENDED BY TRAINED MOUNTAIN FORCES PLENTIFULLY SUPPLIED WITH ARTILLERY, ANTITANK GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

FARTHER NORTH, FOREIGN LEGIONNAIRES AND SOLDIERS FREED FROM MILITARY PRISON STILL HELD LE JOUX AND ECLUS FORTS, WITH THEIR BACKS TO THE SWISS FRONTIER.

YET FURTHER NORTH, THE VILLAGES OF LOWER ALSACE, BORDERING SWITZERLAND, CAME TO LIFE AGAIN. GERMANS OCCUPYING THE BELFORT REGION APPARENTLY FREED THE DISARMED FRENCH TROOPS WHO HAD BEEN LIVING IN THOSE VILLAGES AND SENT THEM BACK TO TEND THEIR FARMS WHILE THEIR FAMILIES, WHO HAD SOUGHT SAFETY IN THE FORESTS, RETURNED HOME.

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FORAYS AIMED AT OUTPOSTS ROUT GUARDS

Egyptian Premier Resigns As King Farouk Reshapes Government

Allied Planes Continue To Pound Enemy In Mediterranean Area

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, June 23—White-robed British Somali irregulars and fast-striking camel corps patrols have carried Europe's war across the white-hot desert frontiers of Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland.

The raids that started Saturday at point after point along 200 miles of sand-duned frontiers were aimed from British Somaliland at scattered, palm-fringed water holes where Italian regular and native border guards are stationed.

At some points there were skirmishes, the British reported today, and native troops fled from one Abyssinian outpost before a came corps charge.

Destroyed Defense Works

The raiders withdrew after destroying the defense works and wrecking a water tower, without which the position could not be occupied.

Two hundred miles to the east another of the lightning raids struck an Italian outpost held by conscripted natives. The British communique said the natives tried to fight off the Somali attack for a few minutes, then fled leaving one dead.

Egypt reshaped her Government. King Farouk accepted the resignation of Premier Ali Pasha after conferences with party leaders. It was understood that the formation of a National Union Government, solidifying principal political factions, was considered.

Pound Italian Points From Air

From bases along the Mediterranean in Egypt, East Africa and along the Red Sea British fighting planes and bombers roared out to continue pounding Italian troops, supply and naval targets.

One plane of the Aden (Red Sea) command was credited with participating in the capture of an Italian submarine.

Other reconnaissance patrols scouted Italian East Africa—Ethiopia, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland—to pick up new targets and provide information for thrusts over the frontiers.

Heavy bombs were dropped on supply centers in Ethiopia, and at Diredawa, on the railway from Addis Ababa to Jibuti, an Italian airdrome was attacked. One plane on the field was reported splintered and another damaged.

Swarmed Over Border

In some East African raids the British pilots told of meeting heavy anti-aircraft fire, but said they suffered no losses.

Fast fighter planes over the Mediterranean attacked a three-motored Italian bomber near the British naval base island of Malta. They reported swarming around the big ship like hornets until it broke in the middle and plummeted into the sea.

The Italians struck back in repeated raids on Jibuti in French Somaliland, at Bizerte in French Tunisia and at British East African centers.

The British reported two Italian bombers shot down in the Jibuti raids. The crew of one was killed, and the crew of the second was captured.

Swedish Ship Bombed

Reuters, British news agency, said the 1,888-ton Swedish ship Elgo was bombed last night off the Mediterranean coast of Algeria and that one of her lifeboats carrying twenty-five men sank before reaching shore.

Serafino Mazzolini, Italian Minister to Egypt, who was handed his passport June 13 after the Egyptian Government severed relations with Italy, left by train for Turkey. With him were his diplomatic staff and many prominent Italian residents of Egypt.

The party was granted safe passage through Palestine and Syria.

A naval communique issued at Alexandria said two persons were killed and twenty-three injured in yesterday's Italian air raid there. Unofficial reports, however, were that nine civilians were killed and nearly one hundred injured.

TURKS FEAR ITALY HAS EYE ON SYRIA

Ankara Appeal To Berlin To Keep Mandate Status Unchanged Reported

Mosul Oil Fields Expected To Figure In Parley With Iraqi Today

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, June 23—Turkey, greatly concerned over the possibility of an attempted Italian occupation of French-mandated Syria, prepared tonight to receive Foreign Minister Nuri Said and other officials of Iraq, whose Mosul oil fields are at the mercy of any power established in Syria.

The Iraq officials, due in Ankara tomorrow, are expected to sound out the Turks on how much help they can count on in case of trouble.

The Turks would regard an Italian occupation of Syria almost as great a peril as a direct attack on their own soil.

Appeal To Germany Reported

It is reported without confirmation that the Turkish Government already has appealed to Germany not to permit a change in Syria's status.

It appears the Turks gladly would orient their policy with that of Germany if they were sure the Germans were not going to punish them for having lined up with the British-French alliance before the war.

Economic reasons tend to compel this. More than half of Turkey's trade formerly was with the Reich. Britain and France took a large part of the remainder, but that trade now is largely cut off by Italy's entry into the war and more than $40,000,000 worth of Turkish produce is piled up on docks and in warehouses. Turkey is only waiting word from Germany to give the Reich goods on almost any terms.

New Turco-Nazi Trade Pact

The Turks signed a new trade agreement with the Reich only the other day.

Turkey also remains uneasy over Bulgarian aspirations. Military preparations are continuing with many more men being called up and automobiles, peasant carts and even bicycles being requisitioned.

Join Carol's New Party, Order To Iron Guardists

Bucharest, June 23 (AP)—Horia Sima, Iron Guard leader, issued a command to "my comrades" tonight to join King Carol's new political party.

"The whole world is going topsy turvy," he said. "We are going to have a new arrangement of countries and peoples. It is possible our country will meet with misfortune. The King's new party will enable us to face the future."

Codreanu's Father Heads List

The first name on the long list of Iron Guardists applying for party membership was Ion Codreanu, father of Corneliu Codreanu, leader of the pro-Nazi Iron Guard who was slain last autumn while attempting to escape prison.

Founders of the "National Generation of 1922," the country's first nationalistic anti-Semitic movement, applied en masse for membership.

Thousands attended the first memorial services at numerous churches for Iron Guardists executed last September after the assassination of Premier Calinescu.

Carol Likened To Hitler

Other thousands jammed the square before the palace with bands and flags, cheering for King Carol and Crown Prince Mihai who made a half-hour appearance on the balcony.

At a banquet Propaganda Minister Giurescu compared Carol and Adolf Hitler. Proposing a toast to Hitler, he said, "that which the Führer has accomplished for Germany our King has accomplished for us."

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Nazis Capture St. Nazaire Base, Booty Immense

Fate of Two Battleships in Yards Is Unknown; Key Fort at Strasbourg Falls

JUN 24 1940

BERLIN, June 23 (AP).—The fall of St. Nazaire, shipbuilding port at the mouth of the Loire River, where France constructed some of her mightiest naval and mercantile marine units, including the liner Normandie, was announced today by the German high command.

The communique also claimed the sinking of a 10,000-ton transport and another of 4,000 tons by German flyers, and the sinking of a 16,090-ton Allied tanker, picked out of a convoy by a submarine.

The capture of St. Nazaire with "enormous booty," including tanks loaded for transport, was accomplished, the high command said, even as Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's conquering army was pushing forward in the Rhone Valley in a southerly direction from Lyons and eastward. "They forced a crossing over the Rhone at the approaches to the Savoyan Alps southwest of Geneva," the communique said.

[St. Nazaire, familiar to thousands of American troops during the World War, is the home of the shipbuilding yards of the Loire Company and Compagnie Generale Transatlantique—the French Line. It has important steel works and blast furnaces.

[The communique did not mention two 35,000-ton battleships, the Jean Bart and the Gascogne, which have been under construction there. The Jean Bart was launched on March 6 and was to be completed next year. The Gascogne was to be ready by 1942 or 1943.

[Last week, when the Germans took Brest, the Berlin newspaper "Der Angriff" said the army had seized two other 35,000-ton French battleships—the Richelieu, launched on Jan. 17, 1939, and scheduled for completion this year, and the Clemenceau, scheduled for completion in 1942 or 1943.]

Today's communique said that more than 500,000 prisoners, among them commanders of the Third, Fifth and Eighth French Armies and a number of generals, as well as "tremendous but not yet calculated booty in arms and war material," fell into German hands with the end of the fighting in Alsace and Lorraine yesterday.

Strongest Strasbourg Fort Falls

The high command said the "strongest unit of the fortification of Strasbourg, the Fort of Mutzig, on the eastern edge of the Vosges Mountains," was captured yesterday, and that slight opposition from scattered groups in the Vosges and in isolated sectors of the Maginot line in lower Alsace and in Lorraine would be broken soon.

"In the coastal region of the Atlantic Ocean motorized units are driving forward at the ridge of La Rochelle," the high command said.

The sinking of the two transports, according to the communique, was accomplished along the Atlantic Coast between St. Nazaire and the Gironde Estuary when German planes launched a heavy attack on shipping. The high command said they damaged five merchant ships between 3,000 and 10,000 tons and sunk two others.

On land yesterday the battle in the air was directed mainly against French airports north of Bordeaux, the high command said. It claimed the destruction of forty-nine airplanes, six of which were shot down in fighting, and admitted that four German planes were missing.

Ten airplanes were set on fire at the Rochefort Airport, the communique said, and twenty destroyed by bombs in low-flying attacks. One hangar was also destroyed.

"They will blackmail the weak Petain Government on this point," he asserted.

"The French navy may be ordered to proceed to Toulon or an Italian port to be taken over by the Italians. If this is to be prevented, we ourselves must act and act quickly.

"The rank and file of the French navy and its loyal officers are certainly ready to transfer their ships to the British navy, or to scuttle them where they lie, or to face a fight to a finish with the enemy."

Then he warned of the recent removal of French officers "known to be of this state of mind."

Betrayal Is Charged

The British press echoed Prime Minister Churchill's "grief and amazement" at Petain's Government accepting Hitler's terms and said France had been betrayed and "we with her."

"France will not desert," said the *Herald*, labor paper. "Always in her heart she will carry the message of 'The Marseillaise'—March on! March on! At the very moment when Marshal Petain's chief delegate put his pen to the armistice terms the second French revolution was born."

The *News Chronicle's* commentator, Vernon Bartlett: "The French surrender involves political changes all over the world and no one can yet tell their magnitude.

The paper said editorially that a Government "composed of pro-Fascist elements unconditionally surrenders the French people and army to Fascist dominaton, shockingly increases the peril of its democratic allies and hands over the soil of free France to become the base of Fascist attack on the British people."

French Colonial Empire and that it was prepared to help that empire pay its way. The British statement said:

"The signature of the armistice by the French Government brings to an end the organized resistance of the French forces at home. In the French Colonial Empire, however, there are encouraging signs that a more robust spirit prevails.

"In Syria, General Mitelhauser, the French commander in chief, has proclaimed the determination of the French forces to fight on.

"In Indo-China the Governor General has declared that he will not lower his flag. In Tunis the Resident General is firm in his intention to continue the struggle.

"In Morocco, Senegal, the Cameroons and Jibuti, assurances of loyal support have been received from the military or civil authorities.

"His Majesty's Government are prepared to make financial arrangements to enable the French Colonial Empire to play its part. As stated by the Prime Minister, the British aim is the complete restoration of the metropolitan and overseas territory of France."

French Are Replacing Pro-Ally Navy Officers

JUN 24 1940

Plan To Scuttle Ships Or Join British Fleet Nipped By Switches In Sea Commands

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, June 24—Commanding officers of French warships known to be ready to transfer their ships to Britain or to scuttle them rather than yield to Germany have been quietly replaced by "safe" officers or political agents in the last few days, David Scott, former Paris correspondent of the London *News Chronicle*, declared today.

He said his information was "on good authority," and that "the Nazis certainly have taken care in their armistice terms to see that the French fleet, the bulk of which joined the French-British squadron at Alexandria, is not transferred to the British flag."

Calls For Quick British Action

JUN 24 1940

Colonies Defiant

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 23—The British Government declared tonight it had received pledges of support from the

PACT CAN BE DENOUNCED

Nazis Can Drop Armistice at Will —Technique Is Familiar

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—British political circles tonight interpreted the French-German armistice as meaning that if any French colony, or single unit of the French fleet refused to obey German orders, Germany could denounce the entire pact.

They cited Article 24, which says:

"The present armistice is valid until conclusion of a peace treaty and can be denounced at any moment if the French Government do not fulfill their obligations."

Observers added that once France was disarmed, Germany could impose whatever harsher terms she wished, and added that this was the same technique that Germany used in taking Czecho-Slovakia.

Gunfire Heard Over Channel

LONDON, June 23 (AP).—Machine-gun fire over the English Channel was heard at a southeast port tonight. British fighters were believed to have encountered German planes off the French coast in a battle which lasted for some time. The fight could not be seen from the coast. All British planes returned.

JUN 24 1940

APPEAL TO FRENCH CREWS

London Seamen Urge Them to Get Ships Into British Ports

LONDON, Monday, June 24 (AP)—The International Federation of Seamen's Unions in a broadcast late last night appealed to French crews to head for British ports.

"Don't hand over your ships to the Germans," the Federation advised. "Make for British home or Dominion ports."

JUN 24 1940

White Flag Line Guards New Capital of France

Petain Says Hitler Pledged Army Shall Not Pass Them

BORDEAUX, June 23 (AP).—A sentinel line of posts topped with white flags marks a safety zone ten miles north and east of refugee-jammed Bordeaux beyond which, Gen. Maxime Weygand announced tonight, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has promised his armies will not pass for the present.

Weygand said he had telegraphed to the German high command a description of the white-flag line and its location after Hitler's promise was received by Premier Marshal Henri Petain.

Petain disclosed that he had Hitler's personal assurance that limits around the provisional capital of France would be respected pending settlement of a French-Italian armistice.

British Envoy to France Goes Home on Destroyer

By The Associated Press.

BORDEAUX, France, June 23—With the signing of the French-German armistice yesterday in Compiègne Forest, France's erstwhile British Allies have abandoned their diplomatic representation here.

Ambassador Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell left Bordeaux last night aboard a British destroyer with the last members of his staff and a few British residents who had remained in Bordeaux.

French Planes Continue Flight Toward Africa

Many Noticed In Squadron Formation—Thought Headed For Tunisia.

Mahon, Minorca, Balearic Islands, June 24 (AP)—The flight of French airplanes southward to Africa continued today.

JUN 24 1940

Observers noted many were flying in squadron formation. Many single planes were seen yesterday, winging across the Mediterranean, presumably to the French protectorate of Tunisia.

FRENCH BOMBER CRASHES

4 Or 5 Inu Crew Die As Loaded Plane Burns In Spain

Jaca, Spain, June 23 (AP)—A French bombing plane, fully loaded with bombs, crashed and burned in the hills of northern Spain this afternoon.

All members of the crew, numbering four or five, were killed.

JUN 24 1940

3 Italian Ships Aground

MADRID, June 23 (AP).—A dispatch from Algeciras to the Falangist (Spanish Fascist) newspaper "Arriba" today said Spanish guards were in possesion of three Italian ships whose crews ran them aground in Spanish waters upon Italy's declaration of war.

The dispatch said the British had put forces aboard all three ships, but that the "Spanish authorities imposed themselves energetically," ousting the English and liberating the Italian crews, which the British had been holding as prisoners.

Malta Seizes Two Fliers

VALETTA, Malta, June 23 (AP)—An Italian bomber was brought down in an air raid here yesterday. Two of the crew were captured. Five were killed in the crash. There were no British casualties on the island.

Swedish Ship Bombed

CAIRO, Egypt, June 23 (AP)—The Reuters News Agency said today that the 1,888-ton Swedish ship Elgo had been bombed last night off the Mediterranean coast of Algeria, and that one of her lifeboats carrying twenty-five men had sunk.

JUN 24 1940

First Yugoslav Post-War Envoy To Moscow Picked

Belgrade, June 23 (AP)—Yugoslavia has tentatively chosen Milan Gavrilovic, chief of the Serbian Peasant party, as her first Minister to Moscow since the World War.

A Soviet Russian trade representative, Ivan Gerasomoff, en route here to establish an agency, is likely to become Russia's Minister to Belgrade if the recent Yugoslav-Russian *rapprochement* is fully carried out.

However, there has been a marked slowing down of the diplomatic-commercial negotiations since a trade treaty was ratified last month and this has been attributed to Yugoslav fear of arousing German and Italian suspicion.

quoted as saying the police force would be reorganized and all disturbances would be put down by force.

Estonian flags were reported flying side by side with Red banners throughout the country, whose frontiers were said to have been closed.

JUN 24 1940

Estonian Government Dissolves Its Parliament

Announces It Will Seek Good Relations With All States

LONDON, June 23 (AP).—The new Estonian government, formed after Russian troops entered the country last week, announced today its intention of cultivating normal relations with all states, Reuters (British news agency) reported from Tallinn.

The first steps to insure execution of pacts with Russia and continued development of friendly relations with Moscow will include dissolution of Parliament, dismissal of dishonest state employees, guaranteeing of rights of minorities and bettering of conditions of workers as well as of the intelligentsia.

The new Estonian Home Secretary, M. Maxim, described as a former building trades worker, was

MOSCOW, JUNE 23-(AP)-SOVIET OFFICIALS DENIED TODAY THAT SUKRU SARACOGLU, TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER AND PRESIDENT OF THE BALKAN ENTENTE, WAS COMING HERE AND SAID NO SOVIET-TURKISH CONFERENCES WERE SCHEDULED.

JUN 24 1940

(DISPATCHES FROM TURKEY HAVE REPORTED SARACOGLU WAS PLANNING TO GO TO MOSCOW, PRESUMABLY TO STRENGTHEN THE TURKS' RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET NOW THAT THE FRENCH DEFEAT HAS SERIOUSLY IMPAIRED ALLIED STRENGTH IN THE NEAR EAST.)

Rural Belgium Suffers Serious Food Shortage

JUN 24 1940

Returning Fugitives Find Stocks Seized, Supplies Closed Off by Blockade

BERLIN, June 23 (AP).—A serious food shortage in Belgium, particularly in rural regions, was reported today by observers in Brussels watching the little kingdom try to adjust itself to German occupation.

The German Red Cross, financed domestically and from abroad, was reported attempting to forestall a critical situation, and German relief was said to be reaching Belgium in increasing quantities.

Belgium, which previously imported much food by sea, now is closed off by the British blockade, and in the confusion of the war appears unable to adjust itself to a purely Continental economy in time to replace fully the supplies formerly brought by ships.

The Red Cross in the country districts is distributing bread, biscuits, condensed milk and canned foods. Sugar, butter, eggs and cured meat generally are scarce. Clothing is less urgently needed.

The food problem is bound up with the refugee question. Thousands of Belgian residents left their homes before the swift German thrust, and great quantities of food were reported destroyed to prevent the supplies from falling into German hands.

The Germans, however, appropriated food stored in unoccupied houses, on the ground that the owners had departed for an extensive stay in France and such food should be preserved.

Consequently, when thousands of fugitives went home, they found their stocks of foodstuffs largely vanished—and shopkeepers explained helplessly that the usual supplies from overseas had been cut off abruptly.

The situation is worse in the country districts because, for reasons the Belgians are unable to understand fully, fewer city dwellers had left their homes.

War Powers' Communiques

JUN 24 1940

GERMAN

BERLIN, June 23 (AP).—The high command issued the following communique today:

The battle in Alsace and Lorraine ended with the capitulation of the surrounded French armies on June 22, as already announced in a special report. Again after heavy fighting, victory in the greatest measure has been gained by the courage of our troops and the daring and decisive leadership through which the last full fighting group of the French army was overpowered.

Over 500,000 prisoners, among them commanders of the 3d, 5th and 8th Armies and a number of other generals, and a tremendous but not yet calculated booty in arms and war material of all kinds fell into our hands.

The strongest unit of the fortification of Strasbourg, the fort of Mutzig, on the eastern edge of the Vosges Mountains, was taken yesterday. Only in isolated sectors of the Maginot Line in lower Alsace and in Lorraine and scattered groups in the Vosges are still offering opposition. It will be broken in the shortest time.

In the coastal region of the Atlantic Ocean, motorized units are driving forward as far as the ridge of La Rochelle.

The French warport of St. Nazaire was taken. Included in the enormous booty are tanks which already had been loaded for transport.

In the Rhone Valley our troops are pressing forward in a southerly direction from Lyons and eastward. They forced a crossing over the Rhone at the approaches to the Savoyan Alps southwest of Geneva.

In the course of armed scouting from the air along the French Atlantic coast between St. Nazaire and the Gironde, five merchant ships between 3,000 and 10,000 tons were heavily damaged by bomb hits. One transport of 10,000 tons and another of 4,000 tons were sunk.

Attacks by battle and div-bombing squadrons were directed mainly during June 22 against occupied enemy airports in the area north of Bordeaux. Ten airplanes were set afire on the airport at Rochefort, twenty planes were destroyed by bombardment in several low-flying attacks, and one hangar was destroyed by a bomb hit. Losses of the enemy on June 22 included forty-nine airplanes in all, six of which were shot down in air battles, and the rest desroyed on the ground. Four of our planes are missing.

A U-boat sank an enemy tanker of 16,090 gross registered tons which was traveling in a convoy. During the night of June 22-23 no enemy planes flew into the German Reich's territory.

In recent fighting the following distinguished themselves through their model conduct in brave personal action: First Lieut. and ordinance officer of a division Moeller, Lieut. Glas in an infantry regiment, and Lieut. Berndt von Bugenhagen in an observation detachment.

FRENCH

BORDEAUX, June 23 (AP).—The French high command issued the following communique this morning:

JUN 24 1940

The German push announced yesterday evening south of the Loire (River) has increased in the direction of Rochefort.

Italian attacks continued in the Alps. We repulsed them on all points in front of our resistance position.

The high command's night communique read:

On the whole, the situation is without notable change except along the Atlantic Coast, where the Germans continue their advance in the direction of Rochefort, Saintes and Cognac.

On the Alpine front there is a continuation of Italian attempts to advance.

On the whole, we still hold our advanced positions.

ITALIAN

ROME, June 23 (AP).—Today's Italian communique follows:

Our air forces continued their operations in every sector of the Mediterrancan. The naval base at Alexandria, where a British squadron had taken refuge, was effectively bombed the night of June 22 in an extremely brilliant operation and without any losses, despite violent anti-aircraft fire and the long flight.

The base of Bizerta (in French Tunisia) also was bombed.

Despite unfavorable weather, enemy vessels operating in the western Mediterranean were watched over by our air fleet, which maintains incessant reconnaissance patrol over the entire Mediterranean basin. Enemy ships were bombed. One of our planes did not return.

In North Africa, action has turned in our favor. Intense activity by our air force against armored cars and enemy formations was carried on. A big four-motored enemy plane was brought down.

In East Africa our Dubats (native sharpshooters) shot down an English plane in flames.

The enemy bombed Trapani, Sicily, hitting private houses exclusively. Twenty persons were killed and thirty wounded, among them women and children. Only three soldiers were involved. Our fighter planes gave battle, bringing down two enemy planes.

BRITISH

LONDON, June 23 (AP).—Today's Air Ministry communique follows:

Bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. yesterday delivered a daylight attack on the enemy-occupied airdome at Merville, to the west of Lille. Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, a series of shallow dive attacks was made on the hangars, as well as on aircraft on the landing ground.

During the day offensive patrols were flown by our fighters over France, and as a result of an encounter one Messerschmitt 110 was shot down, and it is considered that a further six enemy aircraft were probably destroyed. One of our fighters is missing.

It is now established that in the course of the night attacks on this country by enemy aircraft during last week, two enemy bombers were brought down and destroyed by our balloon barrage. These two enemy losses are addition to those already reported as having been inflicted by our fighter aircraft and anti-aircraft gunfire.

U. S. Promises South America Anti-Alien Aid

JUN 24 1940

Uruguay Publicly Assured of Co-operation Against Any Threat to Freedom

MONTEVIDEO, June 23 (AP).—American Minister Edwin C. Wilson publicly assured the Uruguayan government today that the United States would co-operate with all countries in the Western Hemisphere to fight alien activities endangering political and economic freedom.

Mr. Wilson spoke at a luncheon which the government, represented by Foreign Minister Alberto Guani, gave for officers of the United States cruiser Quincy, on a visit here.

"It is the intention and the avowed policy of my government," Mr. Wilson said, "to co-operate fully, wherever such co-operation is desired, with all other American governments in crushing any activities arising from non-American sources which might imperil our political and economic freedom."

He spoke after Mr. Guani had appealed for closer co-operation of American nations in times of crisis.

"In confronting the dangers which threaten us all," Mr. Wilson declared, "we work more effectively if we work together. . . . The American nations are earnestly desirous of preserving the liberty for which they fought in the early days of their independence. We in the Americas must, therefore, reaffirm our strong determination to defend ourselves against any intervention from abroad or against the poorly concealed activities which threaten our sovereignty."

Abundant Resources Cited

The minister declared that "here in the Americas we have abundant resources of man power to cope with the task of defending our freedom."

Mr. Wilson's public announcement of the policy the United States would follow came after earlier private assurances which resulted in the visit of the cruiser Quincy. Informed sources here said other American warships probably would visit Montevideo or near-by waters regularly at frequent intervals until all danger to the safety of small countries from Nazi activities had passed.

Police continued to investigate alleged pro-Nazi activities, and raided private homes in efforts to seize literature or propaganda. Congress is expected to devote much of tomorrow's session to examination and discussion of the findings of the Fifth Column investigating committee which it appointed. A new committee to draft legislation safeguarding against subversive activities may be appointed. Nine Germans identified by the investigating committee as suspects in pro-Nazi plots remain in custody.

Prieto Asks U. S. Aid In Evacuating Spaniards

Appeals for Ships to Take Republicans From France

JUN 24 1940

MEXICO CITY, June 23 (AP).—Indalecio Prieto, who was Minister of Defense in the Spanish Republican government, appealed today to President Roosevelt to permit American ships to bring to Mexico Spanish Republicans now in France.

Prieto said the armistice between France and Germany would place the Spanish refugees in a dangerous position, with a return to Falangist (Fascist) Spain as the only alternative to submitting to Nazi control.

He declared President Lazaro Cardenas had agreed to admit into Mexico all the Spanish refugees who could be brought here.

Assures U. S. Mexico Will Aid It In Case Of Foreign Invasion

JUN 24 1940

New York, June 23 (AP)—The full support of Mexico should the United States be invaded was pledged today by Dr. Francisco Najera, Mexican Ambassador to this country.

"Any attack on America by a non-American nation concerns the entire continent," he declared. "If the United States is invaded, we will stand by it."

Declaring subversive activity in his country had been nipped in the bud, the Ambassador reported that a German daily newspaper and a Mexican organ had been forced to suspend for printing German propaganda.

JUN 24 1940

Mexico to Curb Sale of Arms

MEXICO CITY, June 23 (AP)—Sale of arms and the carrying of weapons will be prohibited during the two weeks preceding and following the national elections July 7 under an order issued today by the Ministry of National Defense. General Jesus Agustin Castro, Defense Minister, sent instructions to the commanders of all military zones to take the necessary precautions to put the prohibition into effect.

SPAIN WAIVES VISAS ON OUR WAR REFUGEES

Bilbao Named Debarkation Port —Many Cross From France

JUN 24 1940

MADRID, Spain, June 23 (AP)—The United States Embassy disclosed tonight that the Spanish Government has authorized entry without visas of Americans fleeing the war zone and bound for the United States. The number was estimated at 500 to 1,000.

Under the Spanish waiving of formalities, special trains will take the Americans to Bilbao on the Bay of Biscay, where they will wait until it is decided whether the United States will send a ship there or to Lisbon, Portugal.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., American Ambassador to the Polish Government in exile, but acting at Bordeaux, France, for Ambassador William C. Bullitt, is perfecting arrangements on the French side for

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the Americans' departure.

Secretaries J. H. Morgan and E. T. Crain and clerk Charles Gilbert, all of the Madrid Embassy, and Vice Consul David Smythe from Bilbao planned to cross into France tonight to shepherd their countrymen over the frontier.

Ragged lines of refugees and a sprinkling of others more prosperous, among them some Americans, wound over the French-Spanish frontier at San Sebastian today.

Americans who crossed the frontier today included Frida Wiener of San Francisco, Albert Cornfeld of the motion-picture firm of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Mirna Parker and Henriette Ely of New York, Albert Dewey, Chicago newspaper man; Dorothy Mercier of Boston, Edwin Mejia of San Francisco, William Clearwater of New York, Evelyn Weill of Portland (State not given), and Estelle Borsevain of New York.

Many refugees bought everything they could in France rather than keep their money, for fear the franc would become valueless.

AMONG THE LESS FORTUNATE WERE 34 SURVIVORS OF THE GREEK FREIGHTER MAX WOLF, SUNK AT ROUEN, FRENCH INLAND PORT ON THE RIVER SEINE, JUNE 9.

MADRID-JUN 23

JUN 24 1940

THE MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHALA ALSO CROSSED INTO SPAIN.

NUMEROUS AMONG THE REFUGEES WERE JEWS WHO OFTEN BEFORE HAVE FLED OTHER COUNTRIES OVERRUN BY THE NAZIS.

JUN 24 1940

BOTH SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENTS WERE CAREFULLY SORTING THE REFUGEES OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES WHO WILL BE PERMITTED TO TAKE UP RESIDENCE. OTHERS ARE BEING GIVEN TRANSIT VISAS WHEN THEY SHOW THEY CAN CONTINUE TO SOME OTHER COUNTRY.

POVERTY INCREASED FOR MANY REFUGEES, WITH FRENCHCURRENCY SCORNED AND EVEN ENGLISH POUNDS ACCEPTED RELUCTANTLY BY SPANIARDS.

THOUSANDS OF ABANDONED CARS WERE SAID TO LINE THE HIGHWAYS OF SOUTHERN FRANCE - EMPTY OF FUEL.

THERE WAS LITTLE INFORMATION IN SPAIN CONCERNING ONE UNHAPPY CLASS OF REFUGEES--THE THOUSANDS OF SPANISH REPUBLICANS WHO FLED TO FRANCE AFTER THE NATIONALIST VICTORY IN THE SPANISH WAR.

ONE REPORT SAID THE FRENCH HAD DISCONTINUED THE CAMP SYSTEM FOR THESE SPANIARDS, LEAVING THEM TO FEND FOR THEMSELVES.

JOSE MARIA AGUIRRE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE BASQUE REPUBLIC, TOOK REFUGE IN THE CHILEAN LEGATION IN BRUSSELS.

JUN 24 1940

SF1118PED

Windsors Dine With Hoare

Madrid, June 23 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived in Madrid at 8.30 P. M. and dined with Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain.

The Duke and Duchess, though refugees from France, looked extremely fit and cheerful as they registered at the Ritz Hotel. They will lunch at the British Embassy Monday, and then may announce their plans.

JUN 24 1940

Taylor Gets Transfusion; Makes Rome Trip Today

Will Undergo Operation There; Wife and Surgeon Arrive

FLORENCE, Italy, June 23 (AP).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, receive da blood transfusion this afternoon after his wife and a surgeon and nurse had arrived by clipper plane from the United States. The transfusion was given to strengthen him for a train trip tomorrow to Rome, where he will undergo an operation.

Professor Raffaele Bastianelli, of Rome, one of tIaly's most famous surgeons, has been in constant contact with Mr. Taylor's doctors by telephone. Mr. Taylor will be taken to his home for the operation, which will be performed by Dr. Allen O. Whipple, the American doctor who accompanied Mrs. Taylor.

JUN 24 1940

ZARAGOZA, SPAIN, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR, WHO SPENT THE NIGHT HERE EN ROUTE FROM BARCELONA, LEFT FOR MADRID TODAY WITH THEIR RETINUE.

JUN 24 1940

THEY EXPECT TO STAY AT A MADRID HOTEL. AN ATTACHE OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY WHO WAS ASKED YESTERDAY WHY THE AMBASSADOR, SIR SAMUEL HOARE, WOULD NOT BE THE WINDSORS' HOST, SAID:

"THERE IS HARDLY ROOM AT THE AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE."

W159PED

MRS.TAYLOR, WHO CROSSED THE ATLANTIC BY CLIPPER PLANE, FLEW FROM LISBON, PORTUGAL, TO ROME AND LEFT THERE FOR FLORENCE IN A CHARTERED PLANE LESS THAN AN HOUR BEFORE GERMAN PLANES ARRIVED WITH THE FRENCH ARMISTICE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

SHE FOUND HER HUSBAND'S CONDITION STILL SERIOUS BUT NO WORSE THAN IT WAS 24 HOURS AGO.

Japan Warned On Indo-China

Chungking, *Monday*, June 24 (AP)—Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui declared today that if Japan invaded French Indo-China, China would be forced to take self-defense measures of her own. He did not elaborate.

JUN 24 1940

French Line Declines Comment On Future

Normandie Still Tied Up At Pier In New York—No Word Received On New Liner Pasteur

New York, June 23 (AP)—French Line officials, declaring they had received no orders from France, declined comment tonight on the future of the line's ships under the German-French armistice.

The war-retired 83,423-ton liner Normandie, second largest ship afloat and the French Line flagship, is the only French ship in port here. There where no signs of activity at its pier today.

No word had been received concerning the 30,300-ton liner Pasteur, which left New York last Monday with a cargo of gun equipment and ammunition.

Speculative reports have been published that French boats might be libeled in American court proceedings to prevent them from going to other nations, or that they might be taken over by British warships after leaving New York harbor.

tion's postmasters do the registering and fingerprinting, with the Bureau of Immigration providing such help as is needed. Where necessary, the Commissioner of Immigration may designate other places for registration.

Officials indicated that a campaign of education so that aliens would understand what was required of them would precede the registration. This is expected to take the form of posters, radio broadcasts and news releases.

All records and fingerprints will be forwarded to the F. B. I. main office here where about 10,000,000 fingerprints already are on file.

Congress provided that the records "shall be secret and confidential" and made available only to persons or agencies designated by the Commissioner of Immigration with the approval of the Attorney General.

Once an alien is registered, he must notify the commissioner within five days if he changes his address. Willful failure to register entails a $1,000 fine and six months imprisonment.

In addition to these provisions, the bill also imposes a $10,000 fine and a 10-year prison sentence for anyone found guilty of seeking to cause mutiny or insubordination in the military or naval forces.

ease the people's suffering.

"In the cause of humanity, I ask that you do your utmost. We cannot give too soon or give too much."

CHILDREN TO START SOON

Britain Sending First Overseas in Three Weeks or Sooner

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—Geoffrey H. Shakespeare, Under-Secretary for the Dominions, expressed the hope today that the first groups of British children sent out of the country "will be proceeding overseas within about three weeks." He said they would be leaving even sooner if possible.

In a broadcast to parents explaining the machinery set up for the removal of children, Mr. Shakespeare added that "thereafter there will be a regular flow of departures."

Mr. Shakespeare would not say how many children would be in the first group, but said the Dominion governments were prepared to receive 20,000 immediately and that such a number "may be regarded as a beginning."

He added that the program would be limited only by shipping capacity and the ability of the Dominions to absorb the refugees.

Kennedy Makes Plea For Utmost Support Of Red Cross Action

JUN 24 1940

London, June 23 (AP)—Declaring that "everything indicates England will be called upon to meet the greatest siege in the history of man," Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy urged the United States public in a broadcast tonight to do its utmost in contributing to the Red Cross.

The American Ambassador declared that funds "now at our disposal are pitiful in relation to anticipated needs."

"Your fervent gratitude that your children are not now at any moment liable to be killed in their beds," he said, "may well express itself in helping those who face this reality.

"We in England see tragedy close at hand. We realize no sacrifice can be too great for any of us to make to

U. S. Ships Back at Lisbon

LISBON, Portugal, June 23 (AP)—The United States destroyers that left Lisbon for an unannounced port yesterday returned tonight and anchored in the Tagus River. Aboard were a number of American refugees from Morocco.

Communists Abandon 'False Democracy' Plan

Army To Permit Salute To Strengthen Military Discipline

Moscow, June 23 (AP)—The Soviet army has abandoned the "false democracy" system which barred military salute, the army newspaper *Red Star* reported today.

JUN 24 1940

"Further strengthening of Soviet military discipline and also the increase in authority of the army chiefs" were given as the reasons for restoring the salute.

The paper declared that "in bourgeoise armies, especially in Czarist Russia, the military salute was converted into a humiliating worship of caste." However, it added, Red army officers are not members of a closed caste.

Justice Department Will Begin Registering Aliens in 2 Weeks

JUN 24 1940

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Officials of the Department of Justice said today that they would be ready to start registration and fingerprinting of an estimated 3,500 aliens within two weeks.

Congress gave final approval last night to legislation requiring aliens to register and bulwarked this action with approval of an appropriation to provide about 500 more Federal Bureau of Investigation agents to combat the activity of spies and saboteurs. Both items need only President Roosevelt's signature to put them into operation.

In addition Congress voted $3,100,000 to finance the alien registration program and directed that the na-

President Sees London Version Of Hitler's Terms For France

Roosevelt Makes No Comment, En Route To Capital, Where Vital Bills Await Signature

JUN 24 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Aboard Roosevelt Train En Route to Washington, June 23—The London version of Hitler's peace terms for France were laid before President Roosevelt tonight, but there was no immediate reaction.

Reporters accompanying the President to Washington relayed the peace articles to the President through a secretary, William D. Hassett.

They reached Mr. Roosevelt after he had ended a week-end visit at his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., and left for Washington with Averill Harriman, the financier, as a passenger on his special train.

Recent Cruise Recalled

Harriman's presence gave rise to conjectures as to whether he or a member of his firm might be fitted in some manner into the defense program.

White House officials recalled that Harriman recently was a guest of the Chief Executive on a brief cruise on the Potomac river and that one of his partners called on the President last week, but they advanced no explanation for his being aboard the Roosevelt special.

They asserted merely that he had attended the wedding of his daughter at Arden, N. Y., and then had gone to Hyde Park to catch the train.

Bills Await Signature

A stack of vital legislation awaited the signature of the President at Washington.

Among the bills is one to boost the national debt limit from $45,000,000,000 to $49,000,000,000 and raise $1,000,000,000 in defense taxes.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, who spent the week end at his estate near Hyde Park, rode back to Washington with the President, providing an opportunity for the two to discuss the revenue measure.

Expects Early Report

Presumably Mr. Roosevelt had gone over details of his program for Pan-American economic cooperation with Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, who had been a guest of the Roosevelt home since Friday.

White House officials said the President expected to get an early report in the Capital from State Department officials on arrangements for a conference of the American republics at Havana. The plan for "economic defense" of the hemisphere against the Axis powers will be a big item on the agenda.

All the other American nations have informed the State Department they would send delegations.

Except for giving a sketchy outline of the Pan-American economic plan, Mr. Roosevelt kept silent on international issues during his stay at Hyde Park.

The final emergency defense fund provides $1,769,000,000 for tanks, guns, aircraft and munitions. A $1,000,000,000 relief bill and another equally as large for the Labor Department and security agencies also are at the White House as a result of last-minute action before Congress recessed.

JUN 24 1940

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-FRENCH RESIDENTS OF SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, WERE REPORTED TODAY BY REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) TO HAVE STATED A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION THIS MORNING URGING THAT FRANCE CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE AGAINST GERMANY AND ACCEPT BRITAIN'S OFFER OF POLITICAL UNION.

THE DEMONSTRATION WAS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN FRONT OF THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

THE BRITISH CONSUL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING IN A BRIEF SPEECH FROM THE BALCONY THAT FRANCE STILL WAS ALIVE AND THAT BRITAIN WOULD DO EVERYTHING IN HER POWER TO ASSIST HER TO VICTORY.

TA718AED

30.24-3203

30.24-3203

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE FRENCH CABINET HELD A MEETIN TODDAY WITH PRESIDENT LEBRUN PRESIDING, REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGE ., REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM BORDEAUX, FRANCE. JUN 24 1940

AT THE MEETING FORMER PREMIER PIERRE LAVAL AND DEPUTY MAYOR ADRIEN MARQUET OF BORDEAUX WERE NOMINATED MINISTERS OF STATE.

WM847AED

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE FRENCH CONSUL OF TRINIDAD NOTIFIED THE GOVERNOR TODAY THAT ALL FRENCHMEN IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES WOULD REMAIN FAITHFUL TO THE ALLIED CAUSE REGARDLESS OF ORDERS FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT BORDEAUX.

(TRINIDAD ITSELF IS BRITISH.) JUN 24 1940

W233PED

IRUN, SPAIN, AT THE FRENCH SE FRONTIER, JUNE 23-(AP)-

FRENCH BORDER GUARDS HERE TIGHTENED THEIR RE SEARCH OF REFUGEES TONIGHT WHEN THEY DISCOVERED AN UNIDENTIFIED POLE TRYING TO TAKE $700,000 IN GOLD BARS INTO SPAIN. THE POLE WAS JAILED AT HENDAYE, ON THE FRENCH SIDE OPPOSITE IRUN, PEN TO AWAIT DISPOSITION BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES. JUN 24 1940

-PKL-MADRID 22[illegible]-1030PED-

Riga, Latvia, June 23-AP-Crowds in Tallinn, Estonia, marched with red banners in processions today, continuing the celebration of Soviet Russian occupation of the country.

Thirty thousand attended a funeral for several persons killed in disturbances when the occupation began. JUN 24 1940

Some of the banners were inscribed with derogatory slogans about the fromer government, which resigned after agreeing to the Russian demands. Paets"

Other banners said, "Down with Kikkar," the president who remained in office.

Press dispatches to Swedish newspapers said a measure by which Poles were expelled from Vilna when the Lithunians regained it in a treaty with Russia, had been repealed. The Poles, most of whom had been biving in Russian Poland, the thus f are allowed to return.

The German Minister to Lithuania was reported to have departed for Berlin. ---

JUN 24 1940

SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN, JUNE 22-(DELAYED)--(AP)-MONSIGNOR CICOGNANI, PAPAL NUNCIO TO SPAIN, CROSSED THE FRONTIER INTO FRANCE TONIGHT, BUT HIS SECRETARY AT MADRID DENIED THERE WAS ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN THE TRIP AND RUMORS OF A SPECIAL MISSION BY THE PAPAL NUNCIO TO NEGOTIATE PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

MEANWHILE THE CARAVANS OF WEALTHY REFUGEES WHICH HAD BEEN ARRIVING FROM FRANCE FOR SEVERAL DAYS WERE FOLLOWED TODAY BY RAGGED LINES WINDING ACROSS THE FRONTIER ON FOOT. AMONG THEM WERE 34 SURVIVORS OF THE GREEK FREIGHTER MAX WOLF, WHICH WAS SUNK AT ROUEN, FRENCH INLAND PORT ON THE RIVER SEINE, ON JUNE 9. JUN 24 1940

TA720AED

DUBLIN, JUNE 23--(AP)--PREMIER EAMON DE VALERA DECLARED TONIGHT THAT IRELAND IS IN DANGER OF INVASION.

IRELAND'S GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION MAKES IT A TEMPTING PLACE FOR ANY BELLIGERENT, SAID DE VALERA IN ADDRESSING AN ALL-PARTY RECRUITING RALLY AT TRALEE. JUN 24 1940

LISBON, JUNE 23-(AP)- ADOLF HITLER TODAY CABLED GENERAL OSCAR CARMONA, PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL, "SINCERE WISHES FOR YOUR WELL-BEING AND LONG PROSPERITY TO THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC."

THE OCCASION WAS THE NATION'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

CARMONA, IN REPLY, SENT HITLER AND THE GERMAN NATION GOOD WISHES.

JUN 24 1940

LISBONS 01240-JF-315P

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE 8,199-TON FRENCH PASSENGER AND CARGO STEAMER MENDOZA ARRIVED TODAY FROM MARSEILLE. THE 10,123-TON FRENCH PASSENGER LINER JAMAIQUE SAILED TODAY FROM BUENOS AIRES.

W238PED

JUN 24 1940

A44

RECIFE, BRAZIL, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE 6,006-TON ITALIAN FREIGHTER AIDA LAURO, WHICH SAILED FROM HAMPTON ROADS, VA., JUNE 5 ARRIVED HERE TODAY.

W239PED

BULLETIN

SHANGHAI, JUNE 23-(AP)-CONTINUED RESISTANCE TO GERMANY AND SOLIDARITY WITH THE ALLIED CAUSE WAS URGED TODAY BY THE LOCAL FRENCH COMMUNITY IN A MESSAGE DISPATCHED TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT BORDEAUX.

JUN 24 1940

THE MESSAGE PLEDGED THE WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT OF FRENCH RESIDENTS HERE, OFFERING THEIR PERSONAL SERVICES AND THEIR ENTIRE MEANS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

TA643AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 23-(AP)-HENRI JASPAR, BELGIAN CABINET MINISTER, DENIED TONIGHT IN A LONDON RADIO ADDRESS PICKED UP HEER THAT THE REFUGEE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT INTENDED TO ABANDON THE FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY.

JASPAR DECLARED THAT UNTIL OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT REACHED LONDON HE WOULD UNDERTAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY TO SPEAK ALONE. THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT TOOK REFUGE IN FRANCE. KING LEOPOLD SURRENDERED THE ARMY TO GERMANY, BUT THE GOVERNMENT ELECTED TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT.

"OUR PLACE," HE SAID, "IS BESIDE THOSE WHO FIGHT ON FOR INDEPENDENCE AND LIBERTY. TO THEM WE BRING ALL THE RESOURCES AT OUR DISPOSAL IN EUROPE AND THE CONGO." HE ADDED:

"BELGIANS WILL PRESERVE THEIR COLONIAL HERITAGE INTACT. MAY THE BELGIANS IN THE CONGO HEAR MY VOICE. X X X THE ELEMENTARY LAWS OF HONOR DICTATE OUR DUTY."

THE ADDRESS WAS PICKED UP BY COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM'S SHORT WAVE LISTENING STATION.

THE CABINET MINISTER URGED CAPTAINS OF ALL BELGIAN VESSELS IN FRENCH PORTS TO SAIL FOR BRITISH HARBORS.

"THE FRENCH AS WELL AS THE BELGIAN EMPIRE SURVIVES," HE ASSERTED. "BETTER DEATH THAN SLAVERY."

(2ND LINE READ "PICKED UP HERE" ETC.) JUN 24 1940

WSPED

30.24-3205

30.24-3205

France Signs Italian Truce, Fighting Ends

AGREEMENT IN ROME MAKES GERMAN PACT EFFECTIVE

Bordeaux Cabinet Tells Gen. Huntziger to Accept Duce's Terms---All Fighting in France Will End in 6 Hours at 7:35 P. M., New York Time.

JUN 25 1940

ROME, June 24 (A. P.)—France's envoys signed Italy's armistice terms late today, making effective the German-French truce pact for ending hostilities in France and leaving Great Britain alone to fight the combined forces of the Axis Powers.

Hostilities in France are to cease at 1:35 A. M. tomorrow (7:35 o'clock tonight, New York time).

The signatures of the French delegates, on orders from their beaten Government at Bordeaux, were affixed at 7:15 P. M. (1:15 P. M., New York time).

The German-French armistice signed on Saturday in Compiegne Forest in France provided that fighting should end six hours after the German High Command was notified that France had formally accepted Italy's terms. Such notification was sent to the Germans at 7:35 P. M. (1:35 P. M., New York time).

[Berlin announced tonight that it had ordered cessation of hostilities in France at 1:35 A. M. tomorrow. Adolf Hitler, in a proclamation tonight to the German people, thanked God for his victory over France and ordered flags to be flown in the Reich for ten days. The German radio reported from Geneva that divine services to be attended by all members of the Government had been ordered by the French Government in Bordeaux for tomorrow in connection with the cessation of hostilities.]

Italy had been at war with France just fourteen days.

The terms of the Franco-Italian armistice were not immediately made known.

They were signed after a conference which lasted nearly four hours in the seventeenth century Villa Inchesa, twelve miles from Rome, just twenty-four hours and five minutes after the four French delegates had arrived by plane from Munich.

The terms were presented yesterday at a brief session after which the French retired to study them and communicate with Bordeaux.

JUN 25 1940

Swift Acceptance No Surprise.

Since France already had accepted the German terms, the speedy conclusion of the negotiations with Italy was not a surprise.

The armistice was signed while Italian and German troops were launching an offensive against French Alpine troops from front and rear.

The Italian Government issued the following communique:

"The French-Italian armistice was signed at 7:15 P. M. Italian summer time on June 24 in the outskirts of Rome.

"Marshal Pietro Badoglio, chief of the General Staff of the Italian armed forces, signed for Italy. Gen. Charles Huntziger signed for France. (He also signed the Compiegne armistice with Germany.)

"At 7:35 P. M. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Galeazzo Ciano, informed the Reich Government of the signing.

"Consequently hostilities will cease at 1:35 A. M. Italian summer time tomorrow, June 25, 1940."

Discussion Conducted in French.

The signing took place in a large salon on the ground floor of the villa after a discussion conducted in French. Italian delegates sat at one end of a long table and the French at the other.

The Italian conditions were handed to the French delegates last night at 7:30 o'clock in an atmosphere of secrecy which contrasted sharply with Saturday's dramatic proceedings in Compiegne Forest, where the same plenipotentiaries accepted separate terms imposed by Germany.

A laconic communique, issued six hours after the French delegation arrived here in three German planes from Munich, said merely that the conditions had been delivered in the presence of representatives of Italy's armed forces.

The French mission then retired to three adjoining villas, presumably to study the Italian terms and communicate them to the Government at Bordeaux.

[In Geneva, Fascist spokesmen said they understood that Italy demanded the right to military occupation of the entire Mediterranean coast of France for the duration of the war against England, and that later a semi-independent Buffer State would be formed of Nice, Savoy and a part of Dauphine.]

Mussolini Is Self-effacing.

Unlike his axis-partner, Adolf Hitler, who met the French delegates at Compiegne, Premier Mussolini was not present when the mission arrived here. Within twelve minutes after they had landed at the Rome airport, the Frenchmen were whisked away in automobiles to their meeting with the Italian delegation headed by Mussolini's son-in-law and Foreign Minister, Count Ciano.

The other Italian representatives were Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Chief of the Army General Staff; Admiral Domenico Cavagnari, Naval Chief of Staff; Gen. Francisco Pricoli, Chief of the Air Force, and Gen. Mario Roatta, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army.

The French delegates were Gen. Charles Huntziger; Leon Noel, a former Ambassador to Poland; Rear Admiral Maurice Le Luc and Gen. Jean Bergeret of the Air Force.

Carabinieri Salute the French.

The reading of the Italian terms yesterday required only twenty minutes.

A company of carabinieri in war uniforms was drawn up outside the villa when the French arrived, escorted by motorcycle troopers from their suburban villas. The carabinieri saluted.

The French were received by Andrea Geissi Cliesia de Vagliasco, chief ceremonial officer, and other Foreign Ministry officials. The Italian plenipotentiaries greeted them with the Fascist salute.

All sat down and Count Ciano announced that Marshal Badoglio would deliver the armistice terms by order of Premier Mussolini.

The Marshal rose and spoke briefly. Then turning to Gen. Roatta, he asked him to read the conditions.

Gen. Huntziger, for the French delegates, formally acknowledged that he and his companions had taken note of the conditions and would transmit the terms to their Government for a decision to be given at the next meeting.

They were then escorted to their automobiles and returned to their villas while Count Ciano sped to Rome to see Mussolini.

[Fighting between the Germans and the French is not to stop until six hours after notification has been received by the German command of the French-Italian armistice, according to the summary of the Franco-German armistice terms released by the British Ministry of Information. From Chancy, on the Franco-Swiss frontier, came a report today that the Germans and Italians simultaneously had launched an offensive against the French front and rear Alpine troops.]

France Bows To Italian Terms Day After Receiving Them

Envoys Sign Armistice After Four Hours' Discussion With Fascist Officials—Duce Not There

JUN 25 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 24—Italy triumphantly ended her war with beaten France today—just two weeks after Premier Benito Mussolini plunged into the European conflict on the side of his Axis partner, Adolf Hitler.

The armistice, terms of which were not made public at once, was signed at 7.15 P. M., fifteen minutes less than a full day after they were presented to the four French delegates who on Saturday had agreed to Hitler's terms in Compiegne Forest, France.

Ciano Notifies Hitler

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister and Mussolini's son-in-law, informed the German Government of the signing twenty minutes later.

Mussolini, who only fourteen days ago stood on a balcony of his Palazzo Venezia to tell his nation that "we have decided to take the risks and sacrifices of war," was not present when the armistice was signed in the seventeenth-century Villa Incisa, twelve miles from Rome.

The historic villa chosen for the momentous conference is in the little village of Olgiata.

Talks Last Four Hours

Presumably he had not even seen the four French delegates at any time since they arrived by German plane from Munich yesterday afternoon to open the negotiations. The terms were presented yesterday in twenty minutes, and discussions lasted nearly four hours today in a large salon on the ground floor of the villa.

In the end General Charles Huntziger, leader of the French delegation, and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, chief of the Italian general staff, signed the documents.

The discussions had been carried on in French around a long table. During this time automobiles arrived and departed, carrying naval officers from Rome and others who presumably were called into consultation or were the bearers of messages.

Communique Issued

When the papers were finally signed, the Government issued the following communique:

"A Franco-Italian armistice was signed at 7.15 P. M., Italian summer time, June 24, in the outskirts of Rome.

"Badoglio, chief of the general staff of the Italian armed forces, signed for Italy.

"General Huntziger signed for France.

"At 7.35 P. M., Minister of Foreign Affairs Count Ciano informed the Reich Government of the signing.

"Consequently, hostilities will cease at 1.35 A. M., Italian summer time, tomorrow, June 25."

Ready For Harsh Treatment

Italy's conclusion of her war with France leaves Britain to fight alone against the Axis powers.

The French, having agreed in the German terms to surrender and internment of their fleet, demobilization and disarmament of the French army and Nazi occupation of more than half of France, were prepared for harsh treatment from Italy.

Since Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, concluded in 1936, the Fascist press and public had proclaimed Italian rights to Nice, Savoy, Corsica, Malta, Tunisia, Jibuti and the Suez Canal.

"We are taking up arms," cried Mussolini on June 10 when he announced the declaration of war, "after having solved the problem of our continental frontiers, to solve our maritime frontiers.

Sought Access To Ocean

"We want to break the territorial and military chains which confine us in our sea, since a people of 45,000,000 souls is not truly free if it has not free access to the ocean."

Save for the last few days, Italy had limited her activities almost entirely to air attacks on strategic British and French points, to some African skirmishing in remote outposts, to casual sea encounters and to some minor fighting on the Franco-Italian frontier.

But today the Italian general headquarters said a large-scale offensive, opened four days ago, was progressing successfully in the Alps, adding that the French were resisting gallantly but with little effect. Three strong French forts in the Alps were reported taken.

Last-Minute Blow

It looked like a last-minute blow by Mussolini's vast armies which for nearly ten months had kept large British and French forces immobilized in the Mediterranean area.

It was in an atmosphere of suppressed jubilation on the Fascist side and one of resignation on the French that the four Frenchmen—Huntzinger, Leon Noel, former Ambassador to Poland; Rear Admiral Maurice Le Luc, and Aviation General Jean Bergeret—arrived in Rome yesterday.

At the villa yesterday, Marshal Badoglio ordered Gen. Mario Roatta, army assistant chief of staff, to read the terms.

General Huntziger formally acknowledged that he and his companions had taken note of the conditions and would transmit them to their Government at Bordeaux. Then all retired, Count Ciano speeding off to see Mussolini.

The French telephoned their Government at Bordeaux yesterday and again today, and at 3.45 P. M. the discussions were resumed with Marshal Badoglio, General Roatta, Admiral Domenico Cavagnari, naval chief of staff, and Gen. Francisco Pricoli, chief of the air force.

FRENCH APPEAL TO U. S. PUBLIC TO UNDERSTAND

Failure of Britain to Do So Criticized by Cabinet Member.

JUNE 12 MEETING DESCRIBED

Weygand Told Government of Dire Situation—Churchill Was Notified Then.

BORDEAUX, June 24 (A. P.).—A member of the French Government, in an appeal for understanding in the United States, said today that France's decision to seek peace with Germany and Italy was taken with full independence of action.

The statement disavowed all former members of the Government who fled the country and urged Frenchmen not to continue resistance by forming a factional government in London which, it declared, would only create dissension.

JUN 25 1940

[This apparently was in reference to the French National Committee, formation of which in England was announced last night by Gen. Charles De Gaulle, former Under-Secretary of War in Premier Reynaud's Cabinet.]

The statement attacked "the present British failure to understand," and said that when the French first advised the British that they would have to seek an armistice, Prime Minister Churchill told Paul Reynaud, then Premier, that Britain would understand.

The Government indicated that the change in Britain's attitude was due partly to former Minister of the Interior Mandel of France, who tried to make Britain insist that France must carry on at all costs.

Explanation Is Detailed.

In a seven-page explanation, the member of the Government said:

"We ask our friends in America to try to understand France's immense sadness. We do not seek to hide the errors of our country.

"We regret that certain members of the British Government criticize us unjustly. We wish our English friends to respect our sadness and examine their own conscience."

The Minister asserted that Britain, before the war, had promised to send into France twenty-six divisions (some 390,000 men) in the first month's hostilities. Instead, he asserted, while France kept men 48 years old under arms, Britain had not yet mobilized men of 28.

He said that last March a French newspaper delegation went to England and found proof that the English war effort was insufficient.

The English, the Minister added, carried on a "traditional" form of warfare. On the eve of the great German offensive, he asserted, Britain still appeared to be unruffled, relying on her navy and air force and carrying on a "business as usual" policy with half a million jobless men still on her hands.

The French spokesman said that the most dramatic meeting ever held by the French Government was on June 12 at Chateau de Gange, near Tours.

There Gen. Maxime Weygand, the Allied field commander, explained to the Ministers the grave military situation, and the majority opinion was that with or without an armistice France could not escape total occupation.

Churchill Notified.

A request was then sent to Prime Minister Churchill to come to France for consultation.

The French Cabinet met again at 3 o'clock the following morning, "pacing the gardens sadly in small groups" while awaiting Mr. Churchill for two hours.

At 5 A. M. former Premier Raynaud and M. Mandel arrived and said that they had seen Mr. Churchill, who sent word that he had been obliged to return to England without seeing the entire Cabinet.

M. Reynaud, the spokesman said, asserted that Mr. Churchill told him the British Government would continue to give France maximum aid, but that if events forced France into an armistice Mr. Churchill and Lord Halifax and Lord Beaverbrook were in accord that "England in no case would do anything to harm an ally in difficulty, and would understand the situation."

The decision to ask an armistice was delayed twenty-four hours, the Minister said, to await President Roosevelt's reply to a French appeal and to permit a fuller explanation of the situation to the English.

Mandel Intransigeant.

Certain members of the Cabinet, notably M. Mandel, who, the spokesman said, had received no authorization from the Government, attempted to induce the British Government to disavow Mr. Churchill's promise that England would understand.

M. Mandel represented as having urged England to take a "much more imperative attitude" to force France to continue fighting.

The Government, the Minister said, felt it was its duty to remain in France "and share the fate of all Frenchmen." He added:

"It is therefore in full independence that the Government has taken its decision, and it has definitely disapproved any removals abroad."

No reproaches or menaces, he asserted, could alter this determination.

"We have lived through hours of glory with England," he said. "Today we ask her to receive only with the greatest reserve any Frenchmen our country has disavowed and wishes to forget. We ask her not to make London a nest of agitation by politicians and separatists. Our foreign policy will not be dictated by England, Germany or Italy. It will be only French."

French Cabinet Confers.

BORDEAUX, France, June 24 (A. P.).—The French Cabinet received today Italy's terms for a Franco-Italian armistice, and observers held it "not at all impossible" that the negotiations will be concluded today.

The Ministers considered the terms at a session beginning at 8 A. M. (3 A. M. New York time), but recessed after fifteen minutes and began a second session at 9:30 A. M.

After another thirty minutes, the Government telephoned its delegates in Rome on the results of its deliberations, but what its decision was it did not disclose publicly.

There was no immediate indication here of the nature of the demands which were given to France's four plenipotentiaries last night at Villa Manzoni, near Rome. The armistice with Italy fulfills one condition of the armistice with Germany, since the latter does not become effective till six hours after the signing of the former.

Unofficial spokesmen predicted that the order for cessation of hostilities would be forthcoming some time today.

Informed spokesmen reported that after the signing of the Italian armistice a protocol would be signed with Germany which would permit the removal of the Government and French military command from Bordeaux. (Eight words were censored here.)

JUN 25 1940

[The armistice terms as published in London gave the French the right to return their capital to Paris or to move to some other city.]

Many observers felt that if an Italian armistice is not signed today the French Government would remain in Bordeaux at least through tomorrow.

The Cabinet's discussion of the Italian terms was said to be progressing "favorably."

British Ambassador Leaves.

The last link with Britain, meanwhile, was apparently severed by the departure of the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, and the subsequent broadcast announcement from London that Great Britain could no longer recognize the French Government at Bordeaux.

[At London this afternoon informed spokesmen denied that Great Britain had severed diplomatic relations with Bordeaux, explaining that Sir Ronald had left because the "overrunning of France by the Germans had put his person in danger."]

Petain Retorts to Churchill.

The British Ambassador's departure was revealed here shortly after Premier Petain had issued a sharp reply to the statement of Prime Minister Churchill expressing "grief and amazement" that France had accepted Germany's terms.

Marshal Petain declared that Mr. Churchill is not the judge of France's best interests and "even less can he judge French honor."

"Mr. Churchill must learn," Marshal Petain said, "that France has husbanded neither her blood nor her efforts. She knows that she merits the respect of the world and it is through herself first of all that France expects to be reborn."

"For the present," he added, "the French are certain to show a greater grandeur in avowing their defeat than in pursuing vain and illusory projects. For the future they know their destiny is in their courage and their perseverance."

White Flags Protect Bordeaux.

Even as Marshal Petain spoke, the remnants of the French Army fought to hold their shattered defense lines against Germans advancing on the north and Italians attacking on the south.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, the commander of the French forces, said that Adolf Hitler had promised that the German armies would remain ten miles outside of Bordeaux—the present seat of the French Government—pending the outcome of the current armistice negotiations.

A line of white flags north and east of Bordeaux marked the "safety zone," and Gen. Weygand said he had telegraphed the German High Command a description of its location.

De Gaulle Is Dismissed.

The Government announced, meanwhile, that Gen. Charles de Gaulle had been dismissed from the army and from his post as Under-Secretary of War because of his recent broadcast from London criticizing the French Government for its conduct of the latter days of the war.

The Government also announced that Pierre Laval, veteran of half a dozen Cabinet posts since 1925, had been named Vice-Premier.

M. Laval was the co-author with Sir Samuel Hoare, then the British Foreign Minister, of the so-called Hoare-Laval plan to halt the Italian-Ethiopian war by granting Italy territorial concessions in Ethiopia. A storm of criticism ended the plan and cost Sir Samuel his office.

30.24-3207

30.24-3207

Cease Firing Order Comes At 12:35 A. M.

Bordeaux Proclaims Day of Mourning, Hitler 10 Days of Nazi Jubilation

Will Reveal Truce Terms Tomorrow

De Gaulle Doubts Fleet Will Surrender; Britain Halts Trade to Ex-Ally

BORDEAUX.—The war ended for France as a "cease fire" order effective at 12:35 a. m. today (7:35 p. m. yesterday, New York daylight time) went to the surviving French armies; a day of national mourning was proclaimed.

BERLIN.—Hitler proclamation announcing end of "the war in the West" ordered flags flown throughout Germany for ten days and bells tolled for seven days in celebration of "the greatest victory of all times."

ROME.—French delegates signed armistice yesterday at 7:15 p. m. (1:15 p. m., New York time); military communique said Italian troops had advanced several miles into France, and newspapers forecast Italian occupation of French territory.

LONDON.—Gen. de Gaulle, in another broadcast, said he doubted French fleet would surrender; Polish Premier Sikorski said Polish troops had arrived to fight on in Britain; British trade with continental France was suspended; sinking of a seventh Italian submarine was announced.

France Bows in Mourning

By The Associated Press

BORDEAUX, June 25 (Tuesday).—Vanquished France officially laid down her arms today, victim of the military might of Germany, abetted by Italy. National mourning was acclaimed for the Third Republic on this the saddest day in its history.

The "cease fire" order for which the exhausted soldiers of France had awaited during the final interminable hours of fighting came at 12:35 a. m. French time (7:35 p. m. Monday, New York daylight time), or six hours, as arranged, after the signing of an armistice agreement with Italy.

France at last was at peace—an uneasy peace that found more than half her devastated soil occupied by the invaders, millions of her people homeless, untold numbers of her finest manhood dead or wounded and her government a virtual prisoner surrounded by the victorious foe.

A more enduring peace must await the outcome of the continuing struggle between the axis powers and Great Britain, France's erstwhile ally in the war, which was declared against Germany last Sept. 3 and which Italy entered two weeks ago yesterday.

Terms Due in 48 Hours

The German and Italian armistice terms will be announced simultaneously in France, Germany and Italy forty-eight hours after the official end of hostilities this morning.

[Apparently all Frenchmen will not accept the bitter armistice.

["Shame and revulsion fill the hearts of good Frenchmen," declared Gen. Charles de Gaulle in a broadcast from London, where he has formed a "French National Committee" to continue the war.

["France and the French people are delivered to the enemy, tied hand and foot. . . . France is worthy of something better than the slavery accepted by the government of Bordeaux. Some day, I promise you, our allied forces, the best of the French Army, the mechanized army, by land, by sea and by air, together with allies, will restore liberty to the world and greatness to our country."]

Proclaims Day of Mourning

Recognizing the hard terms to which France has yielded after forty-six days of the German "total war" and a fortnight of conflict with Italy, Minister of the Interior Charles Pomaret proclaimed the day of mourning, saying: "Today France must be silent. Her heart will bleed, but she will forge a new hope."

French troops are to be confined to barracks today, all flags will be draped and all stores, cafes and theaters will be closed. The Cabinet will attend special religious services here. Then France must begin the tremendous task of rebuilding and rehabilitation.

In its last communique while fighting still continued, the French high command said the Germans were making only slight gains but had reached Angouleme, sixty-five miles northeast of Bordeaux, and Aix-les-Bains, a resort in Savoy forty miles south of Geneva. Italian attacks in the Alps continued all day, the communique said, but made little progress except for a slight advance past Lanslebourg and occupation of Menton on the Riviera, just inside the French border.

The government expected to stay in Bordeaux until (four words censored), when it will start for an unoccupied capital in one of the departments which are to be left free of German troops (five lines censored).

The German armistice terms allow the French government to move to any point in the German-occupied area, even to Paris if it desires, and to remain there until final peace terms are negotiated.

It was after all-day meetings that the Cabinet ordered its peace emissaries in Italy to sign with the Fascist government. Terms of the Italian proposals came to the Cabinet over a special wire from Rome.

At its final meeting yesterday, at 5:30 p. m., the Cabinet directed Maj. Gen. Charles Huntziger, the ranking member of the four-man French delegation meeting with the Italians near Rome, to sign the agreement. Upon receipt of notice that this order had been carried out, Premier Marshal Henri Petain directed his forces to suspend fighting. This was the procedure stipulated in the French-German armistice reached in Compiegne Forest Saturday by Hitler's representatives and the same French armistice commission.

Thus France bowed out of the picture as a belligerent after nine months and twenty-one days—defeated by overwhelming forces.

It was reported the Government and military authorities would be allowed to leave after completing negotiations with Italy.

In the midst of her final capitulation, the French stoutly defended the French-German agreement against criticism of their erstwhile British allies.

The French, pleading for an American understanding, declared they arrived at their decision to ask Hitler for an armistice "in complete independence."

CEASE-FIRING ORDER IS GIVEN ON WEST FRONT

Hitler Thanks God As His War Against France Comes To An End

Arms Are Laid Down Six Hours After French Agree To Italian Demands

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Tuesday*, June 25—The ruffle of drums and the triumphant blare of a German bugle resounded around the world early today and then came the hoarse, historic command:

"Cease firing!"

Germany's war against France in the west was ended with victory over her ancient foe.

Bells throughout Germany pealed out the tidings, their notes picked up by the radio network of all stations in Germany, and those of conquered Paris, and Amsterdam, Warsaw, Copenhagen, Prague, Oslo and Brussels.

"Deutschland Uber Alles"

The strains of "Deutschland Uber Alles" and the "Horst Wessel" song filled the air.

It was 1.35 A. M. German time.

A proclamation, filled with praise for Adolf Hitler, was made in German and then in all other principal languages of the globe.

"To the entire German people," the broadcast said, "with this signal, calling attention to the entire German nation, the armistice has gone into effect.

Eyes Turned To Hitler

"At this historic hour, all German eyes in Germany and all over the world are turned toward our Führer, Adolf Hitler.

"A victory has been accomplished far greater than our wildest and most optimistic estimation.

"Eighty million Germans are united in one shout 'long live our Führer.'"

And then Germany was ready, single-minded, to turn all energies toward the remaining enemy—England—in an onslaught which, it was said, "will be like nothing the world has ever seen."

"We Sail Against England"

The announcement ceremonies were concluded with the fighting song:

"We sail against England."

Upon the announcement that France had agreed to armistice terms with Italy last night, and that the hostilities would cease six hours later as prescribed in the German terms to which France yielded Saturday, Hitler declared in a formal proclamation:

"In humility we thank God for His blessing."

Flags Out For 10 Days

He ordered flags displayed for ten days and bells rung throughout the greater Reich for seven days.

He directed 100,000 Germans who had been removed from their homes on the western border to return, and promised them that damaged or destroyed houses would be restored.

Rudolf Hess, No. 3 Nazi, sent Hitler a glowing telegram, calling the victory the most glorious in German history and declaring:

"You have thus given meaning to the struggle of German World War veterans which lasted many years."

46-Day Campaign

The order to cease firing marked the end of a forty-six-day campaign which brought France to her knees, with most of her soil occupied by German soldiers, and the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg under the Nazi flag.

In seventy-eight days, since the start of the Scandinavian campaign on April 9, Germany has acquired all the Atlantic coast from the Arctic to Spain.

When Hitler unleashed his powerful war machine against the Low Countries and the Allies May 10 he proclaimed in an order of the day that it was the beginning of a fight that "decides the fate of the German nation for the next 1,000 years."

Raeder Inspects Fleet

Preliminary preparation for the great drive against England included further advances by German forces in France, extending the Nazi grip on coast vantage points useful against British seapower, and a tour of inspection by Grand Admiral Erich Raeder to make certain that Nazi naval units and naval facilities were ready for the word "go!"

U-boat activity against British shipping continued unabated, but the high command reported Nazi air activity "limited to North Sea reconnaissance."

This was generally taken to mean a lull before the airstorm against Britain. The high command's mention of renewed bombing of cottages and other non-military objectives by British planes penetrating Germany therefore drew particular attention.

Final Mopping Up

On land the mopping up of final vestiges of French resistance continued, the high command reporting its troops breaking through southeast of Lyon to advance toward Grenoble and Chambery, while in Alsace-Lorraine scattered French groups surrendered and additional fortifications of the Maginot Line were taken.

Official quarters had not yet confirmed tonight Hitler's armistice terms signed by the French as published in London. Seldom has German officialdom been more tight-lipped than in this connection. Highest quarters evidently felt that nothing must be given out in Berlin until the French-Italian armistice becomes effective.

The Hitler Proclamation Giving Thanks to God

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 24—The text of Chancellor Hitler's proclamation tonight concerning the armistice follows:

German People: Your soldiers in barely six weeks in a heroic fight against a brave enemy have brought to an end the war in the west. Their deeds will go down in history as the most glorious victory of all time.

In humility we thank God for His blessing.

I order the display of flags in the Reich for ten days and the ringing of bells for seven.

ADOLF HITLER.

FRANCE LOSES BOTH COASTS TO DICTATORS

Left But Third of Territory, According to British Statement.

ENGLISH MAY SEIZE SHIPS

London Hears Action to Prevent Surrender of Fleet to Nazis Is Now in Order.

Exports to France Halted.

LONDON, June 24 (A. P.).—The British Government prohibited today the export of all classes of goods to French territories in Europe, including Corsica.

The action was taken after it was reported here that France would be stripped of her defenses and her coastline and reduced to a landlocked third of her former territory as the price of armistice with Germany and Italy.

Adolf Hitler's terms, as published by the British Government, compel the French to surrender more than half their country to German occupation; to give up arms, munitions, fleet and planes to the Nazis; to demobilize all armed forces except those needed to maintain order, and to bear the cost of the German occupation and German administration of the occupied territories.

Hear Buffer State Is Planned.

There was no official word today on Italy's terms as presented to the French peace mission at Rome last night, but a Fascist spokesman in Switzerland said they called for Italian occupation of France's Mediterranean coast and the eventual creation of a buffer state in the Maritime Alps region, including Savoy, Nice and a part of Dauphine.

A British spokesman said that the German terms made France virtually a passive ally of Germany in her impending attack on Great Britain.

The British Government announced it could "no longer regard the Bordeaux Government (of Premier Petain) as the government of an independent country." Henceforth, the British declared, they will deal with a French National Committee, announced here by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, "in all matters concerning the prosecution of the war so long as that committee continues to represent all French elements resolved to fight the common enemy."

Deny Breach With Bordeaux.

On the other hand, informed diplomatic spokesmen said that, although Gen. de Gaulle continued to have the fullest support of the British Government, Great Britain is maintaining diplomatic relations with the French Government at Bordeaux and with the French Ambassador, Charles Corbin, who remains in London.

These same spokesmen said that Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, the British Ambassador to France, had left aboard a British warship since "the overrunning of France by the Germans had put his person in danger."

The London *Evening* Star, Liberal newspaper, said today that it was being strongly urged in "influential quarters" that full British nationality be offered at once to all units of the French Army, Navy, Air Force and merchant marine.

Heading for North Africa.

[From Chancy, on the Franco-Swiss frontier, came reports that French troops who had been in the line against the Italians, were heading toward the naval base at Toulon, apparently in an effort to escape to North Africa. Nearly ten divisions, or 150,000 men, who escaped Nazi encirclement of Maginot Line forts were also said to be heading for Mediterranean ports, and observers in the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean midway between France and North Africa, noted a southward stream of French war planes, presumably bound for Tunisia.]

In the British possession of Trinidad the French consul announced that all Frenchmen in the British West Indies would continue to support the Allied cause regardless of orders from Bordeaux.

Urges Action to Save Fleet.

British observers, analyzing the German armistice terms, were concerned chiefly for the fate of the French fleet, the second largest of any European navy and the fourth largest in the world. Strong units of this fleet joined the British at Alexandria shortly before Italy's entry into the war.

David Scott, former Paris correspondent of the London News Chronicle, declared "on good authority" that in the last few days "safe"officers, or political agents, have supplanted French commanding officers known to be determined to keep their warships from Nazi hands.

"The Nazis have certainly taken care in their armistice terms to see that the French fleet, the bulk of which joined the Franco-British squadron at Alexandria, is not transferred to the British flag," said Mr. Scott. "They will blackmail the weak Petain Government on this point.

"The French Navy may be ordered to proceed to Toulon or to an Italian port to be taken over by the Italians. If this is to be prevented we ourselves must act and act quickly."

An appeal to the crews of the French merchant ships to "make for British home or Dominion ports" was broadcast from London last night by the International Federation of Seamen's Unions.

What the Germans Demand.

The armistice states that Germany "has no intention of using for its own purposes during the war the French fleet stationed in ports under German control."

Its terms, the prelude to a wider European peace which, according to one British informant, "Germany has no intention of discussing at the present stage," permit the French to establish their Government at any point they choose, even Paris.

But on penalty of cessation of the armistice if the French do not "fulfill their obligations," the Germans demand:

Occupation by Nazi troops of all territory north and west of a line running from Geneva through Tours and then south to the Franco-Spanish border;

Demobilization and disarmament of all land, sea and air forces except for a limited force needed to maintain order;

Internment of the French fleet, except for units left free to "safeguard" French colonial interests; the recall of all ships outside French territorial waters, and discontinuance of French merchant shipping, all ships outside France to be recalled or ordered to neutral ports;

Surrender in good condition of land and coast defenses in German-occupied territory; surrender on demand of all artillery, tanks, other armament, aircraft and munitions;

Release of all German prisoners of war, French prisoners of war remain in German hands, however, until conclusion of a final peace; surrender of all German subjects indicated by the German Government who are in France or French colonies;

Grounding of all French planes and surrender of foreign planes in unoccupied territory; handing over in good condition of railways, roads and communication systems; cessation of operation of all wireless sending stations in French territory.

World Must Wait 48 Hours

JUN 25 1940

Bordeaux, June 24 (A. P.)—Armistice conditions upon which Germany and Italy ended the war against France will be announced in France, Germany and Italy simultaneously, approximately forty-eight hours after the firing ceases, it was announced here tonight.

Nazis All Set for British War

German Admiral Completes Inspection Tour of Ships on Coast Opposite England.

Nazis Prepare Onslaught.

BERLIN, June 24 (A. P.).—Germans swung single-minded attention toward England tonight for an onslaught which one informed source said "will be like nothing the world has ever seen."

JUN 25 1940

Wilhelmstrasse has taken it for granted the French would sign whatever armistice terms Mussolini might grant them, and it was clear to every German that all energies now could be concentrated on settling scores with the Nazi Reich's principal enemy, Great Britain.

That this attack on England will dwarf even the blitzkrieg which humbled France was indicated in semi-official comment.

Preliminary preparation for the great drive included further advances by German forces in France, extending the Nazi grip on coast vantage points useful against British sea power and a tour of inspection by Grand Admiral Erich Raeder to make certain that Nazi naval units and naval facilities were ready for the word "Go!"

Admiral Raeder inspected all German naval units and naval facilities along the Dutch, Belgian and the northern French coasts "to convince himself of their readiness for action and availibility against England," DNB, the German official news agency, reported today, adding that the inspection tour lasted from June 17 to 21.

U-boat activity against British shipping continued unabated, but the High Command reported Nazi air activity "limited to North Sea reconnaissance."

Lull Before the Storm.

This was generally taken to mean a lull before the air-storm against Britain. The High Command's mention of renewed bombing of "cottages" and other non-military objectives by British planes penetrating Germany therefore drew particular attention.

On land the mopping up of final vestiges of French resistance continued.

Tightlipped on Terms.

Official quarters had not yet confirmed tonight Hitler's armistice terms signed by the French as published in London. Seldom has German officialdom been more tightlipped than in this connection. Highest quarters evidently felt that nothing must be given out in Berlin until the French-Italian armistice becomes effective.

Franco-Italian armistice negotiations were reported to be proceeding satisfactorily, and the formal announcement of an agreement was expected at any time, releasing all the energies of the Rome-Berlin axis for a direct assault on Great Britain.

The possibility of a hitch in the negotiations outside Rome, which might delay the cessation of hostilities in France, was not regarded seriously here in view of the military situation.

The last vestiges of French resistance were reported crumbling before the Nazi armies, leaving France completely at the mercy of Adolf Hitler.

Tell of Taking St. Nazaire.

The High Command announced the capture of St. Nazaire, the great French shipbuilding center at the mouth of the Loire, with "enormous booty," and declared that the German forces were advancing steadily along the Rhone valley.

[The High Command failed, however, to mention two 35,000-ton battleships, the Jean Bart and the Gascogne, which have been under construction at St. Nazaire.]

The fighting in Alsace-Lorraine was reported ended with the capture of more than 500,000 prisoners, including the commanders of the Third, Fifth and Eighth French armies.

The High Command also announced the capture of the fort of Mutzig, described as the strongest fortification in the Strasbourg region, and said that scattered groups in the Vosges were being mopped up.

German flyers were credited with sinking two transports, one of 10,000 and the other 4,000 tons, off the French coast. A Nazi submarine was reported to have sunk a 16,000-ton Allied tanker in convoy.

DNB said today that British bombers killed three French prisoners of war and wounded three other inmates of a prison camp near Hamburg last night.

The High Command's communique said that "several bombs fell on a prisoners' camp on the Baltic coast, killing and injuring a number of Frenchmen."

It was not clear whether the two incidents were the same.

Say Terms Are Secret.

In an article describing the negotiations in Compiegne forest, where France signed the armistice agreement with Germany on Saturday, DNB reported that the French envoys accepted Nazi terms only forty minutes before the dead line allowed them.

Authorized German spokesmen declined comment on the British version of the terms offered to France.

"There has been no official revelation of the terms and all that can be said is that one of the conditions is the complete elimination of the possibility that France can be of further military aid to England," one stated.

Nazis Keep Eye on de Gaulle.

Official speakers followed with interest but without comment, meanwhile, the British repudiation of the Bordeaux Government and the news that a French National Committee was being established in London under Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

DNB, published a Rome dispatch saying that Gen. de Gaulle had been expelled from the French Army by Premier Petain's Bordeaux Government and commented: "This was the only thing that could be done in view of such traitorious action."

Would Bar Britain Entirely.

German editors asserted that with France at the point of capitulation England now faces a Continent from which British political influence has been excluded.

The authorities would say nothing, concerning reports from abroad that Germany contemplated the initiative in an economic reorganization permanently excluding or limiting English economic enterprise on the Continent.

The well-informed Frankfurter Zeitung, however, declared that "the pattern of European war economy already indicates tendencies which may be carried over into peace."

The German Red Cross was reported exerting itself to meet a serious food shortage in Belgium, which previously imported much of its food by sea, now closed off by the British blockade.

ARMIES OF AXIS ATTACK FRENCH TROOPS IN ALPS

Move Simultaneously as Foe Says Italians Were Repulsed.

JUN 25 1940

NAZIS ENTER AIX LES BAINS

Twenty Die in Air Raid on Port in Sicily—Malta Is Bombed Again.

CHANCY, Swiss-French Frontier, June 24 (A. P.).—The Germans and the Italians launched simultaneous offenses today against the front and rear of the French Alpine Army.

The Germans, moving from the north and east, attacked the powerful l'Ecluse Fort east of Bellegarde where a garrison of about 1,000 kept watch just outside the Savoyan border.

South of Bellegarde the Germans also attacked in the Grenoble area, drawing many French troops from the front where the Italians increased their pressure on the high Alpine passes.

French Forces Weakened.

French Alpine forces were weakened both in morale by the armistice negotiations and in number by the movement of many reserves toward Mediterranean ports, where they hoped to get transportation to north Africa to continue the fight. Reports said that they were trying to reach the naval base of Toulon.

The garrisons of French forts high in the Alps, however, met the attacks with fierce resistance.

Although the Italian communique said that the offensive began last Friday, French sources declared that the Italian action had been limited to small attacks and attempts at infiltration which were easily repulsed until late yesterday.

Only occasional gunfire during about fifteen minutes of each day had been heard since June 21 from points on the Swiss mountain frontier.

Nazis Enter Aix les Bains.

AT THE FRENCH - SWISS FRONTIER, June 24 (A. P.).—German tanks and armored cars entered the famous French lake resort of Aix les Bains, between the Alps and the Jura, late this afternoon, according to reports reports received at the Swiss frontier.

JUN 25 1940

French Claimed Success.

BORDEAUX, June 24 (A. P.).—The French High Command reported today that Italian attacks in the Alps had been thrown back with serious losses.

At the same time lively fighting was reported in the environs of St. Etienne, thirty-one miles southwest of Lyons, as the Germans continued to drive southward through France.

Another German column, advancing along the Rhone valley, was said to have reached the region of Culoz, thirty miles southwest of Geneva and forty-eight miles east of Lyons.

JUN 25 1940

Nazis Advance on Grenoble.

BERLIN, June 24 (A. P.).—Germany sent her troops crashing on new inroads into France today.

The high command acknowledged that some French units still were putting up a stiff fight, but declared that the Nazis were pushing on toward Grenoble and Chambery.

Extending their grip on French coast vantage points which could support a drive on the United Kingdom, the Germans moved to the mouth of the Gironde River, a little more than fifty miles northwest of Bordeaux, and claimed La Rochelle and Rochefort.

JUN 25 1940

Italy Claims Gains.

ROME, June 24 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command announced today that its troops were pushing ahead into France from Mont Blanc to the sea and threatening to smash through the French line.

[From Monte Carlo came reports that fighting between ground forces was surging along the entire length of the Franco-Italian frontier.]

Italian submarine chasers sank an Allied submarine in the Tyrrhenian Sea, the High Command reported.

"Further raids were carried out in Macaaca yesterday, two buildings destroyed and several fires started," it said. "Active reconnaisance took place on other fronts."

The High Command announced earlier that twenty persons had been killed and almost two score injured in an enemy air raid on Saturday on the Sicilian port of Trapani, but denied any damage of military objectives.

30.24-3209

Its communique also reported that Italian planes effectively bombed the British naval base at Alexandria on Saturday and raided the French base of Bizerte in Tunisia.

In North Africa, the High Command said, "action has turned in our favor" after "intense activity by our air force against armored cars and enemy formations."

Five Hurt in Malta.

CAIRO, June 24 (A. P.).—Five civilians were wounded in a series of air raids on the British naval base at Malta by a large force of Italian bombers escorted by fighter planes, a Royal Air force communique said today.

JUN 25 194

The communique said:

"A large force of enemy bombers escorted by flight fighters raided Malta yesterday. In all, sixty aircraft came over the island, yet very little damage was done and only five civilians were wounded.

"An Italian pilot was rescued from the sea after a parachute descent.

"Italian bomber S79, attempting reconnaissance over Malta, was intercepted and shot down in flames. The pilot of this plane also was rescued from the sea after parachuting, but the other five crew men are missing."

Italians Thwarted at Menton.

NICE, June 23 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A force of 200 Italians attempting a landing under cover of naval guns at Menton, France, on the Mediterranean ten miles northeast of here, were reported today to have been surrounded and captured by the French.

JUN 25 1940

CEASE-FIRING ORDER GAVE THEM CHANCE

Silencing Of Guns Brought Welcome Relief To Many In Southeast Area

Until Last Few Hours Axis Forces Had Pounded Die-Hard Poilus

[By the Associated Press]

Chancy, Swiss-French Frontier, Tuesday, June 25—Down a fifty-mile-wide corridor through Savoy scattered French troops were reported racing for the Mediterranean today in the hope of finding transportation to North Africa to continue their fight against the Axis armies.

The cease-firing order thirty-five minutes after midnight gave them their first chance to drop back from fighting lines and try the dash to the sea.

Until the last few hours of the battle of southeast France they were hard beset by Italian attacks through Alpine passes and by German mechanized columns from their north flank and rear.

Welcome Relief

To most of the hard-pressed mountain garrisons near the Swiss-French frontier the cease-firing order brought welcome relief after exhausting hours and days of unceasing attack.

Many surrounded garrisons, and their attackers, stopped fighting hours before the actual order.

There was no immediate word from the fiercely-defended fort, east of Belgarde, where a large force of French Foreign Legionnaires held out grimly, day after day.

Peasants had said the defenders told them they would keep right on battling—armistice or no armistice.

Silent Night

Guns of the fort which held off a heavy German attack yesterday remained silent during the night.

One weary force of Frenchmen crossed the border tonight and surrendered their arms to Swiss troops after nearly a week of steady fighting against overwhelming man power and equipment.

The troops carried their wounded in trucks.

The last to cross the border, behind his men, was General Marcel Huet.

French Outnumbered 5 To 1

Neutral sources estimated that the Italian land forces, now engaged in their first major offensive through the mountain passes, outnumber the French five to one.

The air forces of the Berlin-Rome Axis already have joined hands across the Alps with the landing of Italian planes at the German-occupied Rhone Valley air fields.

Although encircled, outnumbered and discouraged by the knowledge that surrender is inevitable, the French Alpine forces are holding a fifty-mile corridor from the Swiss frontier and Mount Blanc to the Riviera region and Toulon.

They are believed to be about 150,000 strong, including Foreign Legion campaigners.

Fort Captured

Chenaillet Fort before Briancon, one of the strongest points in the French Alpine line, has been captured, the Italian communique said yesterday.

The French still held Fort Lejoux, near Pontarlier.

German tanks were reported late yesterday at the French lake resort of Aix-les-Bains, between the Alps and Jura.

German advance units also were in Chambery and along the Isere river, just west of Grenoble. The Italian high command said the headwaters of the Isere in the Alps were in possession of its troops.

Although the communique said the Italian offensive was launched June 21, the French declared the Italians did little until Sunday, when French armistice representatives were in Rome.

Swiss military authorities said that on June 22 it was so quiet on the Italian Alpine front that 2,000 French Savoyard women picked grapes in the vineyards.

POLISH FORCES REACH BRITAIN TO BATTLE ON

JUN 25 1940

Prime Minister Says Army Will Continue To Fight At England's Side

London Bars Export Of All Goods To France, Including Corsica

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 24—Supported by a wandering Polish army and die-hard French leaders in exile who claimed to speak for the French fleet and empire, Britain prepared grimly tonight for Adolf Hitler's next onslaught.

Arrival of the Polish forces from France was disclosed by Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister.

In a broadcast he declared "the great body of our armies, safely back from France, is landing on the shores of Great Britain" and will "continue to fight, shoulder to shouder, with the powerful British Empire for a free and independent Poland."

Size Of Force Not Given

The size of the surviving Polish forces, driven across half of the continent since last September 1, was not given.

Britain barred the export of all goods to French territory in Europe, including the island of Corsica.

With Britain pushing steadily to strengthen her home defenses, Harold Nicolson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, asserted in a broadcast that "the day will come, and not so very far distant, when the the air will be under our command." British resources, he said, would permit this.

Says Empire Will Fight On

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French National Committee in exile, voiced the assurance that "all parts of the French Empire will go on fighting."

General de Gaulle, who was ousted from the French army for repudiating the Bordeaux Government's capitulation to Hitler and organizing a French national committee here, said in an interview there was "no doubt" ex-Premier Reynaud of France would join the committee and added:

"I have reason to think that the French fleet will not surrender to the enemy."

Response To Appeal

De Gaulle said he had received an "almost unbelievable response" to his broadcast appeal for Frenchmen to make a last-ditch fight, and prophesied that the first military reverse inflicted on Hitler would make possible the organization of "some kind of resistance on French soil."

The French, however, would keep "some kind of representation" in London which has become the "capital of the war," he said. For the time being, he added, a real French Government would not be formed.

De Gaulle said he did not know exactly where his former chief, Reynaud, was at the moment and was "not certain of the authenticity of reports that he had gone to New York."

Others May Go To Help

Besides the possibility that Reynaud will come to London to help continue the fight, it was reported that Yvon Delbos, a former Foreign Minister; Cesar Campinchi, former Minister of the Navy; Leon Blum, Premier of the former Popular Front Government, and Edouard Heriott, resigned President of the French Chamber of Deputies, would also join the De Gaulle group.

"It is necessary that the flame of resistance should be kept burning," De Gaulle said later in a broadcast from the London radio to the French. "The war is not yet over."

He added that the capitulation of France "exists only on paper."

Sikorski mentioned two Polish divisions as having been in action near the Maginot Line and "part of the armored division of General Maczek." In addition he spoke of the "highland brigade of General Szysko-Bohusz," which had fought in Norway. These references gave some indication of the size of the Polish reinforcements.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill probably will make a full statement tomorrow in Commons on the armistice.

Nazi Factories Raided

The Air Ministry reported raids on German munitions factories, marshaling yards and railway junctions in Mecklenburg, the Ruhr and the Rhineland, claiming heavy damage.

The Admiralty declared another Italian submarine had been destroyed east of Suez, bringing Italian submarine losses to seven.

Loss of the naval yacht Campeador, with twenty of her crew, was announced. Seventeen survivors of the torpedoed Wellington Star, 11,400-ton British liner, were landed at Oporto, Portugal.

The British Food Minister, Lord Frederick James Woolton, said some of the most vital food stocks "are greater than they have been at any time in the history of our country."

Lord Woolton said the public need not fear about supplies "until I impose fresh restrictions."

The Health Ministry ordered the removal Thursday and Friday of 9,000 school children from Southampton, Gosport and Portsmouth, on the southern coast, to other and safer areas.

Authoritative British sources predicted that a "fundamentally weak" Germany would begin to break up next winter.

"There will be famine in Europe and a desperate Germany with Italy in tow will be spending her dwindling strength on holding down and holding together a transient empire which will have begun to go to pieces," these sources said.

Britain, on the contrary, was pictured as a "fundamentally strong" nation able to draw on the empire, the Americas and the United States' industrial plants capable of turning out planes and guns "in astronomical numbers."

NAZIS RAID BRITAIN, LONDON HAS ALARM

Southeast And Southwest Sections Are Attacked By German Bombers

Capital Hears Aircraft, But No Explosives Are Dropped There

JUN 25 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, June 25—Waves of German bombers celebrated a victorious armistice with France today by flying over this island fortress and setting sirens wailing in a wide area of England and in London and dropping bombs in many places.

Numerous bombs fell in southeast and southwest England. The planes ranged as far as Wales in the west, and visited the west and northeast, but there was no sound of anti-aircraft fire or of bombs dropping in London itself.

The throb of plane motors high above London was heard, however. One plane was caught in the beam of a searchlight, but it was not known whether it was German or English.

No Casualty Reports

There were no immediate reports of casualties or damage in the areas bombed, although several incendiary bombs were reported dropped in the southwest.

British fighter planes were active when three waves of German bombers flew at a great height over northeast England.

It was London's first real air-raid alarm of the war. Night workers and sleepy citizens went streaming to air-raid shelters and basements.

Nazi, British Planes Meet

During the raid Royal Air Force bombers returning to their base, presumably from a raid on German forces, almost ran into a large number of German aircraft. The British planes turned back toward the sea and reached home by another route.

The last air-raid warning was sounded in London on October 10. That warning later proved to be an error.

The sirens also were sounded in London a few minutes after war was declared last September 3 and again the following morning. German planes were not reported over the capital, however.

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, June 24—The newspaper Alcazar urged tonight that South American countries prevent any Spanish-American territory from being "bought by yellow metal" by the United States.

JUN 25 1940

The newspaper advised Central and South American countries to "demand jointly for themselves as the legitimate heirs of the Spanish Empire such lands as France, the Netherlands and Britain seized from Spain."

SPAIN OPENS DOORS TO U. S. REFUGEES

500 Fleeing France Are to Be Admitted.

JUN 25 1940

MADRID, June 24 (A. P.).—A Spanish order waiving visa formalities opened the way today for some 500 to 1,000 Americans fleeing the war zone to cross into Spain from southern France en route to the United States.

The first of these refugees were expected to start over the frontier today. Special trains would take them to the Bay of Biscay port of Bilbao pending the arrival of an American vessel to pick them up there or in Lisbon.

A number of Americans meanwhile reached the Portuguese capital aboard the United States destroyer Herbert. Thirteen of the Americans landed by the warship were from Algiers and thirty-seven from Casablanca.

Some Americans and hundreds of

British subjects meanwhile were at the Portuguese border station of Vilar Formoso, waiting for visas to enter Portugal from Spain. A city of tents grew up there as a result of permission granted the British Ambassador to erect shelters for the refugees until they can be admitted.

Britain's most distinguished war wanderer, the Duke of Windsor, former King Edward VIII, arrived in Madrid with his American-born wife, the former Wallis Warfield.

The Duke's equerry said that the couple would probably go to England though plans were still tentative. He said the Duchess was not going to the United States.

Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Ambassador to Madrid, and Lady Hoare called upon the Windsors half an hour after their arrival at a Madrid hotel, and announced that the visitors would be their luncheon guests today.

J. H. Morgan, E. T. Crain and Charles Gilbert of the American Embassy in Madrid and Vice-Consul David Smythe from the Bilbao consulate were in charge of Americans at the border.

JERUSALEM, June 24 (A. P.).—The American Consulate-General announced today that it would arrange for a President Line ship to call at Basra to carry Americans home if a sufficient number desired to go. Basra, in Irak, is at the head of the Persian Gulf.

The passage would be $650.

The Consulate-General reported it was receiving hundreds of inquiries.

ITALIANS AT LISBON

623 Arrive on British Ship for Diplomatic Exchange.

LISBON, June 24 (A. P.).—The liner Monarch of Bermuda, carrying 623 Italian passengers, including the London embassy staff, arrived here today to meet the Italian liner Conte Rosso, which is due tonight with British passengers from Italy.

By agreement between the British and Italian governments an exchange of passengers will be made at this neutral port.

SPAIN CLOSES ITS BORDERS TO REPUBLICANS

Refuses Entry To Those Who Fled To France After Civil War

[*By the Associated Press*]

San Sebastian, June 24—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's border guards on the Pyrenees frontier are keeping the passes back to Spain closed tight to Spanish Republicans who fought Fascism, then fled to France.

They intimated that such refugees no longer were considered Spanish, and said they had no knowledge of them.

The human flow of statesmen, merchants and royalty continued through entry stations from France which stopped most of the steady stream of persons seeking refuge. Prince Xavier of Bourbon-Parma, Carlist pretender to the vanished throne of Spain, was among those denied permission to enter Spain.

Armistice Slows Stream

Difficulties in obtaining visas and a lack of gasoline and means of transportation added to the delays for those who sought entrance. The signing of the armistice, however, has decreased the number asking to cross the frontier.

With the cooperation of United States consular officials the way was cleared for the first group of American newspaper correspondents to cross into Spain.

In the first group expected to arrive tonight were John Elliot, of the New York *Herald Tribune;* Edgar Mowrer, of the Chicago *News*, and Harry Stone.

The American newspaper correspondents were expected to go to Zarauz, twenty miles west of San Sebastian.

Red Cross Ship On Way

Original plans for the Americans to go through to Bilbao were changed because of difficulties over rail transportation.

Also en route to Bilbao is the United States Lines freighter McKeesport, 6,198 tons, which sailed from New York on June 15 under charter of the Red Cross with $1,000,000 worth of supplies.

Max Shoup, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce in France, and American Embassy attaches have been helping round up the last of the Americans in France and arranging their entry into Spain.

Shoup reported conditions of "utter chaos" in southern France.

Among those entering Spain during the day were members of the Rothschild family, world-famous European bankers.

-DASH-

PRINCE XAVIER, A BROTHER OF THE FORMER EMPRESS ZITA OF AUSTRIA, ACQUIRED HIS CLAIM ON THE SPANISH THRONE THROUGH THE WILL OF PRINCE ALFONSO CARLOS DE BOURBON, WHO FAILED IN AN ATTEMPTED COUP IN 1874 BUT FOREVER AFTER INSISTED HE WAS THE RIGHTFUL MONARCH.

JUN 25 1940

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Soviet-Rumanian Clash Along Border Reported

Budapest Hears of Fighting, With Russian Troops Massed and Red Planes Over Bessarabia; Italian Army at Scutari, on Yugoslav-Albanian Line

By The Associated Press

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 24.—Foreign military and diplomatic quarters here were informed late tonight from Bucharest that Rumanian and Russian troops had clashed at several points along the Dniester River frontier.

More than 100 planes of the Red Air Force were reported to have made reconnaissance flights over Bessarabia, the Rumanian province behind the Dniester.

Bessarabia for many years was Russian territory, but after the World War, when Russia became Communist, the territory voted through representatives to join Rumania. Soviet Russia never has recognized validity of the transfer.

Reports have been arriving here for some time of large concentrations of Red troops, tanks and planes on the Russian-Rumanian frontier.

These advices followed others earlier in the day from Zagreb, Yugoslavia, that Italian troops had arrived at Scutari, near the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier, in the last three days, and that Scutari had been declared a military zone.

Foreign observers here speculated whether there was any connection between the Russian and Italian moves. At any rate, this activity sharply awakened new concern over possible moves by the two powers.

Rumanian Officials Silent

BUCHAREST, June 24 (AP).—Rumanian officials refused to confirm ... reports reaching Budapest ... merous clashes with Soviet ... troops had taken place ... Dniester.

Rumania's Jews Lose Right To Hold Office

Bucharest, June 24 (AP)—Rumania's 1,000,000 Jews automatically lose the right to hold public office, to serve as heads of private industries and in professional organizations under a new decree published today.

When King Carol's new Nazi-patterned totalitarian party was formed last week a royal decree was issued limiting all such posts to party members. Today's decree went further and forbids all Jews from joining the party, although other minorities will be admitted in special categories.

GIRL JAILED AS SPY

16-year-old Youngster Gets Long Term in Rumania.

BUCHAREST, June 24 (A. P.).—A sixteen-year-old girl, Merutia Valeria, was sentenced today to ten years' solitary confinement for espionage, and twenty-five other persons were sentenced to terms ranging from one to three years.

A military court at Cluj condemned to death Alexander Goricze, alleged Hungarian leader of a Transylvanian spy ring, who was reported to have fled to Budapest.

BLAST IN RUMANIA

Munitions Stores Blow Up in Bucharest Suburb.

BUCHAREST, June 24 (A. P.).—An undetermined number of soldiers were killed today by an explosion in a munitions depot in a Bucharest suburb.

Fire which followed the explosion was reported racing through a nearby militia... camp.

Officials declined to discuss the blast and newspapers were forbidden to report the incident.

Rumania, however, was shaken by two earthquakes today and the first was believed responsible for the explosion.

The first shock came at 3:44 A. M. (9:44 o'clock last night, New York time) and the second at 11:57 A. M. Windows were broken over a large area, but little other damage was reported here. The epicenter was about ninety miles north of Bucharest.

Urges Britain Provide More Forces In Ireland

London Newspaper Demands Move To Forestall Possible German Plans For Invasion

London, *Tuesday*, June 25 (AP)—The *News-Chronicle* demanded today that the British Government forestall possible German plans for invasion of Ireland by providing "sufficient" forces in northern Ireland.

The newspaper, saying it was bad enough to have to explain why the Nazis got to Norway first, declared it would tax ingenuity and patience "to the breaking point" if the Government some day had to explain why the Germans had gotten to Ireland first.

SAYS EIRE MUST DECLARE SOON

M. P. Asserts All Ireland Could Unite for War.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, June 24 (A. P.).—A member of the British House of Commons, the Rev. James Little, asserted today that it was only a matter of days until Eire would be compelled by the course of events to declare itself, whether for Britain or Germany.

The moment Ireland declared for Britain, he said, Northern Ireland must be ready for the duration of the war "to clasp Eire's outstretched hand."

The Rev. Mr. Little said in his statement: "It was put up to me if it were not possible for the two Irelands to come together for the duration of the war and unite their forces against a common enemy.

"I am prepared to stand by any man who is willing to unite with me in defending the land of my faith and love against Nazi domination."

FRENCH COLONIES WANT WAR PUSHED

St. Pierre and Chandernagor Urge Continuance.

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, June 24 (A. P.).—A telegram from the administrator of these French islands off Newfoundland's south coast was on its way to President Lebrun of France today asking the French Government to continue the fight against Germany.

The message was decided on at a meeting last night of the council of Administration, members of the Chamber of Commerce, Mgr. Poisson, the Apostolic delegate, and veterans of the first great war.

The message said:

"Unanimously, the population of the islands of St. Pierre et Miquelon, ready for all sacrifices, beg you to continue the fight against the invaders with the aid of all French colonies and the skillful and fraternal collaboration of the British empire. Long live immortal France!"

LONDON, June 24 (A. P.).—French citizens of Chandernagor and Calcutta, India, have resolved to fight on "side by side with the gallant British Empire until final victory is achieved," a Reuters (British) news agency dispatch from Chandernagor reported today.

The resolution pledged the French to "join all free citizens in the French Empire and the world in rejecting any conditions dictated by force."

About twenty-two miles north of Calcutta, Chandernagor was occupied by the French in 1688, changed hands between the British and French at various times during the Napoleonic wars and finally was restored to the French in 1816.

OPPOSES ITALIAN WAR

Hertzog Wants South Africa to Quit Conflict.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 24 (A. P.).—Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog and Dr. D. F. Malan, opposition leaders, asked their supporters today to protest against South Africa's declaration of war against Italy and demand the nation's immediate withdrawal from the war.

30.24-3211

30.24-3211

British Papers Warn Against Muzzling Press

One Publication Asserts Censorship Had Caused Panic In France

London, *Tuesday*, June 25 (AP)—British newspapers warned the Government today against "muzzling" the press, and one paper claimed censorship had caused panic in France.

The *News-Chronicle*, asserting "rumors are in the air of proposals for muzzling the British press by imposing a stricter censorship or by even more drastic measures," declared that "for the sake of the nation, this must not happen."

Tight censorship in France, the *News-Chronicle* said, made that nation "the prey of panic and rumor."

The Laborite *Daily Herald* called for "a vigilant Parliament and a free and fearless press." Similar views were expressed by Lord Beaverbrook's *Daily Express* and Lord Camrose's *Daily Telegraph*.

REPORT HOLLAND RAID

Nazis Say British Bombed ex-Naval Hospital.

BERLIN, June 24 (A. P.).—British bombing planes, in a daylight attack on June 21, destroyed the vacated Dutch Naval Hospital at Den Helder, DNB, the official German news agency, reported today.

The agency said that numerous civilians were injured and that one workman was killed by the bombs.

All patients had been removed from the hospital a short time before the attack, DNB declared.

French Bomber Crashes in Spain

JACA, Spain, June 24 (A. P.).—A French bombing plane, fully loaded with bombs, crashed and burned in the hills of North Spain late yesterday afternoon.

All the crew of four or five men were killed.

GERMANY AGAIN BOMBED BY R.A.F.

Airports and Rail Lines in Holland Hit Too.

LONDON, June 24 (A. P.).—The British Air Ministry announced tonight new attacks on railway junctions and airdromes in Holland and Germany.

The communique said:

"Yesterday daylight attacks were made by our bombers on railway junctions and airdromes in Holland and Germany.

"Three of our aircraft are missing.

"Last night attacks were continued on military objectives in Germany. These included munitions factories, marshaling yards and railway junctions in Mecklenburg, the Ruhr and the Rhineland. Heavy damage was done. Our aircraft returned safely."

BRITISH DESTROY ROME SUBMARINE

Italy in Turn Reports Allied Craft Sent to Bottom.

LONDON, June 24 (A. P.).—The British Admiralty announced today that an Italian submarine had been destroyed.

The submarine was destroyed by British naval forces east of Suez, it was said. (This would mean in the Red Sea or the Indian Ocean.)

Seven Italian submarines now have been "disposed of," the communique said.

The Admiralty announced the loss of the British naval yacht Campeador, from which twenty men are believed lost.

ROME, June 24 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command announced today that Italian submarine chasers had sunk an Allied submarine in the Tyrrhenian Sea.

INDIA LOSES SHIP

Five Killed and Eight Hurt on Naval Vessel.

SIMLA, India, June 24 (A. P.).—The Indian Government announced today the loss of the 661-ton patrol vessel Pathan of the Royal Indian Navy.

Two officers, a petty officer and two enlisted men were killed, and an officer and seven men were wounded.

LONDON, June 24 (A. P.).—The British liner Wellington Star, 11,400 tons, has been torpedoed near Cape Finisterre, Reuters, British news agency, reported from Lisbon today.

Seventeen survivors were said to have been landed near Oporto.

SAYS BRITAIN WILL SOON CONTROL AIR

Nicolson States Resources Exceed Germany's

LONDON, June 24 (A. P.).—Harold Nicolson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, asserted in a broadcast tonight that "the day will come and not so very far distant, when the air will be under our command."

British resources, he explained, were "far greater" than those of Germany and "our pilots are of far better quality."

Churchill Expected To Speak Tomorrow

LONDON, June 24 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill probably will make a full statement in the House of Commons tomorrow on the French armistice terms, informed political sources said today.

Air Raids Increase British Tea Drinking

LONDON, June 24 (A. P.).—The British Food Minister, Lord Frederick James Woolton, assured the kingdom today that until he imposes fresh restrictions, the public need not fear about supplies.

"Some of our stocks," he said, "and those most vital, are greater than they have been at any time in the history of our country."

Tea consumption has increased because of air raids, he noted.

"I can understand the need for a cup of tea after an air raid," he said, "but I should be glad if the public would at other times go a little low with tea."

Ambassador Bullitt Reported In Bordeaux

London, June 24 (AP)—The Exchange Telegraph Agency in a dispatch from Bordeaux said William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador, arrived there tonight. He had remained in Paris to witness the German occupation.

9000 English Children Will Be Shifted

LONDON, June 24 (A. P.).—The Health Ministry today ordered the removal of 9,000 school children from Southampton, Gosport and Portsmouth, on the southern coast, to other areas as a war precaution.

The children will be removed Thursday and Friday.

Reynaud Aids Reported Carrying Gold to Spain

Three Said to Have Entered With Millions of Francs

IRUN, Spain, June 24 (AP).—Sources usually reliable said today that three secretaries of former Premier Paul Reynaud of France, admitted to Spain by special permit, were carrying gold worth several million francs and certain secret documents.

The special permit provided that the three would have to report to police. They were searched by frontier guards. The gold, in bars and coins, and bonds were deposited along with the documents in a Spanish bank pending decisions by the governments of Spain and France, the informants said. There was no official verification of the report.

Famous Villa Medici Seized by Italy

ROME, June 24 (A. P.).—The Italian Government has taken over the beautiful sixteenth century Villa Medici, French property in Rome, which has housed the French Art Academy since 1803, a reliable spokesman disclosed today.

ITALY OUSTS LIFE MEN

Objects to Article Dealing With Graziani.

ROME, June 24 (A. P.).—M. Fillmore Calhoun, a foreign correspondent of Life Magazine, and Thomas D. McAvoy, a staff photographer, were asked today by the Ministry of Popular Culture to leave Italy as soon as possible.

The ministry said that an article published in Life last week on Marshal Rodolfo Graziani was "unfavorable."

Both the Americans are here on a three-month special assignment. Mr. Calhoun is accompanied by his wife.

There was no comment at the magazine's New York headquarters.

TAYLOR IN ROME FOR OPERATION

Emissary to Vatican Taken to Private Clinic.

ROME, June 24 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, who has been seriously ill in Florence, was brought to Rome today for an operation. He was taken to the private clinic of Prof. Raffaele Bastianellis, one of Italy's most famous surgeons.

Dr. Allen O. Whipple, New York surgeon, who came here by plane with Mrs. Taylor, will operate at the clinic tomorrow. The character of the operation was not revealed.

In Florence, Mr. Taylor received a blood transfusion to strengthen him for the train trip to Rome.

Mrs. Taylor, Dr. Whipple and a nurse crossed the Atlantic by clipper to Lisbon, flew from there to Rome and went to Florence in a chartered plane.

LEOPOLD MAY GO TO SPAIN

San Sebastian Indicated as Residence for Belgian King

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Tuesday, June 25 (AP)—It was reported here today that this North Spain resort might become, by agreement with Germany, the home of King Leopold III of the Belgians.

Since his surrender when German armies overran his country, Leopold, disowned by his government, has been living in a castle in Belgium under German supervision.

Juliana, Two Daughters Visit Earl Of Athlone

Princess' Party Arrives At Government House At Ottawa In Three Autos

Ottawa, Ont., June 24 (AP)—Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and her two small daughters arrived at Government House late today from Montebello, Quebec, to be the guest of the Earl of Athlone and the Princess Alice. Princess Juliana's party occupied three automobiles.

Italian Liner To Move Through Canal Today

Conte Biancamano, Attached In Libel Suit, May Dash From Panama For Home

Balboa, C. Z., June 24 (AP)—The 25,000-ton Italian liner Conte Biancamano, under attachment in an Admiralty libel suit, will move through the Panama Canal to the Atlantic side tomorrow for what might be an impending dash toward home.

The only comment coming from official sources tonight was that she was "in the way" at this Pacific entrance to the canal. The liner had been in refuge here since Italy entered the war fourteen days ago.

French See Menace In Abandoned Pets

PARIS, June 24 (A. P.).—The Prefect of Police, concerned by the number of abandoned dogs and cats roaming through French cities, advised citizens today that they be seized, killed and buried to prevent outbreaks of rabies.

Pets kept at home or on leash will be spared.

Despite the number of abandoned dogs and cats, many war refugees clung to their pets in flight and even climbed up precarious ship ladder with arms around them.

Paris-Berlin Railway Resumes in Few Days

BERLIN, June 24 (A. P.).—The railway line between Paris and Berlin will be open in a few days, DNB, the official German news agency, announced today.

Armistice Car Going to Berlin

BERLIN, June 24 (A. P.).—A labor battalion has begun work on transferring from Compiegne Forest to Berlin the historic railway car in which France signed the armistice terms on Saturday as Germany had done in 1918.

The car, ordered by Adolf Hitler to be taken to Berlin as a war trophy, will have to be loaded on a low-wheeled trailer and towed to the nearest railway line by tractors.

Hitler Orders Aid for Refugees

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 24.—Adolf Hitler has personally ordered German welfare organizations to take charge of refugees in occupied regions of France, the official German news agency, D. N. B., reported today in a dispatch from Orleans.

Columns of refugees, extending from the Loire to Versailles, are being collected in camps around Paris and fed and cared for before being returned to their homes, D. N. B. said.

MOSUL OIL FIELDS WORRYING TURKS

Irak to Ask Aid in Defending Them if Attacked.

ANKARA, Turkey, June 24 (A. P.).—A group of Irak Government officials, headed by Foreign Minister Nuri Said, was expected here today for discussion of Turkish aid in protecting the Mosul oil fields in Northern Irak.

Irak and Turkey are both concerned over reports that Italy may attempt to occupy French-mandated Syria, which would leave the oil fields open to attack and would be regarded by the Turks as virtually as threatening as a direct attack.

Amid unconfirmed reports that Turkey had already appealed to Germany to help maintain the status quo in Syria, there was a growing impression that Turkey would be ready to realign her policy with that of the Nazis provided she could get assurances that Germany would not seek retaliation for Turkey's mutual assistance pacts with France and Britain.

JUN 25 1940

MOSCOW, June 24 (A. P.).—Soviet officials denied reports today that the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, was expected in Moscow, and said that no Russo-Turkish conferences were scheduled.

Such conferences had been suggested as a part of Turkish re-enforcement of relations with many countries following France's defeat.

RUSSIA NAMES ENVOY

Resumes Its Diplomatic Link With Yugoslavia.

MOSCOW, June 24 (A. P.).—The Soviet Government, after the favorable conclusion of economic negotiations, resumed normal diplomatic relations today with Yugoslavia.

It announced that Victor Plotnikov had been named Minister to Yugoslavia. Milan Gavrilovich is the new Yugoslav Minister to Russia.

Japanese Warships Go To French Indo-China

Vessels To Watch Munitions Supplies To China. Protectorate For Allied Colonies Hinted

JUN 25 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, June 25—Japanese warships were dispatched to Haiphong, French Indo-China port, today to "observe the movements" of vessels suspected of carrying munitions and supplies to China, the Admiralty announced.

The vessels were sent from the China fleet, the Admiralty said, although the size of the force was not stated.

This action was taken by Japan as informed sources said the Tokyo Government may attempt to declare a "protectorate" over French and Netherlands territories in the Orient.

Follow Talks With Axis

Such a move, it was said, probably would follow discussions with Germany and Italy as to the future of such holdings by defeated European powers.

Responsible Japanese sources expressed concern at the chance the Far Eastern colonies of France and the Netherlands might pass into the hands of the victors in the European war. It was felt that such a situation would be disadvantageous to Japan.

Feel Army Would Retreat

Authoritative quarters said the French colonial army in Indo-China is composed largely of natives and probably would retreat to the interior if actually attacked.

Such direct action was not thought to be likely, however, in view of the complete agreement to Japanese demands thus far.

Further evidence of a Japanese "strong-hand" policy toward British-French possessions in the Far East was seen tonight in reported demands for stationing Japanese inspectors in Burma to check the arms traffic and for shutting off Hongkong trade with China.

Immediately the Japanese backed up their demands with armed forces to block arms shipments. They reported uncontested landings by their naval forces at several key positions along the Pearl (Canton) river, west of Hongkong.

The demands, according to a neutral source who said they had been communicated to the British, include:

1. Stationing of Japanese inspectors in Burma to enforce a ban on arms traffic to China.
2. Termination of trade between the British Crown colony of Hongkong and the Chinese hinterland.
3. Withdrawal of British interests, including military forces, from the Shanghai International Settlement.

Neutral diplomatic circles predicted Britain would reject the demands but attempt to reach a compromise.

Delay French Pressure

Further Japanese pressure on French Indo-China has been delayed temporarily, reliable sources said, by the Franco-German settlement in Europe and a French agreement to allow Japanese inspectors in Indo-China.

The same sources said part of the French navy, including six destroyers, at least one cruiser and several mine layers, is en route to Indo-China to bolster defenses there. In both French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies vigil is maintained against any attempt to seize these territories.

Japanese Protest to Britain

Say Chinese Get Arms Through Burma—Ask to Put Inspectors There.

JUN 25 1940

TOKIO, June 24 (A. P.).—Japan protested to Great Britain today against the arms traffic to China by way of Burma and demanded the right to station inspectors to enforce a ban on the flow.

The announcement followed reports in circles close to the Government that Japan was planning to take a "stronger hand," if not direct action, in regard to British and French possessions in the southern Orient.

Japan has protested repeatedly to France against the alleged transportation of war materials to China through French Indo-China.

The French Government replied last week that it had no objection to Japan's stationing inspectors to check on the traffic, but said that for many months nothing except petroleum had been passing into China by this route.

French Indo-China, Burma and Soviet Russia have been the main channels by which the Chungking Government has received supplies.

China Is Watchful.

CHUNGKING, June 24 (A. P.).—The Chinese Foreign Minister, Wang Chung-hui, said today that if Japan invades French Indo-China, China will be forced to take defense measures of her own.

He did not elaborate.

Nearly 100 Japanese warplanes attacking in three waves today, laid waste two districts within Chungking and a large area along the Yangtze River. Casualties were believed small.

JUN 25 1940

British Embassy Bombed.

LONDON, June 24 (A. P.).—A Reuters (British) news agency dispatch from Chungking said that the British embassy and Consulate-General and the French Consulate at Chungking were hit today when Japanese warplanes bombed the Provisional Chinese capital.

No members of the British or French staffs were injured.

CHUNGKING, JUNE 25-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-RELIABLE CHINESE QUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT FULL CHINESE PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED TO OPPOSE ANY JAPANESE MILITARY AGGRESSION IN INDO-CHINA AS A RESULT OF THE FALL OF FRANCE.

JUN 25 1940

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED THAT TWO STRONG PROTESTS HAVE BEEN LODGED WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, FRIDAY AND TODAY, DEMANDING REOPENING OF TRADE ROUTES THROUGH INDO-CHINA WHICH HAVE BEEN CLOSED AS A RESULT OF JAPANESE PRESSURE.

CHUNGKING, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE JOINT AMERICAN-BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE FRENCH CONSULATE WERE DEMOLISHED IN A RAID CARRIED OUT BY NEARLY 100 JAPANESE BOMBERS ATTACKING IN WAVES.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY AND BRITISH CONSULATE WERE EXTENSIVELY DAMAGED AND SEVEN CHINESE EMPLOYES OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH CONSULATES WERE KILLED. THERE WERE NO FOREIGN CASUALTIES.

THE HEAVIEST DAMAGE WAS IN THE VICINITY OF THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH, WHICH ITSELF ESCAPED WITH ONLY MINOR HITS FROM BOMB FRAGMENTS.

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30.24-3213

30.24-3213

German

BERLIN, June 24 (AP)—The following communiqué was issued today by the High Command:

The Atlantic coast was occupied as far as the mouth of the Gironde. La Rochelle and Rochefort were taken.

Further east the region north of Poitiers was reached. Among the tremendous amount of steadily growing booty, a big store, with artillery munitions, fell into our hands here.

In Alsace-Lorraine a number of scattered enemy groups surrendered and additional fortifications of the Maginot Line were taken.

Southeast of Lyon our troops are breaking through enemy resistance to advance toward Grenoble and Chambery. During the night of June 23-24 our speedboats off Dungeness sank an armed English steamer of 3,500 tons and another steamer of 5,000 tons.

One U-boat reported sinking 23,500 tons of shipping. The activity of the air force was limited to North Sea reconnaissance. German chasers bagged two British fighting planes at Calair. Of about nine British airplanes which in the afternoon attempted to enter the Netherlands, six were shot down by chasers and anti-aircraft fire.

Under the protection of heavy clouds, two or three of seven planes penetrated as far as Westphalia where they bombed the cottages of the little village of Wieschenhoefen and machine-gunned the tenants.

Two civilians were severely injured and four others slightly injured. During the night the enemy continued flights into Northern and Western Germany.

Bombs dropped at many places on non-military targets caused material damage, killed a number of people and injured civilians. Several bombs fell on a prisoners' camp on the Baltic coast, killing and injuring a number of Frenchmen.

In fights south of Toul in the course of the night of June 21-22 First Lieutenant Klote of an infantry regiment, accompanied by two group leaders and twenty men of his company, by dauntless and energetic action forced three infantry and two artillery regiments to surrender and disarm.

A later High Command communiqué follows:

Surrounded enemy forces on the Donon River in the Vosges laid down their arms at noon today. More than 22,000 prisoners, among them one commanding general of an army corps, three division commanders, and about 1,000 officers and twelve entire artillery units, including six motorized, fell into our hands in tremendous booty.

The following communique was issued on the Italo-French Armistice:

The signature of the Italian and French armistice treaty took place in Rome at 7 P. M. [The Rome announcement said it was signed at 7:15 P. M.]

At 7:35 P. M. the official announcement was made to the German Government. Therefore the German and French armistice treaty has become effective.

The High Command of the armed forces has ordered the cessation of hostilities against France.

On June 25 at 1:35 A. M. German Summer time the suspension of hostilities on both sides will take effect. The war in the West will be ended.

Italian

ROME, June 24 (AP)—The Italian High Command today issued the following communique:

Further raids were carried out in Macaaca yesterday, two buildings destroyed and several fires started. Active reconnaissance took place on other fronts.

Despite strong enemy fortifications in high mountains and strong enemy resistance, as well as bad weather conditions, our offensive could not be held by the enemy and our troops gained notable successes.

A series of forts were taken: Chenailliet, near Briancon, and Razet. Our larger units reached the valleys of the Isere and Vesubie Rivers.

The advance of Italian troops is being continued on all fronts, our troops penetrating into enemy fortifications and threatening him from the rear.

In the southern part of the Tyrrhenian Sea an enemy submarine was sunk by our submarine chasers.

Italian aviation carried out intense activity despite unfavorable atmospheric conditions.

The bases of Malta and the arsenal of Bizerta were bombed. Two Italian planes failed to return.

In North Africa the bases of Mersa and Matruh were attacked and British formations of troops and tanks were bombed. All our planes returned to their bases.

In East Africa the bases of Jibuti and Berbera and enemy troops at Kenya were successfully attacked. Enemy raids on Massowa, Assab and Diredawa were driven off.

Yesterday afternoon enemy planes bombed Palermo without damage to military objectives, but twenty-five persons were killed and 153 injured. One enemy plane was brought down by anti-aircraft gunfire.

The following communique was issued after the signing of the armistice:

The French-Italian armistice was signed at 7:15 P. M. Italian Summer time on June 24 in the outskirts of Rome.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Chief of the General Staff of the Italian armed forces, signed for Italy. General Charles Huntziger signed for France.

At 7:35 P. M. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Ciano, informed the Reich Government of the signing.

Consequently hostilities will cease at 1:35 A. M. Italian Summer time tomorrow, June 25, 1940.

French

BORDEAUX, France, June 24—The French morning communiqué follows:

In the west no important events.

In the center lively fighting took place in the environs of St. Etienne.

In the southeast the Germans succeeded in advancing in the region of Culoz in a southerly direction.

In the Alps Italian attacks were renewed but were broken by our advance posts and nowhere breached our line of resistance. The enemy suffered serious losses.

The night communiqué states:

Slight progress was made by the Germans in Charantes, where the enemy occupied Angouleme and also in the Rhone Valley, where he reached Aix-les-Bains and the banks of the Yorette.

In the Alps, Italian attacks continued all day. They were checked near the frontier by our advance posts except at Maurienne, where the enemy advanced a little farther than Lanslebourg and in the coastal sector, where he occupied Menton.

Our positions of resistance are intact on the whole front of the Alps.

British

LONDON, June 24—The Air Ministry today issued the following communiqué:

Yesterday daylight attacks were made by our bombers on railway junctions and airdromes in Holland and Germany.

Three of our aircraft are missing.

Last night attacks were continued on military objectives in Germany. These included munitions factories, marshaling yards and railway junctions in Mecklenburg, the Ruhr and the Rhineland. Heavy damage was done. Our aircraft returned safely.

An Admiralty communiqué follows:

Yet another Italian U-boat has been destroyed by British naval forces east of Suez, thus bringing the total of Italian U-boats definitely known to have been disposed of, to seven.

Italy declared war on the tenth of this month.

Another Admiralty communiqué stated:

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that His Majesty's yacht Campeador (Commander C. H. Davey) has been sunk by an enemy mine. The commanding officer, three officers and sixteen ratings are missing, and it is feared they have lost their lives.

The next of kin have been notified.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 24 (AP)—A British Royal Air Force communiqué, issued today, follows:

A large force of enemy bombers escorted by flight fighters raided Malta yesterday. In all, sixty aircraft came over the island, yet very little damage was done and only five civilians were wounded.

An Italian pilot was rescued from the sea after a parachute descent.

Italian Bomber S79, attempting reconnaissance over Malta, was intercepted and shot down in flames. The pilot of this plane also was rescued from the sea after parachuting, but the other five crewmen are missing.

Terms Imposed by Nazis

LONDON, June 24 (A. P.).—The summary of the French-German armistice, as issued by the British Ministry of Information, follows:

ARTICLE 1. Immediate cessation of hostilities. French troops already surrounded to lay down arms.

ARTICLE 2. For security of German interests, territory north and west of the following line to be occupied: Geneva-Dole, Chalon-sur-Saone, Paray le Monial, Moulins, Bourges, Vierzon-Ville, thence to twenty kilometers east of Tours, thence south parallel to Angouleme railway to Mont de Marsan and St.-Jean-Pied-de-Port.

The areas not yet occupied in this territory to be occupied immediately on conclusion of the present convention.

ARTICLE 3. In occupied area Germany to have all rights of occupying power excluding local administration; the French Government to afford all necessary facilities. Germany will reduce to a minimum occupation of western coast after cessation of hostilities with Great Britain.

French Government to be free to choose for itself the seat of government in non-occupied territory or even to transfer it to Paris if desired. In the latter event Germany will allow the necessary facilities for administration from Paris of both occupied and unoccupied territory.

ARTICLE 4. French naval, military and air force are to be demobilized and disarmed within a period to be decided, with the exception of troops necessary for maintaining order. Size and armament of the latter are to be decided by Germany and Italy, respectively. French armed forces in occupied territory are to be brought back into unoccupied territory and demobilized.

These troops will previously have laid down their arms and material at places where they are at the moment of the armistice.

ARTICLE 5. As a guaranty Germany may demand surrender in good condition of all artillery, tanks, anti-tank weapons, service air craft, infantry armament, tractors and munitions in territory not to be occupied. Germany will decide the extent of these deliveries.

ARTICLE 6. All arms and war material remaining in unoccupied territory which are not left for use of French authorized forces are to be put in store under German or Italian control. Manufacture of new war material in non-occupied territory is to stop immediately.

ARTICLE 7. Land and coast defenses with armaments, &c., in occupied territory are to be handed over in good condition. All plans of fortifications, particulars of mines, barrages, &c., to be handed over.

ARTICLE 8. French fleet except that part left free for safeguard of French interests in the colonial empire shall be collected in ports to be specified, demobilized and disarmed under German or Italian control.

The German Government solemnly declares that it has no intention of using for its own purposes during the war the French fleet stationed in ports under German control except those units necessary for coast surveillance and mine sweeping.

Except for that part (to be determined) of the fleet destined for protection of colonial interests all ships outside French territorial waters must be recalled to France.

ARTICLE 9. All information about naval mines and defenses to be furnished. Mine sweeping to be carried on by the French forces.

ARTICLE 10. The French Government is not to undertake any hostile action with remaining armed forces. Members of French forces are to be prevented from leaving French soil. No material is to be conveyed to Great Britain. No Frenchman is to serve against Germany in the service of other Powers.

ARTICLE 11. No French merchant shipping is to leave harbor. Resumption of commercial traffic is subject to previous authorization of German and Italian governments. Merchant ships outside France are to be recalled or if that is not possible they are to go to neutral ports.

ARTICLE 12. No French aircraft is to leave the ground. Aerodromes are to be placed under German or Italian control. All foreign aircraft in unoccupied territory are to be handed over to German authorities.

ARTICLE 13. All establishments and military tools and stocks in occupied territory are to be handed over intact. Ports, permanent fortifications and naval building yards are to be left in their present state and not destroyed or damaged. The same is to apply to all means of communication, particularly railways, roads, canals, telephones, telegraphs, navigational and coast lighting marks. Materials for repairs are to be made available.

ARTICLE 14. All wireless transmitting stations in French territory are to stop.

ARTICLE 15. The French Government is to facilitate transport of merchandise between Germany and Italy across unoccupied territory.

ARTICLE 16. The French Government is to repatriate the population to occupied territory.

ARTICLE 17. The French Government is to prevent transfer of valuables and stocks from occupied to non-occupied territory or abroad.

ARTICLE 18. The cost of maintenance of German occupying troops is to be paid by France.

ARTICLE 19. All German prisoners of war are to be released. The French Government is to hand over all German subjects indicated by German Government who are in France or French overseas territory.

ARTICLE 20. All French prisoners of war in German hands are to remain so until the conclusion of peace.

ARTICLE 21. Provides for safeguard of material handed over.

ARTICLE 22. The German Armistice Commission will carry out the armistice and will co-ordinate it with the Franco-Italian armistice.

ARTICLE 23. The armistice will enter into force as soon as the French Government have concluded a similar agreement with the Italian Government.

Cessation of hostilities will occur six hours after the Italian Government notify of its conclusion. The German Government will announce this by wireless.

ARTICLE 24. The present armistice is valid until conclusion of a peace treaty and can be denounced at any moment if the French Government do not fulfill their obligations.

FRANCE MAY YIELD $1,850,000,000 GOLD

Nation's Reserve and That of Belgium Believed in the Booty Seized in Paris

PROBABLY IS UNDER WATER

Bank Had Prepared to Flood Vaults—Amount in U. S. Not Publicly Known

Authoritative sources quoted by The Associated Press estimated yesterday that Germany may have captured as much as $1,850,000,000 in gold in the conquest of France—and the whole treasure may be under water. This on the assumption that France did not have Poland's success in spiriting her gold out of the country.

The most recent reports available to banking circles were that France held $1,250,000,000 in gold in the rocky labyrinths under the Bank of France in Paris. To that store was said to have been added $600,000,000 in gold hastily moved from Belgium when Germany invaded that country.

The storage vaults are some eighty feet below the surface of Paris's rock foundation and well below the waters of an underground stream that, Bank of France officials said years ago, could be diverted into the vaults at the touch of a button.

The builders of the vault planned that, if Paris ever were captured, the vaults would be flooded. Then, they said, it would require months at least to locate the source of the river, dam it and re-enter the underground storehouse.

The belief in banking circles here is that most of the French gold reserves were moved out of France prior to the German invasion. Much has come to New York, and probably much more is now lodged in Canada. Of the rest, some may have been taken hurriedly to England and to North Africa but there is doubt that all the metal actually left France.

Whatever may have been promised under the terms of the armistice, there is no reason to believe that French gold and balances in the United States will be turned over immediately to Germany, still less in the case of Canada. Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Bank here, acting for the United States Treasury, is going ahead with applications that are now coming in for releases of funds from French accounts here.

The Bank of France, in its statement of May 31, reported a gold reserve of 84,616,000,000 francs—then about $1,693,000,000. The difference between this figure and local estimates indicates about $500,000,000 in gold stored outside France.

Among the items of war booty that it seems fairly certain Germany will obtain in whole or in part are 1,570 American-made airplanes known to have been delivered to France in the last eighteen months. The deliveries were: 200 Douglas bombers, 600 Curtiss pursuits, 280 Martin bombers, 40 Vought-Sikorsky bombers and 450 North American Aviation trainers.

One of the most valuable acquisitions, from the German point of view, is the iron mines of France, which annually produce 19 per cent of the world's ore supply, compared with 4 per cent produced in Germany and 8 per cent in Great Britain.

Since France is primarily an agricultural country, Germany's chief booty will be in the form of farm expansion. France, for example, produces 6 per cent of the world's wheat, compared with Germany's 4 per cent. This figure does not take into account the farming area taken from Poland.

France Lifts Its Head

De Gaulle Forms Regime in Britain

JUN 25 1940

By the Associated Press

A husky, handsome French soldier who virtually risked his professional neck five years ago to demand mechanization of the army brandished aloft today the standard of a free France, defying the Government that bowed to Germany.

He is Charles de Gaulle, self-appointed head of a French national committee, organized in London with British support to continue the war.

Although he is a godson of Marshal Petain, De Gaulle a short month ago was a mere colonel of infantry, notable primarily because of his 6-foot-2-inch height in an army whose officers don't run so tall.

He's Remembered

On May 25, Gen. Weygand, when he took over the already punctured French defenses and started firing generals right and left, remembered the young officer who had scoffed at the War College's faith in the Maginot Line and argued for tanks and armored cars and planes.

Result: De Gaulle, still in his forties, was elevated to major general.

Paul Reynaud, then Premier, already knew De Gaulle; had backed him, in fact, when he urged the Chamber of Deputies in 1935 to authorize mechanization of at least 10 army divisions.

On June 6 Reynaud made De Gaulle his special assistant in charge of War Dept. matters as undersecretary of war in his cabinet.

On June 16, when Godfather Petain became Premier, De Gaulle kept his job.

Later he went to England, ostensibly to confer on military matters.

Last Saturday night he broadcast an appeal to all Frenchmen to keep up the struggle against Germany, and yesterday he announced his new committee, with jurisdiction over all French citizens in Great Britain and the nearest thing in existence to a "refugee government."

The French government at Bordeaux removed him from the cabinet, dismissed him from the army and made him liable to court martial (if it can get its hands on him) as an example to other officers who share his feelings.

De Gaulle, adhering to his course, declared:

"The armistice accepted by the government in Bordeaux delivers to our enemy our arms, our airplanes, our gold, our future.

"This capitulation has enslaved France completely and placed the government of Bordeaux under the immediate and direct dependence of the Germans and Italians.

"An independent government no longer exists on French territorial soil, capable of safeguarding the interests of France and of the French people. Our political institutions are not in a state to function by their own will."

Therefore, he said, he is organizing his committee—names to be announced soon—with the determination of maintaining French independence.

"The war is not lost," he concluded. "Long live France!"

Uruguay Hails U. S. Support

Government Spokesmen Say Drive Against Nazis Will Go On After Wilson Speech.

JUN 25 1940

MONTEVIDEO, June 24 (A. P.).—Government spokesmen today considered Uruguay's drive against potential fifth columnists to have been strengthened by the announcement of the United States Minister, Edwin C. Wilson, that the aid of the United States is at the disposal of other American nations to crush any threat to their liberty from without or within.

Observers said that Mr. Wilson's speech yesterday was likely to have a marked effect on the handling of the Nazi situation by the Uruguayan Congress.

A fifth column investigating committee, which has already caused the arrest of nine Germans as suspected pro-Nazi plotters, was to make new recommendations to Congress today.

One Uruguayan Government leader said:

"Without strong outside support it appeared that we would have to whitewash the investigation and back down in the face of German successes in Europe and the possibility that we would have to depend on them for our economic security in the future.

"The Wilson announcement that the entire strength of the United States is ready to co-operate pushes far into the background the threat of German retaliation in case drastic action is taken against the Nazis."

Mr. Wilson, speaking at a luncheon given by the Uruguayan Foreign Minister, Alberto Guani, for the officers of the U. S. S. Quincy, said: "It is the intention and the avowed policy of my Government to co-operate fully, wherever such co-operation is desired, with all other American Governments in crushing away activities arising from non-American sources which might imperil our political and economic freedom."

plots, received unexpected orders tonight from Washington to remain "for a few more days."

In addition, it was learned, the flagship Wichita of the Seventh Cruiser Squadron has left Rio de Janiero for Montevideo and is expected to arrive June 29.

Observers here took the presence of a U. S. warship as an indication the United States would back the Uruguay Government in wiping out any foreign-dictated plot.

Word that the Quincy would stay came only a few hours after the Uruguay Chamber of Deputies had authorized steps to safeguard against subversive plots.

Argentina Sends Its Fleet to Guard Coast

JUN 25 1940

Buenos Aires, June 25 (Tuesday) (AP).—The Ministry of Marine ordered the Argentine fleet today on patrol duty along the entire 1,500-mile coast of Argentina, cancelling at the last minute naval plans to leave for Buenos Aires for declaration of independence celebrations.

The fleet had prepared to leave its base at Puerto Belgrano, 350 miles south of here, for Buenos Aires early today on the annual trip to the celebrations July 9.

The cancellation order said it was necessary to "strengthen vigilance along the Atlantic coast in compliance with international obligations contracted at the 1939 Panama conference."

Fleet Units Quit Hawaii in Mystery.

Honolulu, June 24 (AP).—Several units of the United States fleet, including an aircraft carrier, steamed away today, disappearing around Diamond Head on the steamship channel to the mainland, amid unconfirmed reports they were enroute to the Panama Canal. The cruiser Indianapolis, flagship of Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commander of the Hawaiian detachment, remained in Pearl Harbor.

JUN 25 1940

Sudden Order Keeps Cruiser in Montevideo.

Montevideo, June 24 (AP).—The U. S. cruiser Quincy, scheduled to leave Montevideo tomorrow after a good will visit at a time when Uruguay is investigating pro-Nazi

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30.24-3215

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES DECIDED IN SECRET SESSION TONIGHT TO SEND A SPECIAL INVESTIGATING COMMISSION'S REPORT ON PRO-NAZI ACTIVITIES IN URUGUAY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND JUSTICE. THIS IS THE GROUNDWORK FOR MEASURES TO COPE WITH ALL SUBVERSIVE PLOTS.

THE CHAMBER REJECTED A PROPOSAL TO SEND TO ALL AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS THE INFORMATION IN THE COMMISSION'S REPORT WHICH SAID EVIDENCE HAD BEEN FOUND OF PLOTS TO SET UP A "LITTLE NAZI STATE" IN URUGUAY.

WHILE AMERICAN WARPLANES DRONED OVERHEAD IN A DEMONSTRATION, THE CHAMBER VOTED AT AN OPEN SESSION TO ADOPT AN ADMINISTRATION BILL FOR THE PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL ARMAMENTS.

JUN 25 1940

THESE WOULD COST 7,600,000 PESOS (OFFICIALLY ABOUT $4,940,000 BUT IN THE OPEN MARKET ABOUT $2,812,000.)

THE PLANES TOOK OFF FROM THE VISITING U.S. CRUISER QUINCY IN A DEMONSTRATION FOR URUGUAY NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICIALS ONLY 24 HOURS AFTER U.S. MINISTER ELDWIN C.WILSON HAD SAID:

"IT IS THE INTENTION AND AVOWED POLICY OF MY GOVERNMENT TO COOPERATE FULLY, HOWEVER SUCH COOPERATION IS DESIRED, WITH ALL OTHER AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS IN CRUSHING ANY ACTIVITIES ARISING FROM NON-AMERICAN SOURCES WHICH MIGHT IMPERIL OUR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FREEDOM."

MEANWHILE, JUSTICES CONTINUED QUESTIONING NINE LEADERS OF URUGUAY GERMAN GROUPS ARRESTED AS A RESULT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION'S INVESTIGATION. THEY HAVE BEEN HELD WITHOUT FORMAL CHARGES.

THE CRUISER QUINCY, RUSHED SOUTHWARD ON A "GOOD WILL" TRIP ALMOST THE VERY DAY THE NAZI PLOT WAS DISCOVERED, IS TO LEAVE FOR THE NORTH TOMORROW. SHE PROBABLY WILL REMAIN WITHIN EASY CALL. AT THE SAME TIME NAVAL CIRCLES SAID THE U.S.S. WICHITA PROBABLY WOULD PUT IN AT MONTEVIDEO FROM RIO DE JANEIRO SOON AFTER THE QUINCY DEPARTS.

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CANADA INCREASES INCOME-TAX RATES

Drastic Changes Will Reach Virtually Every Wage Earner

JUN 25 1940

Wartime Budget Placed Before Commons By Finance Minister

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, June 24—Drastic increases in income taxes reaching virtually every wage earner, taxes ranging up to eighty per cent. on automobiles and several new levies were disclosed today in the wartime budget put before the House of Commons by J. L. Ralston, Canadian Minister of Finance.

Income rates were increased so sharply that a married man with no dependents paying $36 on a salary of $3,000 under present rates will now pay $195.

Auto Tax Up To 80 Per Cent.

The new tax on automobiles, starting at ten per cent. on the manufacturers' value up to $700 and increasing to eighty per cent. in excess of $1,200, was designed virtually to prohibit the purchase of high-priced cars and thus conserve foreign exchange.

The budget, proposed for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941, will be debated in Parliament shortly.

$110,000,000 New Yield Expected

Ralston estimated receipts from the new taxes for the year would be $110,000,000, bringing the year's revenue to $760,000,000. Total expenditures, however, were estimated at $1,148,000,000. The Minister said that in view of various commitments for war purposes, the overall deficit for the year might be about $600,000,000.

The overall deficit for the fiscal year ending last March 31 was $118,000,000, the exact amount of war expenditures for the period. Total revenues were $562,000,000, an all-time Canadian high.

SEES CANADIAN INCOME SOARING

JUN 25 1940

Finance Minister Predicts $700,000,000 Increase.

AND END OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Col. Ralston Calls for Maximum War Effort in Budget Address.

OTTAWA, June 24 (A. P.).—The Canadian Finance Minister forecast today a probable increase of $700,000,000 in the national income during the current fiscal year "a very large proportion" to go for military purposes.

The Minister, Lieut.-Col. J. L. Ralston, told the House of Commons that the over-all deficit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1940, was $118,000,000, the exact amount of the war expenditures for the period. Total revenues were $562,000,000, an all-time Canadian high.

War industrial effort, he said, will presently make it possible for every one to find employment.

Maximum War Effort.

The Canadian contribution to the war, he declared, will "not be limited by what we can comfortably accomplish," but will be "the maximum effort possible."

Col. Ralston said that he will propose measures with a view to insuring that much of the expected increase in national income will go to help "stop the enemy of mankind" who "stands with naked sword at the threshold of Britain," while at the same time bringing about maximum use of industrial plants, labor and other resources.

Warns of Collapse.

He warned that some reduction in personal consumption must be made "and can easily be made by those of us who are above the minimum standard of living."

He also warned against the danger of economic collapse if private spending were encouraged, and said:

"If an appropriate financial policy is not followed the ultimate result will inevitably be that the Government will be frustrated in its attempt to procure goods for war purposes by the competition of consumers who seek to spend their increased buying power to satisfy civilian wants."

Becomes Minister of Defense.

Government policies, he said, have been evolved with a view to avoiding unjustified price increases or speculative excesses.

Col. Ralston called for the cooperation of industry and labor in maintaining the supply of skilled labor and facilitating the entrance of young men into trades.

He predicted that before very long war industry and kindred activity would provide jobs for every one able and willing to work and not needed for military service.

This was Col. Ralston's first budget address and probably his last. He goes at once to assume the Defense portfolio as successor to the late Hon. Norman Rogers.

SECRETARY EDISON LEAVES NAVAL POST

Wins Fight To Negotiate Ship Contracts Before He Steps Down

JUN 25 1940

Retiring Official To Run For Governor Of Jersey On Democratic Ticket

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 24—Charles Edison left the post of Secretary of the Navy today after a period of five months service to run for Governor of New Jersey as the Democratic nominee.

Edison retired with the satisfaction that he had won a fight for authority to negotiate contracts for ship construction, rather than wait on competitive bidding.

His last announcement at a press conference was that the navy was prepared to let contracts for sixty-eight new vessels costing $750,000,000 within half an hour after the President signed the bill allowing contracts to be negotiated. Congress passed the bill Saturday.

To Save Time And Money

Edison said that $23,000,000 and seven to eight months' time would be saved by negotiating the contracts.

After luncheon with President Roosevelt and a good-by reception for ranking department officers, Edison turned over his post to his Assistant Secretary, Lewis Compton, who will be Acting Secretary until Senate action on the nomination of Col. Frank Knox to be Secretary.

Assistant To Remain

Indicating that Compton would remain with Knox, Edison said he felt "very comfortable" because Compton and other ranking officials would stay in the department.

Edison, son of Inventor Thomas A. Edison, became Assistant Secretary of the Navy January 12, 1938; Acting Secretary July 7, 1939, when Secretary Swanson died, and Secretary January 2, 1940.

ROOSEVELT HALTS NAVAL BOAT SALE

British Won't Get Score of Mosquito Craft.

WASHINGTON, June 24 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt called a halt today on negotiations for sale of twenty swift "mosquito boats" to the British.

JUN 25 1940

A White House statement said that the President had decided to stop the negotiations as soon as he had received an informal opinion from Attorney-General Jackson that transfer of the motored torpedo boats by an American builder to a belligerent Government apparently was prohibited by an act of 1917.

Arrangements had been made tentatively under which twenty motor torpedo vessels being built by the Electric Boat Company for the United States Navy would have been retained by the builder for sale to the British Government, with the United States taking delivery later on improved vessels of a similar type.

U. S. SENDS BIDDLE TO LONDON OFFICE

JUN 25 1940

He Will Keep in Touch With Polish Exiles There.

WASHINGTON, June 24 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull announced today that Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Ambassador to Poland and the Government's chief contact with the French Government at Bordeaux, had been directed to go to London to resume his duties as representative to the exiled Polish Government. The Secretary of State said that William C. Bullitt, in German-occupied Paris, would remain as Ambassador to France.

Mr. Hull would not discuss if the United States might recognize a new French national committee set up in London to carry on French resistance, instead of the Petain Government at Bordeaux. He said that he had received no reports from diplomatic representatives regarding the London committee.

He avoided any implication that the orders to Mr. Biddle to leave Bordeaux affected recognition of the Petain Government. He said, however, that the United States had other representatives at Bordeaux and that the usual course would be pursued regarding representation there.

Mr. Biddle has been functioning as the Ambassador to the French Government since it fled Paris. Ambassador Bullitt and several members of the embassy staff have been cut from direct contact with the State Department since the German occupation of Paris.

Secretary Hull also announced that Ray Atherton, recently returned American Minister to Denmark, would assume the additional duties of Chief of the Western European Division of the State Department. He will retain his title as Minister to Denmark, another German-occupied country, the Secretary said.

Mr. Atherton also takes over the office of J. Pierpont Moffat, recently appointed Minister to Canada.

U. S. Urged to Take Over French Navy for 'War Debt'

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 24—Stephen T. Early, Presidential secretary, told reporters today that the White House had received and referred to the State Department several hundred letters and telegrams proposing that the United States take over the French Navy, merchant marine, or some possessions as payment on the war debt.

JUN 25 1940

His remark was in response to a reporter's question as to whether a libel action for dockage charges would be filed against the French liner Normandie. Mr. Early said he knew nothing of this.

Reference of the communications to the State Department was in line with White House custom of turning over to a department letters relating to matters under its jurisdiction.

Hull Hopes To Attend Pan-American Parley

Secretary Approves Speech Made By American Minister To Montevideo

Washington, June 24 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secertary of State, expressed the hope today that he would be able to attend the forthcoming Pan-American conference expected to be held next month at Havana.

Hull said that a speech by Edwin C. Wilson, American Minister, at Montevideo yesterday repersented the spirit, letter and substance of policies of American nations as developed at the Lima and Panama conferences.

Wilson declared that it was the policy of this Government, to cooperate fully whenever such cooperation is desired, in crushing any activities arising from non-American sources which might imperil our political and economic freedom.

Scream Bombs Used By British In Raids

Germans Given Taste Of Terrifying Noise They Inflicted On French

New York, June 24 (AP)—The British are using scream bombs in air raids on Germany, a British broadcasting announcer said tonight in an announcement heard by NBC.

JUN 25 1940

"Germany has been using scream bombs in raids on French civilian towns," the announcer said. "We have this same type of bomb which we are now using with the same intimidating effect on the morale of the German people," he added.

War dispatches have told of bombs dropped by the Germans with a terrific noise resulting from a siren-like attachment fitted to them. The noise is almost as terrifying as the explosion.

Press Dispatch Took Week From Bordeaux

Communications With America Returning To Normal In Nazi-Occupied Lands, However

New York, June 24 (AP)—Evidence of the difficulties besetting Americans seeking to communicate with France is contained in a dispatch from Bordeaux to the Associated Press here, which took a full week in transit.

The delay occurred despite the fact the message was sent "urgent press," an extra-charge service designed for great speed.

In this case no particular harm was done, since Associated Press men in Europe duplicate highly important matters by several different channels, and another channel was open at the time.

A sign of returning communications normalcy in German-occupied territory came yesterday with announcement by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., here that wireless messages for Holland now can be handled by way of Berlin. This service was disrupted May 14.

French Steel Orders Taken Over By British

Pittsburgh Mills Transfer Jobs On Which Work Stopped At Time Of Armistice Move

Pittsburgh, June 24 (AP)—American steel companies began receiving releases from British authorities over the week end for French steel orders on which they had abruptly ceased work.

Authoritative sources said tonight England began to assume the French orders which were in process of manufacture at the time France asked Germany for an armistice and part but not all of the orders which had not yet reached the point of processing.

The office staff of one large producer worked Sunday effecting transfers of the French orders to the British accounts.

Native of New Jersey Gets British War Award

LONDON, June 24 (A. P.).—The distinguished flying cross was awarded today to Acting Flight Lieut. J. W. E. Davies, 27, a native of Bernardsville, N. J., who joined the British Royal Air Force in 1936.

He was mentioned in dispatches in February.

LONDON—FIRST ADD DAVIES X X X IN FEBRUARY.

THE CITATION SAID DAVIES HAD SHOWN "ABILITY AS A LEADER OF HIS SQUADRON ON MANY OFFENSIVE PATROLS."

"ON ONE OCCASION," IT SAID, "WHILE LEADING A SECTION OF HIS SQUADRON, HE SIGHTED AND ATTACKED A LARGE FORMATION OF MESSERSCHMITT 109'S. HE HIMSELF WAS ATTACKED BY SIX HEINKEL 111'S. "DAVIES AT ONCE TURNED ON THE HEINKELS, DESTROYING ONE AND BADLY DAMAGING A SECOND BEFORE BEING COMPELLED TO BREAK OFF THE ENGAGEMENT OWING TO A SHORTAGE OF AMMUNITION.

"THE FOLLOWING DAY, WHILE LEADING A SECTION OF HIS SQUADRON, HE SIGHTED AND ATTACKED A LARGE FORMATION OF HEINKEL 111'S AND SHOT DOWN ONE IN FLAMES."

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30.24-3217

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE EVENING STAR, LIBERAL NEWSPAPER, SAID TODAY THAT IT WAS BEING STRONGLY URGED IN "INFLUENTIAL QUARTERS" THAT FULL BRITISH NATIONALITY BE OFFERED AT ONCE TO ALL UNITS OF THE FRENCH ARMY, NAVY AIR FORCE AND MERCHANT MARINE.

WD1.20PED

JUN 25 1940

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM MADRID TODAY SAID IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THERE THAT THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR WOULD RETURN TO ENGLAND SHORTLY.

WD1.0PED

JUN 25 1940

BELFAST, JUNE 24-(AP)-THOMAS HENDERSON DEMANDED TONIGHT IN THE NORTH IRELAND PARLIAMENT THAT "EVERY MAN WHO MET RIBBENTROP WHEN HE VISITED ULSTER" SHOULD BE PUT IN AN INTERNMENT CAMP.

HE REFERRED TO THE VISIT OF GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP TO IRELAND BEFORE THE WAR.

PREMIER LORD CRAIGAVON REPLIED:

"SEND ME THE NAMES--I WILL SEE THAT THEY ARE PUT AWAY."

MJ811PED

JUN 25 1940

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT, WILSON BROADBENT, WROTE TODAY THAT PAUL REYNAUD, THE FORMER FRENCH PREMIER, HOPED TO REACH LONDON AND WITH GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE RE-ESTABLISH HIS GOVERNMENT WITH HIMSELF AT THE HEAD "SOMEWHERE ON FRENCH TERRITORY."

MJ8PED

JUN 25 1940

IRUN, SPAIN, (AT THE FRENCH-SPANISH FRONTIER) JUNE 24-(AP)-REPORTS REACHED HERE TODAY THAT POLISH TROOPS HAD TAKEN FORTIFIED POSITIONS NORTH OF BAYONNE, FRANCE, SOME FIVE MILES NORTH OF HERE, TO PROTECT THE EMBARKATION OF BRITISH AND POLISH TROOPS AT NEARBY ST. JEAN DE LUZ.

(THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THESE REPORTS FROM FRENCH SOURCES).

JS1.30PED

JUN 25 1940

CAIRO, JUNE 24-(AP)-KING FAROUK AND PARTY LEADERS MET IN ABDIN PALACE TODAY TO DISCUSS THE MAKEUP OF A NEW CABINET WHILE POLITICAL CIRCLES EMPHASIZED THAT, WHATEVER THE COMPOSITION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT, ITS KEYNOTE WOULD BE LOYAL ADHERENCE TO EGYPT'S TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

THE KING ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATION OF PREMIER ALI PASHA MAHER AND OTHER CABINET MEMBERS YESTERDAY AS GOVERNMENT LEADERS ASSEMBLED TO CONSIDER FORMING A NATIONAL UNION GOVERNMENT AND SHAPE A POLICY TO MEET ITALIAN AIR ATTACKS ON EGYPT.

SERAFINO MAZZOLINI, ITALIAN MINISTER TO EGYPT, AND HIS STAFF, LEFT CAIRO YESTERDAY ON A SPECIAL TRAIN FOR TURKEY. THEY HAD BEEN HANDED THEIR PASSPORTS JUNE 13 WHEN THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT BROKE OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ITALY.

EGYPT, WHICH HAS A MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN, HAS NOT YET DECLARED WAR ON ITALY IN SPITE OF THE RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

WD926AED

JUN 25 1940

SOFIA, BULGARIA, JUNE 24-(AP)-ALL BULGARIAN INDUSTRIES WERE PLACED UNDER STRICT GOVERNMENT CONTROL TODAY TO BREAK A STRIKE OF 30,000 TOBACCO WORKERS, IT WAS INDICATED OFFICIALLY BUT SOME CIRCLES IDENTIFIED IT AS PREPARATION FOR POSSIBLE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

WM242PED

JUN 25 1940

BERLIN, JUNE 24-(AP VIA RADIO)-DIVINE SERVICES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN BORDEAUX FOR TUESDAY MORNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED FROM GENEVA TONIGHT. THE SERVICES WILL BE ATTENDED BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE MARSHAL PETAIN GOVERNMENT, AND BY PRESIDENT LEBRUN.

MJ448PED

JUN 25 1940

ROME, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE VILLA INCISA (CORRECT) PRESUMABLY WAS CHOSEN AS THE SITE OF THE FRENCH-ITALIAN ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS BECAUSE IT LIES NEAR ROME BUT IS SUFFICIENTLY ISOLATED TO DISCOURAGE CURIOSITY SEEKERS.

THE PRINCELY MASSIMO FAMILY, RICHEST OF ROMAN NOBLES IN THE 16TH CENTURY, BUILT THE VILLA. IT THEN PASSED TO THE EQUALLY FAMOUS CHIGI FAMILY, WHOSE OLD PALACE IN ROME IS NOW THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY BUILDING.

JUN 25 1940

THE VILLA INCISA NOW IS OWNED BY THE MARCHESE INCISA DE ROBERTI.

JS920PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO TONIGHT REPEATED A GERMAN-CONTROLLED NETHERLANDS RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CLOSING OF THE DUTCH PARLIAMENT AND SUSPENSION OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE. THERE WILL BE NO ELECTIONS UNTIL FURTHER ORDER. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARDR BY NBC.

JUN 25 1940

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24-(AP)-MANY OF THE MODERN FACILITIES IN THE FRENCH PORTS WHICH GERMANY IS TAKING OVER WERE PROVIDED BY GERMANY HERSELF.

JUN 25 1940

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY REPORTED TODAY THAT "GERMAN REPARATIONS FROM THE LAST WAR SUPPLIED, FOR EXAMPLE, FLOATING CRANES TO DUNQUERQUE, A DREDGER TO NANTES, FLOATING DOCKS TO BORDEAUX AND LE HAVRE."

RZ811PES

NEW YORK, JUNE 24-(AP)-RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC., BEGAN SENDING MESSAGES THROUGH TO THE NETHERLANDS TODAY. SERVICE WAS DISRUPTED MAY 14.

RJ4PED

JUN 25 1940

Buenos Aires, June 24-AP-Argentina's Ministers of War, Finance and Foreign Affairs today urged committees of the Chamber of Deputies to clear the way for prompt adoption of a 1,000,000,000 peso (about $297,000,000) arm ment expense bill.

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Caracas, Venezuela, June 24-AP-The United States battleships Arkansas, Texas and New York, anchored today at the port of La Guaira.

Venezuelan authorities gave them an official welcome.

Marines, officers, enlisted men and a large partym of midshipment who were aboard visited Caracas, and a company of midshipmen paid a call of honor at the National Pantheon.

JUN 25 1940

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London, June 24-AP-Dealings in French francs were suspended here today.

The franc was quoted on the £ official list at 176 5/8 to the pound.

French bank notes were still being changed for refugees, but there were no other dealings.

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30.24-3219

NEW YORK, JUNE 24-(AP)-DR.NAHUM GOLDMANN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS, SAID TODAY THAT IF THE NAZIS SHOULD ACHIEVE FINAL VICTORY "6,000,000 JEWS IN EUROPE ARE DOOMED TO DESTRUCTION."

"THEIR ONLY HOPE FOR FUTURE EXISTENCE LIES IN THE ABILITY OF GREAT BRITAIN TO RESIST THE NAZI CONQUEST," DECLARED DR.GOLDMANN, WHO ARRIVED HERE FRIDAY FROM GENEVA.

JUN 25 1940

HE ISSUED A STATEMENT CALLING UPON UNITED STATES JEWRY TO TAKE LEADERSHIP IN MOBILIZING JEWS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA FOR AN ORGANIZED DEFENSE PROGRAM.

MJ958PED

THE WAR TODAY

BY BENITT MACKENZIE

JUN 25 1940

ENGLAND'S EFFORT TO KEEP AS MUCH OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE AT WAR AS POSSIBLE, IN DEFIANCE OF THE CAPITULATION OF THE BORDEAUX GOVERNMENT, REPRESENTS TYPICAL WINSTON CHURCHILL SHREWDNESS AND QUICKNESS AT GRASPING OPPORTUNITY.

THE BRITISH PREMIER'S MOVE IN WITHDRAWING OFFICIAL RECOGNITION FROM THE SURRENDERING FRENCH GOVERNMENT, AND THROWING BOTH MORAL AND MATERIAL SUPPORT BACK OF A FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE CREATED IN LONDON TO CARRY ON THE FIGHT, IS REPORTED TO HAVE MET WITH SOME SUCCESS ALREADY.

UNDOUBTEDLY IT WILL BE HAILED BY MANY AS A STROKE OF GENIUS, FOR THE BRITISH REPORT THAT PLEDGES OF SUPPORT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM NUMEROUS FRENCH COLONIES. ALL THIS IS USEFUL, BUT TO MY MIND ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE STROKE IS THIS:

THE FATE OF THE POWERFUL FRENCH NAVY AND AIRFORCE--LARGE SECTIONS OF WHICH ARE REPORTEDLY UNDER BRITISH CONTROL--AS WELL AS THAT OF A BIG ARMY IN SYRIA, ARE INVOLVED IN THIS MANEUVER.

I DRAW YOUR ATTENTION AGAIN TO THE FACT THAT THE LOSS OF THE FRENCH NAVY TO GERMANY MIGHT REPRESENT DISASTER

ENGLAND'S CONSTERNATION OVER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S CAPITULATION IS EASY TO UNDERSTAND, ALTHOUGH ONE SUSPECTS THAT MR.CHURCHILL'S EXPRESSION OF "GRIEF AND AMAZEMENT" CONTAINS MORE SORROW THAN ASTONISHMENT.

UNDER THE GERMAN ARMISTICE TERMS FRANCE BECOMES ONE HUGE BASE FOR NAZI OPERATIONS AGAINST BRITAIN. NOT ONLY THAT, BUT THE GREAT RESOURCES OF THE FRENCH NATION, BOTH ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL, AS WELL AS CAPTURED WAR MATERIALS BECOME AVAILABLE TO HITLER FOR USE TO TRY TO SMASH THE BRITISH EMPIRE. JUST HOW LARGE THESE RESOURCES REMAIN AFTER THE RAVAGES OF WAR IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY, BUT THEY ARE VERY SUBSTANTIAL.

JUN 25 1940

CONTINENTAL FRANCE IS LOST TO THE ALLIED CAUSE, BUT THERE STILL REMAINS MUCH POWER IN THE OVERSEAS BRANCHES OF THE EMPIRE. APART FROM THE ASSETS I HAVE MENTIONED THERE ARE LARGE BODIES OF WELL EQUIPPED TROOPS AVAILABLE, NOTABLY THE FRENCH ARMY IN SYRIA. THIS DID TOTAL SOME 300,000 EARLY IN THE YEAR AND THE FRENCH WERE PLANNING TO INCREASE IT HEAVILY, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO RECENT INDICATION OF THE POSITION.

RESISTANCE OF THE FRENCH IN NORTHERN AFRICA AND THE NEAR EAST WOULD BE OF VAST ASSISTANCE TO THE BRITISH IN WAGING WAR AGAINST MUSSOLINI, WHILE TRYING TO STAND OFF THE GERMAN BLITZKRIEG.

FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY BY MACKENZIE X X X IN THIS MANEUVER.

I DRAW YOUR ATTENTION AGAIN TO THE FACT THAT THE LOSS OF THE FRENCH NAVY TO GERMANY MIGHT REPRESENT DISASTER FOR BRITAIN IN THE FORTHCOMING LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE. THAT WOULD GIVE HITLER AND HIS AXIS PARTNER NEAR PARITY WITH THE BRITISH NAVY, PROVIDED THEY COULD PROVIDE CREWS TO MAN THE SHIPS.

AS WAS EXPECTED, HERR HITLER HAS DEMANDED THAT BOTH THE NAVY AND THE AIR FORCE BE TURNED OVER TO HIM. IN ANTICIPATION OF THIS, OBSERVERS HAVE BEEN WONDERING WHAT BRITAIN WOULD DO IF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT REQUESTED THAT THE FLEET AND AIRSHIPS BE SENT BACK TO FRANCE. IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO REFUSE, ESPECIALLY IF THE NAZIS THREATENED SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FRENCH FOR NON-DELIVERY.

NOW, HOWEVER, THE DISAVOWAL OF THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT IN BORDEAUX WILL ENABLE THE ENGLISH--IF THEY SEE FIT--TO IGNORE ANY REQUEST FOR THE SURRENDER OF THESE GREAT ARMS AND LEAVE THE DISPOSITION OF THE MATTER TO THE NEW FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE, WHICH WILL DO ALL IN ITS POWER TO KEEP BOTH THE NAVY AND THE AIR-FLEET UNDER BRITISH CONTROL.

THIS SCHEME FURTHER IS CALCULATED TO MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR THE GERMANS TO EXACT ANY PENALTY ON THE FRENCH BORDEAUX GOVERNMENT FOR FAILURE TO DELIVER THE GOODS. MARSHAL PETAIN CAN'T BE BLAMED FOR FAILING TO PERFORM THE IMPOSSIBLE.

JUN 25 1940

THERE IS ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE NAZI ARMISTICE TERMS WHICH HAS IMPRESSED ME DEEPLY. GERMAN OCCUPATION OF A LARGE PORTION OF FRANCE FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR WOULD SEEM TO ME TO PLACE A TREMENDOUS HAZARD IN THE WAY OF THE CONTINUANCE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT AS AT PRESENT CONSTITUTED--IF GERMANY WINS THE CONFLICT.

THIS WILL BE ESPECIALLY TRUE IF THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN IS PROTRACTED. THE COUNTRY WILL BE REGIMENTED--DOUBLY SO BECAUSE OF STERN MILITARY LAW--UNDER NAZI TOTALITARIAN RULE.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT NATURALLY WILL BE COMPELLED TO OPERATE ALONG LINES LAID DOWN BY NAZIDOM. THE HITLERIAN DOCTRINES WILL PREVAIL. UNDER THOSE CONDITIONS IT WILL BE STRANGE IF FRANCE DOESN'T SEE A GREAT POLITICAL CHANGE, UNLESS BRITAIN IS ABLE TO ACHIEVE VICTORY AND RESTORE HER ALLY TO PRE-WAR STATUS.

WDSASAID

UNDATED FRENCH FLEET (WITH BJT)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 25 1940

THE DISPOSITION OF THE FRENCH FLEET, SECOND LARGEST IN EUROPE AND FOURTH LARGEST IN THE WORLD, REMAINED A MYSTERY TODAY AS ARMISTICE TERMS REQUIRING ITS DELIVERY TO THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS WENT INTO EFFECT.

SURRENDER OF A LARGE PART OF THE FLEET OF MORE THAN 500,000 TONS TO THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS WOULD GIVE THEM SUPERIORITY OVER GREAT BRITAIN IN BATTLESHIPS AND MANY OTHER CATEGORIES.

IF FRENCH COMMANDERS, HOWEVER, GENERALLY ANSWER THE SUMMONS OF GEN. CHAREL CHARLES DE GAULLE, WHO ANNOUNCED FORMATION OF A NATIONAL FRENCH COMMITTEE IN LONDON TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT, BRITAIN COULD KEEP UP THE BLOCKADE AGAINST GERMANY, ITALY AND PRACTICALLY ALL EUROPE.

AUTHORITATIVE WASHINGTON SOURCES SAID SATURDAY THE BULK OF THE FLEET ALREADY HAD BEEN TAKEN OVER INTACT BY THE BRITISH NAVY.

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY DECLINED COMMENT HOWEVER, AND THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT THE BORDEAUX GOVERNOENT HAD REPLACED COMMANDERS SUSPECTED OF WILLINGNESS TO MUTINY AGAINST CAPITULATION ORDERS. THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID IT WAS NECESSARY FOR THE BRITISH NAVY

30.24-3221

TO "ACT QUICKLY" TO FORESTALL A WHOLESALE DELIVERY OF THE FLEET TO THE GERMANS.

AT LEAST TWO OF FRANCE'S FOUR HUGE 35,000-TON BATTLESHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, THE CLEMENCEAU AND RICHELIEU, WERE REPORTED BY THE GERMANS TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED AT BREST LAST WEEK.

THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED SUNDAY THEY HAD TAKEN ENORMOUS "BOOTY" WHEN THEY OCCUPIED ST.NAZAIRE WHERE THE OTHER TWO BATTLESHIPS WERE BEING BUILT, THE JEAN BART AND THE GASCOGNE. THEY DID NOT SPECIFICALLY MENTION THE BATTLESHIPS, HOWEVER.

THE WASHINGTON REPORT SAID THE JEAN BART HAD BEEN TOWED TO ENGLAND.

THIS REPORT SAID GREAT BRITAIN, IN TAKING OVER THE FRENCH NAVY, HOWEVER, HAD OBTAINED ONLY A FLEET OF SHORT TERM VALUE, SINCE STORES, MUNITIONS AND MACHINE SHOPS FOR ITS SERVICING WERE LOST.

S OBSERVERS ARE UNABLE TO SAY WHERE THE FRENCH FLEET IS LOCATED.

CERTAIN UNITS, HOWEVER, WERE REPORTED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO TO BE WITH THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. PRESUMABLY THE BRITISH WEREHIN A POSITION TO SEE THAT THESE UNITS DO NOT SURRENDER.

OTHER UNITS PRESUMABLY HAVE BEEN IN THE ATLANTIC, PROTECTING THE FRENCH COAST AND COOPERATING WITH THE BRITISH IN ENFORCING THE BLOCKADE

THE BULK OF THE FLEET, HOWEVER, IS BELIEVED TO BE IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN, PROTECTING THE FRENCH LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS WITH NORTH AFRICA.

THIS FLEET HAS A BASE AT BIZERTE IN NORTH AFRICA, WHERE FRENCH COMMANDERS HAVE DECLARED THEIR INTENTION OF CONTINUING WITH THE WAR AND WHERE NAVAL COMMANDERS OF A LIKE MIND COULD PUT IN.

AN INFORMED TOKYO SOURCE SAID SIX DESTROYERS, ONE OR TWO CRUISERS AND SEVERAL MINELAYERS WERE EN ROUTE TO INDO-CHINA TO BOLSTER DEFENSES OF THAT FAR EASTERN POSSESSION.

MQ506PED

ROME'S TROOPS WILL HOLD PRESENT ADVANCED POSITIONS

JUN 26 1940

Berlin Reveals Franco-German Truce Terms —Parallel Version Given in London— Blitz Peace Idea Discounted.

ROME, June 25 (A. P.).—Terms of the Italian armistice with France, made public tonight, provided that Italian troops "will stand on their advanced lines in all theaters of operations."

The armistice terms:

"1. France will cease hostilities in metropolitan territory, in French North Africa, in the colonies and in territories under French mandate. France will also cease hostilities in the air and on the sea.

"When the armistice comes into force and for the duration of the armistice, Italian troops will stand on their advanced lines in all theaters of operations."

Italy also disclosed that she had gained "full rights" over the port of Jibuti in French Somaliland and the French section of the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway.

German Terms Made Public.

BERLIN, June 25 (A. P.).—Germany published the terms of her armistice with France at 8:45 o'clock tonight (2:45 P. M., New York time).

The terms were published in short sections through DNB, the official German news agency. No English translation was provided.

[The articles of the armistice agreement, in so far as they have been received here, agree with the digest made public on Sunday in London by the British Ministry of Information.]

The first article provided for France's termination of hostilities against Germany in Europe, on the sea and in her colonies and mandates.

France agreed to order the French troops surrounded by German forces to lay down their arms.

The second article stipulated that France, north of a line indicated on a map, which accompanied the document of agreement, would be occupied by German troops.

Nazis to Wield Authority.

The third article specified that in the occupied regions Germans exercise complete authority, with French officials to be instructed to give full and "correct" co-operation.

[The area to be occupied, as described by the British Ministry of Information, would be more than half of France, extending southward from her northern coasts on the English Channel. The line of occupation thus would be roughly marked: running northwestward from the Swiss frontier at Geneva to just southeast of Tours; then dropping sharply and almost directly southwest to the Spanish frontier in the region of Bayonne.]

Germany, in this third article, stated its intention of occupying the west French coast only as long as was necessary for completion of the war against England.

The French will be permitted to set up a government anywhere within the occupied region or, if they prefer, to return to Paris.

In the article dealing with occupation it was provided that those parts of France not yet occupied by the Germans—in the territory to be occupied under the agreement—should be cleared of French troops immediately and taken over by the Germans.

In the event the French Government returns to Paris, Germany guarantees facilities for its efficient operation.

The demobilization of French armed forces of the land, sea and air is to be accomplished at a time to be specified later.

France, however, may keep a sufficient armed force to preserve order, with the strength to be subject to the approval of Germany and Italy.

Prisoners to Be Freed.

All German war and civil prisoners held in France are to be turned over to the German authorities. France agrees to deliver to the Germans any persons in her colonies or mandated lands whom the Germans want.

French prisoners of war are to be held until the conclusion of peace.

Actual peace negotiations between France and Germany, as distinguished from the armistice, cannot begin until Germany has disposed of Great Britain, the usually well-informed Dienst aus Deutschland said today.

The view that final peace negotiations are still some distance in the future was in contrast with recent opinions expressed in Berlin and at Compeigne Forest, that the armistice might be followed quickly by a continental peace conference.

The armistice commission, said Dienst aus Deutschland, "is not concerned in any way with the questions of future German peace," and added:

"The actual peace negotiations are to be sharply detached from all negotiations conducted in the course of the armistice and, moreover, are likely to be ushered in only when the still open German-English conflict is concluded."

FRANCE GIVES UP JIBUTI TO ITALY, MUST DISARM MEDITERRANEAN BASES

Colonies In North Africa Are Also To Be Demilitarized Under Armistice Terms—Duce To Keep Small Conquered Areas In Alps

JUN 26 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 25—Italy gained military occupation of only a slim border belt in the Alps, demilitarization of French colonial outposts in North Africa and full rights over Jibuti, only rail outlet to Italian East Africa, under terms of the French-Italian armistice announced here tonight.

The armistice also forces France to demilitarize her naval bases in the Mediterranean while the war with Britain is in progress.

No mention was made of Nice, Savoy and Corsica, French-ruled territory for which the Italians long have been clamoring.

Control Of African Rail Line

In addition to full rights over Jibuti, Italy got control of the French section of the railway running from that Gulf of Aden port to Addis Ababa, capital of Italian-conquered Ethiopia.

Demilitarized zones will be established in France, Tunis and French Somaliland, ranging from 30 to 120 miles in width. French troops must be withdrawn in ten days.

The zone of military occupation in France proper includes a narrow Alpine border area taken by Premier Mussolini's forces in their fourteen days of war against France.

Short Distance In From Border

It extends a short distance into France from the Swiss frontier to the Mediterranean, including Briancon, in the north, and Menton, Mediterranean port. Briancon is about five miles from the frontier. Menton about a mile.

For the duration of hostilities between Italy and Britain, and for the duration of the armistice, the French Somaliland coast in North Africa is to be demilitarized entirely.

Like the German-French armistice, the agreement stipulated that the French fleet be surrendered, and that hostilities cease in the colonies as well as Europe. The Italians joined the Germans in assurances that the French warships would not be used during the conflict with England.

No Claim At War's End

"On the conclusion of peace," it was added, "it (Italy) does not intend to lay claim to the French fleet."

As long as the hostilities against Britain continue, the fortified areas and naval bases at Toulon, in France; Bizerte, Tunisia; Oran, Algeria and Ajaccio, Corsica, are to be demilitarized, this task to be completed in fifteen days.

The French Government, in addition to halting all hostilities at home and in its empire, agreed to "undertake to prevent members of its armed forces and French citizens generally from leaving national territory to take part in warfare against Italy."

Must Not Let Arms Out

Likewise, the French agreed to guard against the movement of any war supplies of any kind from their territory to their erstwhile British allies or to any other foreign states.

Disarmament and demobilization of French land, sea and air forces will be accomplished within a period to be specified later. Exceptions were made for forces necessary to maintain internal order, their number and arms to be determined by Italy and Germany.

The final article provided that it remain in force until the conclusion of a peace treaty but that it "may be denounced by Italy at any time in the event the French Government's not fulfilling its obligations."

May Take Over All Arms

As a guarantee of French fulfillment of the armistice, Italy reserved the right to demand surrender of arms and ammunition used by units which were engaged against il Duce's troops.

No airplanes will be permitted to leave French territory and all her airports are to be kept under Italian or German control.

French authorities agreed to render harmless within ten days of [illegible] the maritime military [illegible] bases to be demilitarized [illegible] ships are subject to sell [illegible] away the mines.

TRUCE STATUS TO BE RETAINED IN MEANTIME

JUN 25 1940

Hitler Reported Concentrating All Energies On War With Britain

Italy Rallies For Supreme Effort To Win Rule Over Mediterranean

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 25—Conquered France must bide her time until Germany settles accounts with Great Britain before the German-French armistice is followed up with actual peace negotiations, well-informed Nazi sources said today.

This view, emphasized by the commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, was believed to have made remote any chances of an immediate continental settlement despite recently expressed opinions in Berlin.

Only Hitler Knows

Hitler—and Hitler alone—knows exactly when and what steps will be taken toward a European peace conference, and right now he is supposed to be concentrating all his energies toward a battle for England.

Exultant Germany set up machinery for carrying out the armistice with France and began weighing their effects in connection with the campaign against Britain, "the real culprit."

Germans, beginning a ten-day period of thanksgiving in celebration of today's cessation of hostilities in France, considered the armistice terms "hard, but not humiliating."

Commission Set Up

Hitler set up a French-German commission under the chairmanship of Gen. Henrich von Stülpnagel to supersive carrying out of the armistice provisions.

Ironically enough, he chose Wiesbaden, headquarters of the French army of occupation in the Rhineland after the World War, as the seat of its operations.

Competent German sources declared that, with France now out of the picture, "all our war economy and resources can be fully concentrated against England."

Lack Of Risk Cited

"As far as the convention of armament production pertaining to the fight against England is necessary and purposeful, this can be done without any risk after the defeat of France," they asserted.

"Whether and to what extent the economic resources of France will stand at German disposal, the armistice terms will show.

"On the other hand, resources are available in England only so far as they are already present on the island or have been obtainable in the last few weeks. These are very limited in contrast to those on the Continent.

"Lie On A Platter"

"To a certain degree they lie on a platter for German bombing squadrons because of the short distance from German airbases on the English Channel."

It was pointed out that the quick end to the fighting in France guaranteed the fall harvest there and enabled Germany to establish a land connection with Spain.

Thus the extensive German-Spanish trade agreement signed before the war but hampered by the Allied blockade now can be placed into effective operations.

Airports, airplanes and industrial plants in England were reported bombed last night.

Italy Rallies To Gain Mediterranean Control

Rome, June 25 (AP)—Its fortnight of war against France victoriously ended, Italy rallied forces tonight for a supreme effort to crush Britain's influence in the Mediterranean.

Fascist newspapers subordinated news of the Italo-French armistice, effective today, to the high command's announcement that war would "continue against Britain until victory."

It was assumed the Rome-Berlin Axis powers will strike their heaviest blows against British power simultaneously, Mussolini hurling his ships and planes and men against objectives in the Mediterranean and East Africa while Hitler attacks England directly.

Fight "Extremely Bloody"

Italy's fight against France, though brief, was "extremely bloody," said reports published here. When the armistice went into effect and the last shot was fired on the Italo-French Alpine front at 1.35 A. M. today Mussolini's troops were said to be fighting on French soil on a sixty-mile front between Mont Blanc and the sea.

Mountainous terrain and the tenacity of French resistance made difficult the four-day offensive.

Crown Prince Umberto commanded the operations there.

As the sound of battle died away the snow-clad passes echoed to songs of the Italian troops. On the French side all was silent.

Supply trains, preparing to move on the upper mountain trails, unloaded ammunition and other war equipment and replaced them with hot wine, brandy and jam to enable il Duce's victorious fighters to celebrate their triumph on the spot.

Official Version Of German-French Armistice Is Issued

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 25—The terms of the German-French armistice, providing for the surrender of all France's fleet save that part of it necessary to police French colonies, were announced officially tonight.

JUN 26 1940

The official announcement of the details varied in no important particular from the armistice terms disclosed by the British Ministry of Information Sunday night.

These were among the most important provisions:

Occupation by Nazi troops of more than half of France.

France to cease all hostilities against Germany not only on land but on the seas and in her colonies, territories and mandates.

In connection with the surrender of the fleet, however, the Germans "solemnly" promised not to use French vessels in war action except for harbor defense and mine sweeping, and said that they had no intention of demanding permanent possession of the fleet as the price of a final peace.

The area to be occupied was fixed as the territory north of a line from Geneva crossing the communities of Dole, Paray le Monial and Bourges to a point about twenty kilometers (about twelve miles) east of Tours. From that point the line goes at a distance of twenty kilometers east of the Tours-Angouleme-Libourne railway line and extends through Mont de Marsan and Orthez to the Spanish border.

Germany stated its intention of occupying the west French coast only as long as was necessary for completion of the war against England.

Allowed To Pick Capital

The French will be permitted to set up a government anywhere within the unoccupied region or, if they prefer, to return to Paris.

In the article dealing with occupation it was provided that those parts of France not yet occupied by the Germans—in the territory to be occupied under the agreement—should be cleared of French troops immediately and taken over by the Germans.

In the event the French Government returns to Paris, Germany guarantees facilities for its efficient operation.

The demobilization of French armed forces of the land, sea and air is to be accomplished at a time to be specified later.

France, however, may keep a sufficient armed force to preserve order, with the strength to be subject to the approval of Germany and Italy.

Must Surrender Prisoners

All German war and civil prisoners held in France are to be turned over to the German authorities. France agrees to deliver to the Germans any persons in her colonies or mandated lands whom the Germans want.

French prisoners of war are to be held until the conclusion of peace.

French troops in the region already occupied are to be disarmed, withdrawn and demobilized as soon as possible. The departing French troops are to leave their weapons.

Must Turn Over Weapons

30.24-3223

Germany may require delivery in good condition of all cannon, tanks, warplanes, infantry weapons and munitions of troops in the occupied section if such a step is necessary to preserve the armistice.

Weapons which remain in occupied territory are to be assembled and placed under German-Italian control. No war materials are to be manufactured in the unoccupied French region. In the occupied area the coast defense, with its weapon, is to be placed at the disposal of the Germans.

The location of land mines and other defense facilities is to be reported to the German high command. The French fleet, except that portion necessary for policing the colonies, is to be assembled in stipulated French harbors, disarmed and kept under German-Italian control.

Must Not Help England

The French Government guarantees that none of its army remaining in service will be used in the war. It agrees not to send war materials to England. French citizens are forbidden to enter the military service of nations at war with Germany. The French merchant fleet is to be recalled from the seas.

No French planes are to be allowed in the air. In the occupied region the landing fields are to be under German-Italian control. France agrees to turn over in good condition all her military plants, industries, railroads and communication systems in the occupied region.

France agrees to man her railways to the extent normal in peacetimes.

To Send Refugees Home

All radio stations in France are to be closed down. France agrees to take freight from Italy to Germany.

In cooperation with the German authorities France will arrange to return refugees to their homes in the occupied territory.

The carrying out of the armistice conditions will be in charge of a German armistice commission. France will send delegates to the commission to represent her interests. The German commission in its administration will keep Italy informed of its activities.

France agrees to export securities and materials only with Germany's approval. Germany agrees to assume the responsibility of the material well-being of the French of the occupied region.

France To Pay Bill

The cost of occupation is to be borne by the French Government.

The armistice, which became effective six hours after the signing of the French-Italian peace agreement, may be terminated at any time by Germany if France fails to fulfill its condition. Otherwise, it remains in effect until the conclusion of peace.

The agreement bore the signatures of Gen. Charles Huntziger for France and Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel for Germany. It was dated June 22, signed in the forest of Compiegne.

ON TO ENGLAND IS BATTLE CRY OF NAZIS NOW

JUN 26 1940

Berlin Crowds Celebrate French Armistice With 'Sailing Song.'

TERMS CALLED RESTRAINED

Germans Claim Land Connection With Spain, Giving Them Access Now to Needed Ores.

BERLIN, June 25 (A. P.).—Germany's population which for six weeks had watched anxiously, yet confidently, the progress of the battle in France, cheered the conclusion of that war today and waited for the next phase—the battle for England.

"We're sailing against England," sang men and women. Bands played the song against a background of pealing bells—acclaiming what the High Command called "an incomparable victory for German arms."

The fighting in France had ceased at 1:35 A. M. and to the end, the High Command said, the Germans had continued their thundering advances, reaching Royan, at the mouth of the Gironde on the Atlantic coast, and Angouleme.

In Lorraine and on the Rhine, its communique reported, France lost additional fortifications. Some 22,000 French surrendered on the Donon in the Vosges, and southwest of Lyons, St. Etienne and Annonay were taken, while advances were made by mountain troops in Savoy, and Aix-les-Bains was taken.

England Uppermost in Thoughts.

These were things for the Germans to cheer, but uppermost was the thought that the army was now free to strike at Britain.

Publication of the German armistice document, setting forth the terms enforced upon France, was expected in the Berlin evening papers today.

The document contains twenty-four paragraphs, covering from eight to ten typewritten pages, according to informed spokesmen who added that the German conditions are hard, but in no way humiliating. This description was applied both to the substance of the terms and to the form of presentation.

One German in a position to speak authoritatively said that, as compared with the French conditions of 1918, the 1940 document is restrained. Even the form of execution, he said, is such as to avoid hurting French sensibilities.

Meanwhile, an authorized economic spokesmen said today that the armistice with France has given Germany a direct land connection with Spain and its ore deposits, at least for the duration of the war. Extensive economic agreements between Spain and Germany, signed before the outbreak of hostilities, he said, can now be made effective for the war on England.

The end of hostilities in France was announced in a special radio broadcast early today.

Hitler Gives Thanks for Victory.

At the hour the armistice became effective—1:35 A. M. (7:35 o'clock last night, New York time)—a bugle sounded the order to cease firing and the radio sent the historic notes echoing around the world.

For the first time the Paris radio was hooked up with the German network, bringing the strains of "Deutschland Uber Alles" and the Nazi "Horst Wessel" song to the conquered capital.

The reading of two proclamations by Adolf Hitler followed. In one Der Fuehrer thanked God "in humility for His blessing" and described the German victory as "the most glorious of all times." The other directed the return of German citizens who had left their homes along the western frontier during the war with France and ordered the Nazi party and the Government to co-operate energetically in repairing the damage done.

Hitler also directed that flags be displayed throughout the greater Reich for ten days and that bells be rung for seven days in celebration of the victory over France.

Three-quarters of France Occupied.

A part of the victory ceremony was the tolling of the famous bell in the Cologne Cathedral, which had a profound significance to Germans because it was first rung after the withdrawal of Allied armies from the Rhineland following the world war.

The order to cease firing marked the end of a lightning campaign of forty-six days, which placed Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg under the Nazi flag and brought France to her knees.

German military men ascribed the victory to Hitler's blitzkrieg tactics—made possible by the efficiency of the German military machine, its modern equipment and the superiority of its air force.

At the time the armistice became effective, they said, almost three-quarters of France was already occupied by the German armies and at the rate the Nazi troops were moving the entire republic would have been over-run in a few days had the Bordeaux Government not capitulated.

Say France Is Finished.

The line of the farthest German advance was said to extend roughly from the mouth of the Garonne River at the Bay of Biscay—about sixty miles north of Bordeaux itself—to a point near the Swiss border south of Grenoble.

It was deemed certain that France was finished as a fighting factor and that she could be of no further assistance to Great Britain.

Continental France appeared to have passed into complete control of the Axis Powers, with all her resources now available for use against England. Informed spokesmen said they had no definite information how the French colonies were reacting, but expressed no fear of trouble from that quarter.

Called German Resurrection.

The German newspapers hailed the victory over France as "glorious beyond dreams," "A story written in gold in German history" and "a resurrection after the humiliation of Versailles."

At the same time the press indicated the direction German thoughts were taking by replacing the maps of France which have been appearing in the papers with maps of England. The newspapers also printed diatribes against reported bombings by British planes, and the Boersen Zeitung declared that "the world should not be surprised if the German people answer with a punitive expedition."

Hitler Names Armistice Chief

Gen. von Stuelpnagel Gets Headquarters of Old French Army of Occupation.

JUN 26 1940

BERLIN, June 25 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler, in another dramatic gesture designed apparently to wipe out bitter memories of 1918, today designated Wiesbaden—headquarters of the French world war army of occupation in the Rhineland—as the seat of a new Franco-German Armistice Commission.

Gen. Heinrich von Stuelpnagel was appointed chairman of the commission, which will be charged with "governing and supervising the execution" of the armistice signed last Saturday in the Compiegne Forest.

It was expected that the French Government would notify Berlin today of the appointment of its delegates to the commission, and informed spokesmen expected the commission to hold its first meeting next week.

These spokesmen said that the commission would limit its work strictly to Franco-German armistice affairs and would not deal with Italian aspects of the situation. A special Franco-Italian commission, they declared, will be established to work separately on the execution of the joint German-Italian armistice provisions agreed upon by Hitler and Premier Mussolini at Munich.

The Wiesbaden commission will meet in the same hotel Wilhelma which housed the headquarters of the French Army of Occupation twenty years ago, the spokesman added.

Last week in the Compiegne Forest the French peace emissaries were ushered into the same railway car in which the Germans accepted the 1918 armistice terms, which they have regarded as a black spot in the history of their country. The car, long cherished by the French as a memorial of their world war victory, is now en route to Berlin.

British Premier Says Petain Broke Pledge to Bar Navy to Germany.

TELLS OF REYNAUD'S STAND

Still Hopes to Salvage Warships and Rescue Former Ally From Nazi Bondage.

JUN 26 1940

LONDON, June 25 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that the French had broken their promises not to let their fleet fall into enemy hands, but in the House of Lords, Viscount Caldecote, Dominion Secretary, said that Mr. Churchill would not relax his efforts to retain French naval help.

Making his sixth war report to Commons, Mr. Churchill did not refer to the whereabouts of the French fleet, but said that it was "clear that French war vessels under this armistice pass into German or Italian control fully armed."

Viscount Caldecote summed up the situation thus: "The Prime Minister will relax no effort to secure that French ships will continue to serve the cause for which they have been employed so many months."

Some Units at Alexandria.

A dispatch from Alexandria said that units of the French fleet, stationed at that British naval base in Egypt, flew their flags at half mast today in compliance with a French Government order for a day of mourning. This dispatch indicated that thus far these French ships had not obeyed the reported stipulation of the French-German armistice that all French naval vessels return to home ports for disarming or internment.

Mr. Churchill said he had made it clear to the French that the British would go on fighting, and that he had made it plain to the Petain Government that the conditions indispensable to their release from their agreement with the British had not been complied with.

Mr. Churchill said that Great Britain had offered to release the Reynaud Government from its written pledge not to negotiate a separate peace if the French fleet were sent to British ports and remained there while the negotiations were being conducted. This offer was made, he explained, after an earlier refusal and when it was clearly seen that French resistance was crumbling.

Learns of Reynaud's Fall.

On the evening of Sunday, June 16, Mr. Churchill said, he was on a train preparing to go to Bordeaux when he was informed of the overthrow of the Reynaud Government and the formation of the Petain regime for the purpose of seeking an armistice with Germany.

Great Britain, the Prime Minister continued, informed the Petain Government of Britain's indispensable conditions to negotiations, and when A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral Sir Dudley Pound and Lord Lloyd went to Bordeaux, "most solemn assurances were given that the fleet would never fall into German hands."

The next news received was of the terms of the armistice, Mr. Churchill said, and this had the effect of handing over the fleet to the Germans.

Opening his sixth war report, Mr. Churchill said "we hope to rescue France from the ruins of bondage into which she has been cast."

"We hope that the French Empire, stretching all over the world, will continue the struggle on the side of its Allies," he declared.

Decrying "hard words and reproaches," he said that Great Britain finds it difficult to believe "that the interests and spirit of France would find no other expression than in the melancholy decisions of the Government at Bordeaux."

"We shall aid any movement of Frenchmen for the defeat of German barbarism and the freedom and restoration of France," he said.

"What our relations will be with

the Bordeaux Government I cannot tell. They have delivered themselves over to the enemy.

"We hope it may become a Government which will strive steadfastly for victory and will organize armies of liberation. These are matters which Frenchmen alone can decide."

He expressed hope, however, that the French Empire, "stretching all over the world and protected by sea power, will continue the struggle at the side of its allies."

Great Britain will "endeavor to keep such contact (with the Bordeaux Government) as is possible through the bars of their prison," he declared. Meanwhile, "We must look to our own salvation."

Not Decisively Affected.

"The safety of Great Britain and the British Empire is powerfully, though not decisively affected by what happens to the French fleet," Mr. Churchill said.

Called to Tours by M. Reynaud on June 13, he said that he had learned after his departure that the Reynaud regime had been overthrown.

He said that the Bordeaux Government had given some accounts of that meeting "which do not agree with the facts." He added that a record was kept by one of the Cabinet secretaries.

"On June 16," Mr. Churchill said, "I received a message from M. Reynaud who had then moved to Bordeaux, which said that the American response was not satisfactory and requesting a formal release of France from her obligations of the Anglo-French agreement.

"We agreed that a further appeal should be made by Mr. Reynaud to the United States and if the reply was not sufficient to enable M. Reynaud to go on fighting—and he, after all, was the real fighting spirit—then we should meet again and take a decision in the light of the new facts."

Mr. Churchill said that many solemn assurances had been given him that the French fleet never would be allowed to fall into German hands."

After the second appeal to the United States, Mr. Churchill said, "in view of what France had suffered, it was nevertheless intimated that provided the French fleet be dispatched to British ports and remain there while the negotiations were being conducted, his Majesty's Government would give their consent to the French Government's asking what terms of armistice would be opened to them."

'Honor of France Involved.'

Mr. Churchill said that he had made it plain that the British intended to continue fighting "and cut themselves away from these inquiries about an armistice," in addition to reminding the Petain Government "that the conditions indispensable to their release" from their agreement "had not been complied with."

"Separate negotiations, whether for armistice or peace, depended upon an agreement with the French Republic and not with any particular French administration or statesmen," he said. "They therefore involved the honor of France.

"It is clear that French war vessels under this armistice pass into German or Italian control fully armed.

"There is a solemn promise by the German Government that they have no intention of using these vessels themselves during the war. We know the value of that.

Mr. Churchill called the situation at present "uncertain and obscure" and said that he could say nothing of the future. He will make a further statement next week.

When he laid France's plight to the "might and fury of the enemy" and other causes, a member shouted "and her politicians." Mr. Churchill disclosed that he was accompanied on June 13 by Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Halifax.

He assured former War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha that arrangements had been made to enable Parliament "to continue to be the guide, director and support of the British Government and to enable the press also to maintain its function," even if invasion should drive the Government from its seat as was the case in France.

Communist Member Gallagher suggested that events in France were giving rise to a demand for a real people's government in Great Britain.

Mr. Churchill replied:

"Our relations with Russia are in such an agreeable condition that I will not permit myself to make the obvious reply."

The House roared with laughter.

Viscount Caldecote, in his statement to the House of Lords, said that the "superior initiative and skill of our troops in the middle East have established our supremacy over the "lackey, ally of Germany." He cited "the victory of a trawler with a four-inch gun over an Italian submarine as typical of that superiority."

Promise of Troops Denied.

Meanwhile, other British spokesmen denied today that Great Britain had promised to send twenty-six divisions to France in the first month of the war, but said, in the face of criticism from a French Minister, that she actually had sent about 400,000 men.

Jean Prouvost, French Minister of Information, said yesterday at Bordeaux that Britain had not lived up to its promises.

[The statement as published in Bordeaux was attributed to a "member of the French Government"; the British identify the speaker as Prouvost.]

The British aircraft contribution, the spokesman here said, was "greatly in excess of that promised and arranged for with the French general staff."

It is true, said the British statement, that, due to shortage of equipment, fewer classes were called up in England than in France, but the "hundreds of thousands of volunteers" serving in the British forces were pointed to as proof that the kingdom is committed to a maximum war effort.

"It is the resolve of the British Empire," the statement said, "to fight on" and this decision "constitutes France's sole hope for the future."

The statement added: "It is difficult to see on what grounds any Frenchman can criticize."

Many Frenchmen, the British statement said, desired to continue fighting because they knew and the Government knew that "capitulation would not moderate or influence" German action.

Churchill Calls Safety 'Powerfully Affected' By Fleet Disposition

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 25.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill acknowledged today that Great Britain's safety was "powerfully though not decisively affected by what happens to the French fleet." He indicated that England, somehow, still might take over the French Navy, which came under German control as an armistice condition.

JUN 26 1940

This hope was echoed in the House of Lords by Viscount Caldecote, Dominions Secretary, who said: "The Prime Minister will relax no effort to secure that French ships will continue to serve the cause for which they have been employed so many months."

[Paul Reynaud, who was succeeded as French Premier by Marshal Henri Petain immediately before the collapse of France, was reported last night to be en route to London to organize continued resistance in the French colonies, The United Press reported from London.

[It was announced also that three other French leaders, all former Premiers, ha darrived in England to take prominent part in the activity of the "French National Committee," which has repudiated the Petain government's capitulation. These were Leon Blum, leader of the French Socialist party and former Popular Front Premier; Edouard Herriot, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, and Joseph Paul Boncour.]

Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons that surrender of the French fleet had been ordered by the government of Premier Petain in violation of "many solemn assurances." He added that from the summary of the French-German agreement, as announced by this country, it was "clear that the French war vessels under this armistice pass into German or Italian control while fully armed."

Questions German Word

"We note, of course," he went on, "in that same article the solemn declaration of the German government that they have no intention of using them (the warships) for their own purpose during the war. But what is the value of that? Ask half a dozen countries."

While he stated the situation in its baldest and least comfortable terms as it applied to England, Mr. Churchill made some oblique references that indicated his hope that England would still forestall the transfer. Among them were references to the co-operation expected from French Empire outposts.

Dispatches from Alexandria reported that units of the French fleet flew their flags at half-mast in that area of the Mediterranean proved they had not obeyed—at least not yet—the reported armistice stipulation that they return to home ports for disarming or internment.

"We hope," Mr. Churchill told the Commons, "that the French Empire, stretching all over the world and protected by sea power, will continue the struggle at the side of its Allies.

"We hope that it may become the seat of a government which will strive steadfastly for victory and will organize armies of liberation. These are matters which Frenchmen alone can decide.

"We find it difficult to believe that the interest of France and the spirit of France will find no other expression than in the melancholy decisions which have been taken by the government at Bordeaux.

"Relying upon the true genius of the French people and their judgment upon what has happened to them when they are allowed to know the facts, we shall endeavor to keep such contacts as are possible through the bars of their prison."

British sources denied today that Britain had promised to send twenty-six divisions to France in the first month of the war, but declared, in the face of criticism from a French Minister, that she actually had sent 400,000 men.

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The British aircraft contribution, sources here said, was "greatly in excess of that promised and arranged for with the French general staff."

It was true, said the British statement, that due to shortage of equipment fewer classes were called up in England than in France, but the "hundreds of thousands of volunteers" serving in the British forces were pointed to as proof that Britain was committed to a maximum war effort.

"It is the resolve of the British Empire," the statement said, "to fight on," and this decision "constitutes France's sole hope for the future."

3 GERMAN RAIDERS LOST OVER ENGLAND

Shot Down As Nazis Send Planes Over Whole Country In Waves

JUN 26 1940

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Wednesday*, June 26—Two persons were killed and at least three enemy planes were shot down today in southeastern Scotland, where large numbers of bombs were dropped in an air raid that extended over most of England, Scotland and Wales.

British fighter planes swarmed up to meet the bombers, dogfights were seen high over the English countryside and anti-aircraft guns blazed away along the coast.

The planes started before midnight, then kept coming, flight after flight, from southeastern England to far north in Scotland.

Bombs Start Fires

Fires started by incendiary bombs were extinguished quickly. Explosions were heard in Midland and southwestern England.

Spectators in one town in southeastern Scotland saw a thrilling duel between a German bomber and a British fighter plane which roared up when searchlights picked out the raider.

Streaks of tracer bullets from the British plane could be seen striking the bomber. It turned to flee, but was trailed closely by the first British plane, and then a second, firing as they pursued.

Watches Plane Fall

A Scotch air-raid warden said he saw one German plane plummet to the ground after it was attacked by two pursuit planes.

Over northeastern England another dogfight was watched from the ground.

British planes swarmed about a bomber which appeared after heavy explosions, then the barking of anti-aircraft guns were heard in the distance.

Many of the raiders were driven back to sea after meeting a hail of fire from batteries on the ground and fighter planes in the air.

Scotland Bombed

"Bombs were dropped in several districts of southeastern Scotland," said Tom Johnson, Scottish regional commissioner. "Fighters went up and anti-aircraft guns went into action. Three enemy planes were brought down."

British and German planes engaged in dogfights high over southeastern England.

Two Nazi planes could be seen. One of them turned home after a sharp engagement with British fighter planes, but the other continued inland at great height, closely pursued by the British.

Bombs also were dropped in the open country in Wales in the course of two raids which lasted but a short while.

Two raiders paying a second visit to southeast Scotland were caught in terrific anti-aircraft barrages and one of them appeared to crash. Bombs were also dropped in the surrounding country on the second visit.

JUN 26 1940

R. A. F. Flyers Set Nazi Airplane Factory Afire

London, June 25 (AP)—Royal Air Force flyers have set afire a German airplane factory with bombs at Kassel, in Western Germany and attacked other aircraft works and airdrome buildings near Bremen, the Air Ministry disclosed in tonight communique.

The night raiders again bombed the Netherlands airdromes, now German-occupied, of Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Eindhoven and smashed at the railway stations in Emmerich, Western Germany.

BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

Week's Merchant Tonnage Loss Is 52,642.

LONDON, June 25 (A. P.).—Great Britain lost a total of 52,642 tons of merchant shipping in the week ended June 16, the Admiralty announced today. Eight other Allied merchant ships totaling 31,574 tons and six neutral ships totaling 23,170 tons were destroyed in the same period.

German merchant losses up to June 23 were put at around 874,000 tons, and Italian losses at about 224,000 tons.

JUN 26 1940

ROME, June 25 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command said today that a submarine had sunk an 8,000-ton ship, but that another Italian submarine had failed to return from its mission.

Sees Colonies Partitioned

London, June 25 (AP)—An authorized British spokesman said tonight in commenting on the French-Italian armistice terms that, if the French Colonial Empire should now cease to exist, "it will be parceled out between Germany and Italy at the bidding of the former, and France herself will be permanently reduced to the condition of a vassal state."

Tunisia Is Resisting

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—The Tunis radio tonight broadcast a communiqué of the French commander of North Africa declaring that "no foreign power" would occupy any part of French Tunisia, Algeria or Morocco.

The announcer said the communiqué was issued to counter statements by "foreign radio stations" that Italy had obtained fortified positions in Tunisia.

"This false news is spread by the enemy," he said. "No part of French North Africa has been occupied, nor will be occupied."

A short time before Italy had announced terms of an armistice with France that called for a demilitarized zone on the frontier between Italian Libya and Tunisia.

JUN 26 1940

30.24-3225

30.24-3225

Eastern Army Forms Line

JERUSALEM, June 25 (AP)—An informed source said today that a new French line would be formed in North Africa and through Egypt and Palestine to Syria for resistance to Germany and Italy.

This source added that the formidable mobile army that General Maxime Weygand trained in Syria would become the nucleus of new French resistance in the colonies under General Weygand's successor, General Eugene Mittelhauser.

The French colonies, it was said, already were fortfying and arming themselves "for a long siege."

"In a raid on the Asmara airdrome, considerable damage was done. Hangars and runways suffered direct hits. There was much smoke enveloping the airdrome when our aircraft left. Fighters took off in order to intercept our bombers, but the enemy showed no particular desire to press home the attack and all our aircraft returned safely.

"Our Blenheims raided the Diredawa airdrome. Two enemy fighters were intercepted, but made off after one was severely damaged. One of our aircraft failed to return.

"On June 23 Blenheims raided Jiga Jiga. Bombs fell close to aircraft which must have suffered damage."

in France although there were considerations of a withdrawal overseas and continuing the war from there," Petain said, "Then the Government asked for an armistice with honorable and reasonable conditions. Now the armistice is concluded. Hostilities have ceased. . . ."

He added that the Government was facing "a great work of reconstruction," and that "a new order will be built up now in France."

Joseph Paul Boncour, and Leon Blum, France's only Socialist premier.

Paul Reynaud is to be the Prime Minister of an alternative French Government now being organized in England by Charles de Gaulle, according to the diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Mail, who is quoted by Erlin Echlin in his broadcast today from London over Columbia network.

Other politicians mentioned as possible members are M. Blum, Evan Delbos, Cesar Campinchi and M. Herriot.

CHANCY, Swiss-French Frontier, June 25 (A. P.).—The guns of France's mountain forts were silent today—the first day of peace for France at a price her exhausted defenders have yet to learn.

Not a shot was heard along the front near the Swiss border where for days German artillery has pounded the French defense positions from one side and Italian Alpine troops have charged them from the other.

No word filtered across the frontier from the last of the isolated Maginot forts or from the Foreign Legion garrisons of the powerful defense works of Le Joux and L'Eclude, near Bellegarde—but there was no firing.

Said They Would Fight.

The French troops had refused to surrender those fortifications and the hardened legionnaires at L'Ecluse had said they would fight to the end, armistice or no armistice. Until the last few hours of the fight for France, there was no letup of the German and Italian pressure on the die-hard French troops in the Savoy Alps.

But at some forts resistance and attack alike stopped hours before the armistice actually went into effect.

Last of Troops Pour In.

On the last day of the fighting one more tired, tattered force of French, bringing their wounded along in trucks, crossed into Switzerland to internment.

Thousands of their comrades and many Polish troops who fought alongside them were here before.

Some, it was reported, fell back from defense positions in the final hours in a dash for the Mediterranean hoping to find transportation to Africa to carry on the war there.

Bewilderment and exhaustion prevailed among the refugee soldiers.

Some shook their heads and expressed regret that they could not join the British to face the foe again.

Many more approved Premier Petain's surrender.

But the great majority, including officers and soldiers wearing the decorations of the world war in their lapels, simply mourned the fall of France, and wondered dazedly what the future had in store.

BRITISH DENY AID TO FRANCE FAILED

Say They Sent 400,000 Men Across Channel.

LONDON, June 25 (A. P.).—British spokesmen denied today that Great Britain had promised to send twenty-six divisions to France in the first month of the war, but said, in the face of criticism from a French minister, that she actually had sent about 400,000 men.

Jean Prouvost, French Minister of Information, said yesterday at Bordeaux that Britain had not lived up to its promises.

[The statement as published in Bordeaux was attributed to a "member of the French Government"; the British identify the speaker as Prouvost.]

The British aircraft contribution, sources here said, was "greatly in excess of that promised and arranged for with the French general staff.'

It is true, said the British statement, that, due to shortage of equipment, fewer classes were called up in England than in France, but the "hundreds of thousands of volunteers" serving in the British forces were pointed to as proof that the kingdom is committed to a maximum war effort.

York time).

Six final hours of sluggish but deadly fighting followed the French acceptance of Italy's terms—an act which validated the armistice previously reached with Germany.

Thus France found a measure of peace after nearly ten months of war, although more than half her soil was occupied by the invaders, and her erstwhile ally, Great Britain, was left to carry on alone the war which they declared against Germany on September 3 and which Italy entered only two weeks ago.

Orders One Minute's Silence.

The Government expected to remain here until . . . (four words censored) . . . when it will start for an unoccupied capital in one of the departments to be left free of German troops. Bordeaux lies within the German occupation zone, according to the British version of the armistice terms.

Meanwhile the Minister of the Interior, Charles Pomaret, proclaiming this "armistice day" a day of mourning, ordered a one-minute silence at 11 A. M. (6 A. M. New York time), in honor of the war dead of 1914-1918 and of 1939-1940, and said that late this afternoon Premier Petain would address the nation by radio.

"Today France must be silent," M. Pomaret declared. "Her heart will bleed, but she will forge a new hope.

"Marshal Petain has made a gift of himself to France. Around him a constitutional Government, resolute and worthy, will devote itself

France Proclaims Mourning As Nazis End Their Conquest

One Minute of Silence in Honor of War Dead Ordered—Deadly Fighting Continued Till Hour of Armistice.

BORDEAUX, June 25 (A. P.).—France bowed her head in a day of mourning today after officially laying down her arms before the might of Adolf Hitler's conquering Germans and the Italian forces of his partner-in-arms, Benito Mussolini.

The full terms of the armistice under which the French ended formal resistance to their foes will be announced some forty-eight hours after the end of hostilities, which came today at 12:35 A. M. (7:35 o'clock last night, New

French Empire In North Africa Vows To Continue War On Italy

High Commissioner Declares His Crack Moroccan Troops Will Not Yield Despite Armistice

[By the Associated Press]

Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, June 25—Gen. Auguste Nogues, French high commissioner, declared in a broadcast heard here today that his crack Moroccan troops would not yield one inch of French North African territory without a fight, the armistice notwithstanding.

In a message "to the people of North Africa," he said:

"Armistice has been signed . . . but to abandon to foreigners without fighting all or any part of the territory over which we exercise sovereignty or protectorate is out of the question.

"The possibility of military occupation by a foreign power of any part whatsoever of (French) northern Africa should be excluded.

"This Government is not willing to consent to reduction of the contingents (armed forces) stationed in this territory. For the time being the integrity or northern Africa and its means of defense have been assured.

"I again appeal: Keep calm union and discipline, and trust in the future of our country."

African Area Bombed

CAIRO, June 25 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique said today that British bombers had attacked the Italian Birel Boggi military encampment in the western desert yesterday.

"The raid on the military encampment," said the communique, "was a complete surprise. Tents bombed there were scenes of tremendous activity as the troops rushed for shelter.

HOLDS PETAIN A NAZI

Beaverbrook's Paper Says He Transferred Allegiance.

LONDON, June 25 (A. P.).—The surrender of Marshal Petain's French Government "is a transfer of allegiance from one camp to another in this world civil war," Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard said today.

"The Marshal did not receive his credentials of Government from the French people," the Standard stated. "He received them from the hands of the German Fuehrer. His role is the same as that of Dr. Seyss-Inquart in Holland."

SIMON VS. STIMSON

House of Lords Is Reminded of Manchurian Clash.

LONDON, June 25 (A. P.).—Lord Strabolgi, Laborite, declared today in the House of Lords that the war resulted "from the honest and well-meaning mistakes" of Lord Chancellor Viscount Simon "when he was Foreign Secretary."

He referred to Simon's differences with Henry L. Stimson when the latter, as American Secretary of State, advocated a strong United States-British stand against the Japanese conquest of Manchuria in 1931-32.

"Mr. Stimson, with whom the Lord Chancellor could not agree," said Lord Strabolgi, "now is a Republican in high office in the United States.

"What a rapid turn of the wheel of history. It will not be forgotten that the Japanese delegate at Geneva congratulated the present Lord Chancellor for being the better advocate of the Japanese cause than he was."

Simon denied that the Japanese delegate "did anything of the kind."

Petain Says Axis Gets Warships And Air Force

Premier Describes Arms Superiority Of Germans And Tells Of Great Odds Poilus Faced On Aisne

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 25—Marshal Petain, Premier of subjugated France, told his people in a broadcast tonight that under the terms of the armistice "our airplanes and our fleet are coming under the control of Germany and Italy."

Petain, in a broadcast heard here, said the German advance had shown the Germans to be far better prepared and "overwhelmingly superior" in every department.

He said that in the second battle of the Aisne-Somme, sixty French divisions, without fortifications, faced a "terrible" force of 150 German divisions with motorized units.

900,000 Vs. 2,500,000

This would be about 900,000 men pitted against 2,250,000.

Petain added: "The enemy crossed the Loire, and then the remainder of France was defenseless.

"The Government decided to remain

FRENCH LEADERS LAND IN ENGLAND

Herriot, Boncour and Blum All Former Premiers.

LONDON, June 25 (A. P.).—Three former Premiers of France have arrived in England, it was announced today.

They are Edouard Herriot, president of the Chamber of Deputies;

LAST MAGINOT GUNS SILENT

Swiss Hear Troops Refused to Abide by Armistice.

SAY SOME DASHED FOR AFRICA

Final Force of Exhausted Poilus Crosses Into Switzerland.

to the welfare of the country, which will continue to live with a broad, free spirit."

After Marshal Petain's address there will be no music except "The Marseillaise."

All French troops, exhausted by the last three weeks of relentless blitzkrieg, were confined to barracks today. Flags on public buildings flew at half staff. Cafes, theaters and all stores except those supplying food were closed.

Special religious services were held.

In a final war communique the French High Command reported last night that the Germans, making slight progress, had reached Angouleme, sixty-five miles northeast of Bordeaux, and Aix-les-Bains in the Rhone valley about forty miles south of Geneva.

Positions of resistance to the Italians "on the whole front of the Alps" remained intact, in spite of Italian attacks throughout the day, the communique said. A slight Italian advance past Lanslebourg and occupation of Menton on the Riviera, just inside the French border, were acknowledged.

Predict Victory Against Britain.

ROME—June 25 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command announced today that hostilities against France ceased in land and sea and in the air at 1:35 A. M. today, according to the terms of the armistice, and added that the war against Great Britain "goes on and will continue up to our victory."

The Italians triumphantly ceased attacks on France after fourteen days of warfare which Premier Mussolini had promised would break "the chains which confine us in our sea"—The Mediterranean.

Italy's armistice terms, previously agreed upon between Mussolini and his axis partner, were not immediately made public.

A heavy rainstorm swept over Rome today, but the skies quickly cleared, permitting the French armistice delegates to leave by plane for home in the afternoon.

Il Duce Not in Evidence.

The armistice was signed yesterday at 7:15 P. M. (1:15 P. M., Eastern standard time) at the 300-year-old Villa Incisa in the little village of Olgiata, near Rome. This was fifteen minutes less than a full day after the Italian conditions were presented to four French delegates who on Saturday had agreed to Hitler's terms in the Compiegne Forest, in France.

Gen. Charles Huntziger, leader of the French delegation, and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, chief of the General Staff of the Italian armed forces, signed the documents. Twenty minutes later the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, Il Duce's son-in-law, informed the German Government of the signing.

Apparently Mussolini was not present and presumably he had not seen the French delegates at any time after their arrival by German plane from Munich Sunday.

Italians Stack Arms.

Press dispatches from the front said that the Italian troops halted the attack abruptly at the order "cease firing." There were no bugle calls and no ceremony of any sort, these accounts said.

The infantrymen merely stacked their guns and sat down on the mountainsides to drink coffee and wine. The artillerymen stepped from their cannon—still hot from the battle—to join their comrades.

Some soldiers called across patches of the snow to Frenchmen, but received no replies, it was reported.

War correspondents quoted French prisoners as saying they had orders to resist to the last in amply-provisioned and strongly-fortified posts in the natural mountain defenses.

Throughout most of the fourteen days of warfare Italy's activities consisted mainly of aerial attacks on strategic British and French Mediterranean points.

Yesterday, however, the Italian General Headquarters said that a large-scale offensive against France had begun four days previously and was progressing successfully in the Alps.

Before the Italian entry into the war the Fascist press had pointed out that Mussolini's armies had aided Germany by keeping large British and French forces immobilized for nearly ten months in the Mediterranean area.

Oust Chamberlain Cry Still Heard In England

London, June 25 (AP)—The apparently calm surface of British politics is masking two of the hottest political fights in a decade, informed Parliamentary sources declared tonight.

One revolves around clamor for the ousting of former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain from the Government; the other around what malcontents call the diplomatic "failure" of Turkish assistance to the Allies.

Chamberlain's presence in the Cabinet of his successor, Winston Churchill, is violently opposed by the Liberal and Labor members of Parliament as "dangerous" to the nation when invasion comes.

JUN 26 1940

Promise Of Appeasement

They assert that his position is a promise of appeasement and that he would not hesitate to attempt to form a new government to treat with Germany should the Nazis score a string of successes at the start of the invasion.

Taking note of Churchill's apparent friendship for the man whose policies he so long denounced, the rebels declare the Prime Minister retains his power only through Chamberlain's Conservative votes. These are numbered at 200 sure in the House of Commons.

Labor and Liberals alike declare that more encouragement to Turkish interests, especially commercial, during the winter would have secured Turkish entrance into the conflict.

New French Government Seat

San Sebastian, Spain, Wednesday, June 26 (AP)—Reports received at the Spanish border tonight said the French Government is planning to move to Clarmont-Ferrand, 170 miles north of the Mediterranean in South Central France.

The Spanish Embassy in France announced it was transferring to a locality near there.

Official circles said German officials would arrive at Hendaye on the Spanish border Thursday to establish contact with the Spanish military commander in Irun.

JUN 26 1940

LONDON--FIRST ADD REPLY TO PROVOST X X X WAR EFFORT.

"IT IS THE RESOLVE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE," THE STATEMENT SAID, "TO FIGHT ON" AND THIS DECISION "CONSTITUTES FRANCE'S SOLE HOPE FOR THE FUTURE." THE STATEMENT ADDED:

"IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE ON WHAT GROUNDS ANY FRENCHMAN CAN CRITICIZE."

MANY FRENCHMEN, THE BRITISH STATEMENT SAID, DESIRED TO CONTINUE FIGHTING BECAUSE THEY KNEW AND THE GOVERNMENT KNEW THAT "CAPITULATION WOULD NOT MODERATE OR INFLUENCE" GERMAN ACTION.

(THE FRENCH MINISTER WAS QUOTED YESTERDAY AS HAVING TOLD CORRESPONDENTS AT BORDEAUX THAT CHURCHILL HAD INFORMED FRENCH MINISTERS A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE ARMISTICE DECISION WAS MADE THAT BRITAIN WOULD CONTINUE TO GIVE ADEQUATE HELP, BUT THAT IF CAPITULATION BECAME NECESSARY "ENGLAND WOULD UNDERSTAND."

(HE ALSO WAS QUOTED AS CRITICIZING ENGLAND FOR RECEIVING FRENCHMEN WHOM "OUR COUNTRY HAS DISAVOWED AND WISHES TO FORGET."

(GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE OF FRANCE IS IN ENGLAND AS CHAIRMAN OF A FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE HE FORMED TO CONTINUE THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY DESPITE THE ARMISTICE. HE CONFERRED TODAY AT THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.)

WR 806AED

JUN 26 1940

DASH MATTER--FOLLOW SAN SEBASTIAN, FRENCH GOV'T. XXX IRUN.

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CLERMONT-FERRAND (CORRECT) WAS THE CITY FROM WHICH CHRISTENDOM LAUNCHED THE GREAT CRUSADES AGAINST THE MOSLEM HOLD ON THE HOLY LANDS.

AT A GRAND COUNCIL MEETING THERE IN 1095 POPE URBAN 11 ISSUED THE ORDER FOR THE FIRST CRUSADE.

JUN 26 1940

30.24-3227

30.24-3227

FROM AN OLD ROMAN CAMP, THE CITY HIGH IN THE FOOTHILLS OF A VOLCANIC MOUNTAIN RANGE BECAME AN ECCLESIASTICAL CENTER, THEN A CITY OF ARTS AND LIBRARIES, SCHOOLS AND MUSEUMS.

IT WAS THE SEAT OF SEVEN ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCILS, FROM THE YEAR 535 TO 1130. THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DU PORT, BUILT THERE IN THE 11TH CENTURY, HAS BEEN RESTORED AS ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF OLD ROMANESQUE STYLE.

JUN 26 1940

WE1156PED

Hints Possible Attempt To Seize Gibraltar

Spanish Newspaper Says Famous British Fortress Is Vulnerable To Attack

Madrid, June 25 (AP)—The newspaper *Alcazar* hinted today at a possible Spanish attempt to seize Gibraltar, declaring the famous British maritime gate to the Mediterranean is vulnerable and that Spain possesses nearly all the keys.

The paper quoted American Lieut. Col. Charles Moran as saying Gibraltar is a white elephant.

"In a prolonged siege," it inquired, "how could such a fortress be supplied when even fresh water is obtained from Spain and normally it has to receive food from Spain or Africa?

"The rock has lost almost all its strategic value," the paper continued. "From the Moroccan coast or from the nearby mountains Gibraltar could be shelled mercilessly and effectively. The British could never defend the rock against Spain. We hope our old dreams soon will come true."

All eighty-nine employes still clinging to their jobs in the great Palace of Nations were notified by Secretary General Joseph Avenol that they must resign before June 30.

Avenol would not comment, but other officials reported they believed he would accept all resignations except "two or three" and then wait to see whether Great Britain wins the war.

Archives Go—And Return

On May 16, as Germany's armies swept through the little neutral Low Countries to strike at France, Avenol gave 205 officials and employes the choice of resigning at once or agreeing to suspend their contracts at any time.

The League's great white marble palace of peace began closing and valuable archives were shipped to France for safekeeping—only to be shipped back to Geneva when France's doom was foreseen.

Created two decades ago, the League drifted along with indifferent results until two years ago, when aggressors began striking out in all directions.

Nations Succumbed

Then, in swift succession, the Geneva organization which was formulated to preserve world peace saw nation after nation succumb to the smash of mostly unprovoked aggression—Austria, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Albania, Finland, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and finally France.

On the League's twentieth birthday last January 10, fifty-two nations still remained officially on the rolls, but nearly a score had resigned, and except for a few die-hards, the League as a war-prevention force was generally recognized as a feeble instrument in a world of conflict.

League Of Nations Order Appears Next To Last Gasp

JUN 26 1940

Remaining Employes In Palace At Geneva Notified They Must Quit Before Month Is Out

[By the Associated Press]

Geneva, June 25 (AP)—The League of Nations gave today what appeared to be its next to last gasp.

AMERICANS JAM SPANISH BORDER

U. S. Authorities Arrange For Removal Of 300 From Corner Of France

JUN 26 1940

Many Newspapermen Among Those Who Remained To Last At Bordeaux

Madrid, June 25 (AP) — The United States Line's freighter McKeesport will arrive at Lisbon, Portugal, Friday to take home American refugees who fled into Spain from southern France.

[By the Associated Press]

San Sebastian, Spain, June 25—United States diplomats arranged today for removal of 300 more Americans from France.

They estimated at least 400 or 500 others were waiting in the little southwestern corner of the conquered country. Seventy entered Spain this morning.

Persons crossing the border said probably 10,000 people were trying to get into Spain.

Many were turned back. Portugal announced that Portuguese visas granted at Bordeaux were invalid, and Spain was permitting bearers of these documents to enter only in exceptional cases.

Remained To Last

Most Americans seeking admission were long-time residents of southern France. Others were newspapermen whose duties had required them to remain until the last.

Edgar A. Mowrer of the Chicago *Daily News*, entered Spain after being held up on the international bridge for twenty-eight hours because of a passport mixup.

Friends had expressed fear Mowrer might have fallen into German hands. He is author of "Germany Turns the Clock Back."

Others who crossed today were William Henry Chamberlain of the *Christian Science Monitor* and his wife; William Bird of the New York *Sun*, and Mrs. Bird; Robert Casey of the Chicago *Daily News*, and Hazel MacDonald of the Chicago *Times*.

Newspapermen arriving here said Waverly Root, of the Chicago *Times*; Fred Abbott, of *Paramount News*, and Victor Lusinchi, of the Mutual Broadcasting System, remained at St. Jean de Luz because their French wives were unable to get exit visas.

No Word Of Philip

P. J. Philip, New York *Times* correspondent, went to St. Jean Pied de Port for his wife, but no word has been received from them. Philip and his wife are British subjects.

A number of newspapermen including John Lloyd, chief of the Paris Bureau of the Associated Press, and David Darrah, of the Chicago *Tribune*, remained at Bordeaux. Ralph Heinzen, of the United Press staff, was last reported at Biarritz.

JUN 26 1940

To School Young Women In Care Of Children

Guelph, Ontario, June 25 (AP)—Officials of the Ontario Agricultural College here announced today a special four-week course to fit young women to care for refugee children will open July 2.

The course will include training in family-meal planning, food conservation, children's clothing, child care and training and home nursing.

The Canadian Medical Association and the Ontario Agricultural College, working with the Canadian Red Cross and life insurance companies, are sponsoring the course.

Refugees From France Claim Submarine Sunk

Gibraltar, June 25 (AP)—Refugees from France arriving here tonight told of an encounter with a submarine, apparently Italian, and how their ship's gunner had scored a hit which apparently sank the submersible.

The refugees said the submarine went under, apparently in difficulty, after a direct hit was scored.

Most of the refugees were women and children. They were English, French, Dutch and Polish.

AMERICANS REACH SPANISH FRONTIER

Correspondents In Group Leaving France.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, June 25 (A. P.).—With German forces reported rapidly nearing Hendaye, French town at the Spanish border, United States diplomatic and consular authorities worked feverishly today to aid hundreds of Americans waiting to cross the international bridge at Irun.

A contingent of seventy crossed today, among them William Henry Chamberlain of the Christian Science Monitor and his wife; William Bird of the New York Sun, and Mrs. Bird; Robert Casey of the Chicago Daily News, and Hazel MacDonald of the Chicago Times.

Casey said that Edgar A. Mowrer, chief of the Chicago Daily News Paris bureau, was being held at the frontier because of difficulties over his passport, and expressed grave fears of what would happen if he fell into German hands. Mowrer is author of "Germany Turns the Clock Back," a book critical of the Nazi regime.

Newspaper men arriving here said that Waverly Root of the Chicago Times, Fred Abbott of Paramount News, and Victor Lusinchi of the Mutual Broadcasting System remained at St. Jean de Luz because their French wives were unable to get exit visas.

P. J. Philip, New York Times correspondent, went to St. Jean Pied de Port for his wife, but no word has been received from them. Philip and his wife are British subjects.

A number of newspaper men, including John Lloyd, chief of the Paris bureau of the Associated Press, and David Darrah of the Chicago Tribune, remained at Bordeaux. Ralph Heinzen of the United Press staff was last reported at Biarritz.

Foreign military and diplomatic observers said they received word of the border clashes from Bucharest, but the Rumanian authorities refused either to deny or confirm the reports.

Linked to Italian Moves.

Neutral observers speculated on a possible connection between the reported border clashes, and advices indicating that the Italians have been concentrating troops along the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier for the past three days. Some suggested the possibility of simultaneous moves by the two Powers to realize their territorial aspirations in the Balkans.

Reports have been arriving here for some time of large concentrations of Russian troops along the Bessarabian frontier, giving rise to fear that the Soviet might attempt to regain the lost province.

Moscow.

On several occasions, however, Russia has assured Rumania that she would respect Rumanian territorial integrity. Only ten days ago, apparently hopeful of strengthening ties with the Balkans, Moscow appointed a new Minister to Rumania, filling a post that has been vacant since February 4, 1938.

The previous Minister, Feodor Budenko, fled from Bucharest on that date after turning anti-communist, and Moscow refused to appoint a successor on the ground that the Rumanian authorities connived in his flight.

Bessarabia Clashes Reported

JUN 26 1940

Rumania Refuses to Confirm or Deny Troops Fought Russians on Border.

BUDAPEST, June 25 (A. P.).—Unconfirmed reports of clashes between Russian and Rumanian troops at several places along the Dniester River frontier awakened new concern in Balkan capitals today lest the war spread to southeastern Europe.

Details of the reported clashes were lacking but more than 100 Russian war planes were said to have made scouting flights over the Dniester border province of Bessarabia, which was transferred from Russia to Rumania as a result of the world war. Russia has never recognized the validity of that transfer and her claims to Bessarabia have been a constant source of friction ever since.

SOVIET PATROLS FRONTIER

Red Soldiers Relieve Lithuanians Watching Germany

Stockholm, June 25 (AP)—The Soviet Red army has taken over from Lithuanian forces the guarding of the frontier with Germany, the Kaunas correspondent of the Stockholm *Tidningen* reported today.

The same newspaper in a dispatch from Tallinn, Estonia, said the chief of the Estonian armed police and chief of the political police had been arrested when caught burning papers from their records.

TURKEY AND IRAK UNITING ON SYRIA

French Forces May Make It Near East Battleground.

ANKARA, June 25 (A. P.).—Turkey and Irak sought today to form a common front as developments indicated French-mandated Syria might soon become a battleground.

As the Irak Foreign Minister, Nuri Pasha Es Said, conferred with Turkish officials, authoritative reports from the Syrian frontier stated that French forces there were determined to resist to the last and were preparing for battle.

Syria is not only the key to Irak's Mosul oilfields, but to the domination of the Mediterranean's eastern shore.

Possession of Syria also means domination of a large part of the Arabian peninsula. The Turks especially oppose Italian occupation, fearing Premier Mussolini would attempt to take the rich coast of southern Anatolia.

Despite the collapse of France, there is still a strong pro-ally sentiment in Turkey and some diplomats believe that Turkey would send troops into Syria if Italy should strike there. Meanwhile, Turkey is hoping Germany will keep the Italians out. Turks view German penetration in this area with less alarm than Italian, since they believe it would be easier to reach an understanding with Germany.

REDS WANT BALTIC ESTATES SPLIT UP

Communists Make Demands on Three Nations.

STOCKHOLM, June 25 (A. P.).—Nationalization of industry, the cutting up of large estates and establishment of a "people's army" trained to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the Red Army were among demands today of the newly legalized Communist party in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The demands, dispatches to the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet assert, were presented to the governments of the three Baltic countries after a series of workers' demonstrations voicing enthusiasm for Moscow.

Lithuania ordered removal from circulation of all references to former President Antanas Smetona, including stamps bearing his portrait. Former Prime Minister Antanas Merkys, who had returned to his old post of Mayor of Kaunas after the recent Soviet occupation, has been discharged from that position also, the Aftonbladet said.

Ten thousand workers in a demonstration in Kaunas Sunday adopted a resolution demanding that Lithuania become a Soviet republic. Similar celebrations were held in Estonia.

Lithuanians sent greetings to Stalin and the Red Army "with thanks for Soviet assistance against aggressors."

ANGLO-SOVIET TALKS

Commons Is Told of Decline in Vladivostok War Trade.

LONDON, June 25 (A. P.).—Dr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons today that trade in war materials through Vladivostok—Soviet Russia's Far Eastern port—was declining.

Believing that such materials were reaching Germany, Great Britain has tried to halt them, both by blockade and by representations to Moscow.

Dr. Dalton said that Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador to Moscow, had discussed this traffic with the Soviet authorities.

Soviet Lengthens Work Hours

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, reported tonight that the Central Trade Union Council of Soviet Russia had ordered increased hours of work per day and a seven-day working week to strengthen the Red Army.

FRITZ LOEB KILLED

Helped to Build German Air Force.

BERLIN, June 25, (A. P.).—Fritz Loeb, 45 years old, who was instrumental in building up Germany's air force and developing the Nazi four-year plan, died "in the air," DNB, the official German news agency, said today.

From other sources came indications that he was killed in an airplane crash.

A world war veteran, Loeb was called in April, 1936, by Marshal Goering to become chief of raw materials and foreign exchange for the execution of the four-year plan.

Berlin Remains Calm Over Armistice

BERLIN, June 25 (A. P.).—The German capital took the armistice with France in an undemonstrative mood today as many families awaited word from soldiers involved in the bitter fighting just before the end.

The blackout remained in effect, as usual, during the night, and restaurants closed at 1 A. M. — thirty-five minutes before the armistice became effective.

Many persons gathered around radios in private homes pntil late in the night, however, to hear of developments. Flags were flying today. Patriotic exercises were held in all the schools, which then declared a holiday.

MORE POLES LANDED

Reach England to Battle Germans There.

LONDON, June 25 (A. P.).—Several thousand additional Polish soldiers, pledged to continue the fight against Germany beside Great Britain, landed today at a west coast English port from France. Air force men were among them.

Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister, declared in a radio address last night that the Polish force would "continue the fight, shoulder to shoulder with the powerful British Empire, for a free and independent Poland."

Crystal Palace Towers Yielding Metal for War

London Is Demolishing Last Parts of Exhibition Hall

LONDON, June 25 (AP).—Demolition of the famous Crystal Palace towers in London was started today to salvage 1,600 tons of steel and iron for armaments.

Palace Was Built in 1854

The two water towers of the Crystal Palace stood 282 feet high, and were the last remnants of the famous old exhibition hall. The north tower was famous for the view from its summit.

The Crystal Palace itself was destroyed by fire in 1936, and demolition was completed a year later when workmen pulled down the steel skeleton of the north transept. The palace was built in 1854 from designs by Sir Joseph Paxton. It was the most popular and famous exhibition hall of the Victorian era, and remained so until 1913 when it was purchased for the nation and administered by trustees. Until it burned four years ago it was still used occasionally for exhibits and boxing bouts.

Ireland As Washington Protectorate Suggested

Erin's Importance As Air Base Viewed As "Temptation To A Predominant Power"

Dublin, June 25 (AP)—The Rev. Arthur H. Ryan, of Queen University, Belfast, suggested tonight that "a time might come when Ireland's only hope of independence would be to sacrifice some of her sovereignty by placing herself under the protection of a stronger power such as the United States."

In a speech at Maynooth College he said Ireland's growing importance as a strategic air base for the Americas "offered serious temptation to a predominant power."

He expressed the belief that for military purposes small nations must merge into larger groups or be submerged.

England-U. S. Risk Rates Up

LONDON, June 26 (Wednesday) (AP).—War-risk insurance rates on routes between England and the United States and Canada were raised from 30 shillings ($5.60) to 50 shillings ($9.30) on each £100 ($372) today (an increase to 2½ per cent of the valuation), and from 50 to 80 shillings ($9.30 to $14.80) on each £100 between England and Australia, India and the Far East (an increase to 4 per cent of the valuation).

New Defense Corps Organized in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 25 (A. P.).—Bermuda's new conscription law was given effect today when a new force, the Bermuda Defense Corps, was formed.

CANADA SEIZES REDS

Montreal Leaders Of Outlawed Party Nabbed By Police

Montreal, *Wednesday*, June 26 (AP)—An undisclosed number of Montreal leaders of the outlawed Communist party were taken into custody tonight by Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Montreal police. Their names were kept secret.

Duke of Kent Reaches Portugal for Celebration

LISBON, June 25 (A. P.).—The Duke of Kent, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield and Field Marshal Lord Birdwood arrived by plane today to represent Great Britain at Portugal's celebration of eight centuries of independence.

The Windsors Dined on Sardines Before Flight

MADRID, June 25 (A. P.).—The Duke of Windsor and his American born Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield, reported in a chat with newspaper men at the British embassy today they "dined" on sardines in the last few days before their flight from France.

"In Paris we had to go without something or other every day," the Duchess said, "although I'm sorry to say that our chef cheated on orders by buying the day before what was to be banned the next day."

MADRID—FIRST ADD WINDSORS XXX NEXT DAY."

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS VISITED THE FORMER ROYAL PALACE TODAY WHERE THE DUKE, AS PRINCE OF WALES, ONCE WAS THE GUEST OF HONOR OF KING ALFONSO.

"IT'S A WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE FOR THE DUKE TO VISIT SPAIN AGAIN AS GE CAN ONCE MORE PRACTICE HIS SPANISH," OBSERVED THE DUCHESS.

IT WAS BELIEVED THEY HAD NO IMMEDIATE PLANS OF A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. NATURALLY SHE IS EAGER TO SEE HER COUNTRY, MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PARTY SAID, BUT AT PRESENT SHE IS LONGING FOR A QUIET PLACE IN ENGLAND.

WEAPED

30.24-3009

30.24-3229

SWISS TO REDUCE MEN UNDER ARMS

President Says New Steps Will Be Taken Soon.

BERNE, June 25 (A. P.).—The Swiss Army, long on guard on its German and French frontiers, will be partly demobilized, President Marcel Pilet-Golaz announced today..

He said, however, that the Government must soon take "fearless authoritative decisions" due to neutral Switzerland's new position in Europe.

The army has numbered between 200,000 and 500,000 since mobilization last summer.

The President said neither "the Government nor the people have any illusions about the future." and appealed to all to follow any decisions the Government will take.

He said in a broadcast that new measures will be taken soon by the Government; indicated they would be economic.

The Swiss people, who had seen the destruction wrought in neighboring countries by the war, now welcome peace with "great relief," he said.

"We may be asked," he asserted, "to share many things which we have long considered our own, but we must think of others and keep our spirit of sacrifice.

"Our country must always remain free, human, secure in its labor and its fraternal mission to the world."

TokioSendsNavytoIndo-China

JUN 26 1940

Reported Planning to Declare Protectorate Over French and Dutch Possessions.

TOKIO, June 25 (A. P.).—Japan sent an undisclosed number of warships to the French Indo-China port of Haiphong today amid reports that she may attempt to declare a Japanese protectorate over the Far Eastern territories held in the name of conquered France and Holland.

The Admiralty announced that the ships were dispatched from the China fleet to observe the movements of vessels suspected of carrying munitions and supplies destined for China, and that they would remain only until the arrival of Japanese inspectors assigned to watch for arms shipments into China.

[The American colony at Shanghai was reported fearful today that the Japanese move may prove a blow to American trade with China over the Indo-China Railway, which has been heavy. The dispatch of Japanese warships to Haiphong, it was believed, might possible lead to a blockade of Indo-China, in which case American trade in Chinese products coming over the Haiphong Kunming Railway might be doomed. It was pointed out that recent American credits for China are secured by this trade.]

An agreement reached between Tokio and the Indo-China Government last Thursday provides for such inspectors and stipulates that they may be transported from Canton aboard one mine sweeper, but French spokesmen here declared that they were unaware of any plan to send any other ships.

To Put It Up to Axis Powers.

Japan announced the dispatch of the warships just a few hours after hostilities had ceased in France.

Informed spokesmen said that Japan might make the attempt to declare a protectorate over the French and Dutch possessions, after discussions with Germany and Italy, France's victors.

The Japanese professed to be concerned over the prospect that the Far Eastern colonies of the conquered western nations might pass into the hands of the victors and that Japan would suffer thereby.

Japan was expected in this case to try to deal with the local administrations in Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies, rather than with any other governments.

The Admiralty emphasized the temporary character of the dispatch of the warships to Haiphong, Indo-China's principal port, and said that they would rejoin the China Fleet as soon as the inspectors arrived. The spokesman said he believed the warships would not enter French territorial waters and that they would not detain foreign shipping.

An inspection party of forty men under the leadership of an unidentified major-general attached to the South China Army was leaving for Indo-China today, it was said.

The Foreign Office announced meanwhile that a separate group of "military and naval officers and non-commissioned officers" were aboard a warship assigned to Hanoi, the Indo-China capital, which lies inland on the Red River.

The Foreign Office indicated that this party would have jurisdictional powers beyond those of the observers, and would determine the categories of goods to be barred from transportation to China after an investigation of the entire list of Indo-China exports.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, June 26—The newspaper *Asahi* reported today that Japan shortly would issue a sweeping pronouncement amounting to an Oriental Monroe Doctrine, warning all powers against interference of any kind in all territories in East Asia.

The newspaper said Japan now is prepared to establish and guarantee autonomy in east Asia.

The proposed pronouncement, it said, would apply to Italy, Germany and Great Britain as well as neutrals in the European conflict.

The newspaper reported the new policy would oppose the transfer of territories or alteration of the *status quo* in the east Asia either through cession or actual force.

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, June 26 (AP)—Japan fastened watchful military and naval grip today on France's rich holding in the Orient—Indo-China.

A cryptic announcement disclosed that crack Japanese troops, nine days ago, acted "by force" to cut the supply route from Indo-China to the Central Chinese Government at Chungking.

It was not disclosed whether these troops actually entered Indo-China territory, which lies alongside Japanese-occupied territory in Kwangsi province of South China.

Warships On Move

An undisclosed number of Japanese warships have gone to the Indo-China port of Haiphong to "observe the movements" of vessels which might slip out with contraband for Japan's Chinese enemy, Chiang Kai-shek.

Today, moreover, Maj. Gen. Issaku Nishihara, chairman of an "inspectorate" for Indo-China, flies with his staff to the French colony, charged with seeing that no Indo-China munitions get to Chungking.

The French have agreed to this.

Japan To Keep Toe Hold

Informed neutral observers here believe that Japan will keep a toe hold in Indo-China, despite official assurances that the warships will come home upon arrival of the Japanese "inspectorate."

Then, they predict, Japan will bide her time, awaiting a suitable opportunity for further inroads. Predictions continue that a Japanese protectorate is contemplated both for Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies, after Japan can talk this over with Germany and Italy.

Chiang Influences Hit

Moreover, the Japanese press is calling for the "elimination of pro-Chiang influences" from the British and French Concessions in China and even Hongkong, the British Crown colony off the south Chinese mainland.

The disclosure of the Japanese army's move to cut off Chinese help from Indo-China "by force" was made by Domei. It said aerial observations convinced Japanese military leaders that supplies still were going from Indo-China to Chungking.

Bombed For Fifteenth Time

Chungking, June 25 (AP)—Five waves of Japanese bombers visited Szechuen province today and sixty-three planes bombed this provisional Chinese capital for the fifteenth time this spring.

Western areas were riddled with bombs, but because of the sparse population in those quarters there was little damage and few casualties.

JUN 26 1940

French Troops Withdraw

SHANGHAI, June 25 (AP).—French concession military defense forces announced today withdrawal of their troops from a small segment of Chinese territory, adjacent to the southwestern corner of the concession, which they had occupied since the summer of 1937. The zone is adjacent to Japanese-occupied areas around Shanghai, and the Japanese military moved into it as the French withdrew.

The French had taken over the zone when the Chinese-Japanese conflict struck Shanghai because of the location there of a large French Catholic mission and the concession's water supply. Then they said the situation demanded a "security zone" for the concession; today they stated the need for the zone had ended.

Observers here expressed belief that the French action, along with the agreement to permit Japanese observers in Indo-China to watch over arms shipments to China, was a result of the French collapse in Europe.

The dispatch of Japanese warships to Haiphong was seen as possibly leading to a blockade of Indo-China, in which case American trade in Chinese products coming over the Haiphong-Kunming Railway might be ended. It was pointed out that recent American credits for China are secured by this trade.

Japanese Lodge Protest.

HONGKONG, June 25 (A. P.).—The Japanese military authorities have protested against British "interference" with the movements of Japanese troops in south China, according to a Domei dispatch from Shumchun.

The dispatch of the Japanese news agency caused mystification here, since it was not clear how British troops in the Hongkong territory could be impeding the movements of Japanese in Chinese territory across the border from this British crown colony. Some British soldiers were moved to the frontier recently, but merely as a precaution against possible unintentional violation of the indistinctly marked boundary, officials indicated.

The Domei dispatch, arriving on the heels of news that Japanese warships were speeding toward Haiphong in French Indo-China, said that the Japanese military authorities had "filed a strong protest" against maneuvers held by the British near the border on Sunday, "causing much difficulty for the Japanese operations."

Troop Action Reported.

LONDON, June 25 (A. P.).—A Tokio dispatch to the Reuters news agency said that Japanese military headquarters in South China announced tonight that operations had been started to "cut off China's route of supply through French Indo-China by force."

The Japanese military announcement said that "crack units" of the Japanese Army began these operations June 17. Prior to the recent agreement between France and Japan by which Japan was given the right to station inspectors in Indo-China.

U.S. DISPATCHES SECOND VESSEL TO MONTEVIDEO

Uruguay Hopes for Help in Combating Nazi Plot.

ARGENTINE FLEET ON PATROL

Visit to Brazil Put Off—Ships Are Ordered on Duty Along the Coast.

JUN 26 1940

MONTEVIDEO, June 25 (A. P.).—The 10,000-ton cruiser Quincy stayed overtime in Montevideo Harbor today and Uruguay, investigating the possibility of a Nazi-planned revolt, received the news that a second United States warship was on the way.

Orders from Washington to keep the Quincy here and word that the Wichita, flagship of the Seventh Squadron, will arrive on Saturday from Rio de Janeiro, came within a few hours after the Chamber of Deputies acted in secret session last night to stamp out subversive activities.

Three other units of the United States fleet, the battleships Arkansas, Texas and New York, arrived last night at La Guiara, the port for Caracas, Venezuela. They were reported to be on a training cruise, with a large party of midshipmen aboard.

Observers in Montevideo interpreted the presence of the Quincy and expected arrival of the Wichita as signs that the United States would back up the Government in whatever safeguards are adopted.

There has been anxiety that Germany might make reprisals if stern measures were adopted on a special commission's report that Uruguay Nazis, influenced from abroad, planned to set up a little Nazi State in this vulnerable section of South America.

Squadron May Come.

There was speculation that the arrival of the Wichita, bringing Squadron Commander Rear Admiral W. C. Pickens, might precede the stationing of a whole squadron off the coast of Uruguay.

Meanwhile Uruguay and her more powerful southern neighbor, Argentina, backed up their defense plans with costly armament buying programs.

Uruguay's Chamber of Deputies adopted a bill to spend 7,600,000 pesos (about $2,812,000) on war equipment.

At the same time, in Buenos Aires, Argentina's Ministers of War, Foreign Affairs and Finance urged speedy action on an appropriation of 1,000,000,000 pesos (about $297,000,000) for armament increases.

The Uruguayan Chamber, in a session guarded by soldiers and police, decided to send to the Department of Administration and Justice the report on pro-Nazi activities. The department would be authorized to take measures to wipe out such surversive activities.

The chamber rejected a proposal to send the commission's report on plots to overthrow the Government of Uruguay to all other American Legislatures.

Nine leaders of German organizations, seized on the basis of the report, are still being questioned.

Destroyer Going to Brazil.

BUENOS AIRES, June 25 (A. P.).—The United States destroyer O'Brien sailed today on a scheduled visit to Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, from June 27 to 29.

On the northward trip, the warcraft does not plan to stop at Montevideo.

Meanwhile the Ministry of Marine ordered the Argentine fleet on patrol duty along the entire 1,500-mile coast of Argentina, cancelling at the last minute plans of the navy to leave for Buenos Aires for declaration of independence celebrations.

JUN 26 1940

The fleet had prepared to leave its base at Puerto Belgrano, 350 miles south of here, for Buenos Aires early today on the annual trip to attend the celebrations July 9.

The cancellation order called it necessary to "strengthen vigilance along the Atlantic coast in compliance with international obligations contracted at the 1939 Panama conference."

At the conference, the twenty-one American republics declared a neutrality zone around the Americas.

["Jane's Fighting Ships" credits the Argentine fleet with two battleships, three cruisers, four coast defense ships, sixteen destroyers, three submarines and twenty-eight miscellaneous ships, including patrol vessels and transports.]

eruvians Urge Americas to Bar Alien Systems

Leaders Call for Firm Stand by the Whole Continent in Defending Democracy

LIMA, Peru, June 25 (AP).—A call to the people "of all the Americas" to join hands in defense of liberty "and save the whole continent in this moment which may be life or death" was made today in a manifesto issued by Peruvian intellectuals, newspapermen, businessmen and political leaders.

"America should take a firm stand," it said, "against the advance of alien systems—which are in reality decadent—and move quickly for the defense of the just and true democracy that the future will surely bring as the realization of ample solidarity of our peoples."

Argentina Patrols Coast

BUENOS AIRES, June 25 (AP).—The Ministry of Marine ordered the Argentine fleet today on patrol duty along the entire 1,500-mile coast of Argentina, and canceled naval plans to leave for Buenos Aires for declaration of independence celebrations.

The cancelation order said it was necessary to "strengthen vigilance along the Atlantic coast in compliance with international obligations contracted at the 1939 Panama conference."

JUN 26 1940

50 LOST AT SEA IN BELGIAN LINER

Former U. S. Ship Torpedo Victim of U-boat.

JUN 26 1940

BOSTON, June 25 (A. P.).—The torpedoing and sinking of the Belgian steamship Ville de Namur, formerly American-owned, with the probable loss of fifty members of her crew, in addition to 511 horses and a large general cargo, was reported in Boston today. Advices received by Boston shipping men from agents of the Belgian line, the Societe Maritime Anversoise, at Antwerp, said that the Ville de Namur, formerly the United States transport Aisne, went down on June 19 after she had been torpedoed by a German submarine.

The steamship, formerly owned by the United States Lines, was one of eight American ships sold to the Belgians after American neutrality laws prevented craft of this country from entering waters of belligerent nations. The Ville de Namur was the second of the eight reported sunk. She sailed from New York on June 7 for Bordeaux.

Her loss became known only upon the arrival of a French cruiser at Bordeaux with several survivors. While under American registry, the vessel carried a crew of sixty-eight. Fifty were reported missing.

The Ville de Namur displaced 7,430 tons and was built at Hog Island, Pa., in 1921. Dispatches received here did not disclose where she was sunk.

AMERICAN SHIP SHELLED

Liner Docks at Boston With Hole From Ill-Aimed Fire at Genoa

BOSTON, June 25 (AP)—Tangible evidence of the war abroad was brought to Boston today by the American Export liner Exochorda, which docked with a hole in her after deck to mark a badly aimed anti-aircraft shell fired by the Italians as Allied aircraft raided Genoa on the eve of her sailing.

Captain Wenzel Habel said the shell, after penetrating the deck, landed in a shipment of Italian cheese. No one was injured.

Members of the crew asserted that more damage was done Genoa by anti-aircraft fire from neighboring mountains than by the raiders.

Captain Habel said he was treated with extreme courtesy by Italian authorities, who opened a submarine net for him after midnight to allow his command to clear passage homeward.

Among the Exchorda's 203 passengers was Bishop Ralph L. Hayes, rector of the North American College at Rome for the past five years. The college, he said, had been closed for the duration of the war. His home is at Pittsburgh, Pa.

POLICING OF RADIO AIDED

President Signs Bill for Station to Watch All Air Use

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Legislation authorizing a powerful radio monitoring station to police all radio communication in this country was signed today by President Roosevelt.

The bill authorizes expenditure of $30,000 by the Federal Communications Commission to establish the station in Massachusetts. Congress was told that this would help the FCC to suppress radio interference and operation of unlicensed stations and detect clandestine communications.

Cruiser Brings French Gold

Washington, June 25 (AP)—Officials disclosed tonight that the cruiser Vincennes brought to this country last week a large cargo of French gold which had been purchased by the United States.

The amount of the gold was not disclosed, but Treasury officials said privately it was large. A joint statement by the Treasury and Navy departments said merely:

"Some time ago the United States purchased a sum of gold from the French Government. It was transported to the United States aboard the U. S. S. Vincennes which was returning home from abroad."

Defense Tax Bill Becomes Law; $4,692,500,000 Is 5-Year Goal

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The nation shouldered its heaviest Federal tax load since the World War today.

President Roosevelt's signature made law of a bill estimated to raise an additional $4,692,500,000 in the next five years by adding 2,200,000 citizens to the list of income tax payers and by raising the rates on income, profits, excise, gift and inheritance taxes. The money will be used to help finance the defense program authorized by Congress.

The Treasury calculated that the law would increase anticipated Federal revenue in the 1941 fiscal year, which begins Monday, from $5,652,300,000 (not counting social security funds, which are now outside the budget) to $6,367,600,000. An extra $994,300,000 was expected to be raised in each of the following four years.

Next year's revenue, if realized, will be the largest since 1920, when peak collections were made on World War taxes, and the 1942 fiscal year may set a new income record of approximately $7,000,000,000.

Officials estimated that 2,200,000 persons would pay Federal income taxed for the first time because of reduction of personal exemptions for heads of families from $2,500 to $2,000 and for single persons from $1,000 to $800. This lowering of exemptions also will result in increasing the payments of those now taxed.

To facilitate the defense program, the act authorized the Treasury to borrow immediately against the five-year proceeds of the measure. Sale of $4,000,000,000 of "national defense notes" was authorized and the national debt limit was increased from $45,000,000,000 to $49,000,000,000. While the Federal debt now is $42,918,209,181, regular Federal expenditures had been expected to exhaust the old debt limit within the next year, without provision for the extraordinary defense expenditures.

Effective Dates Vary

Effective dates of the tax increases vary. The income tax provisions apply to incomes earned during the 1940 calendar year, and will be payable March 15, 1941.

An extra 10 per cent added to the estate and gift taxes became effective at 11:45 a. m., Eastern standard time, today, the time the President signed the bill.

Increased excise taxes, such as those on liquor and cigarettes, will become effective at 12:01 a. m., Monday, July 1.

The heaviest of the new tax bills will fall upon income tax payers. They are expected to pay $319,000,000 in the next fiscal year and $580,000,000 in the following four years in addition to their payments under former income tax rates. The new law requires a return—a report on income—from everyone earning more than $2,000, whether subject to tax or not.

Another series of changes boosts the surtax rates on persons having net income of between $6,000 and $100,000. Under this provision, the surtax (which is in addition to the 4 per cent "normal" income tax) was increased from 5 to 6 per cent on net incomes of between $6,000 and $8,000. These increases range upward to a boost of from 55 to 56 per cent on net incomes between $90,000 and $100,000.

The tax on amusements will apply henceforth to admissions of 20 cents and more, instead of 40 cents as at present, but the rate of one cent for every 10 cents or fraction thereof is unchanged.

An extra 1 per cent was added to each bracket of the corporation tax, raising the rate for concerns with income of more than $25,000 from 18 per cent to 19 per cent.

On top of all old and new income tax provisions, a 10 per cent super tax was added. Thus, if a citizen's income tax bill comes to $100, the super tax increases it to $110.

Commodity Rates Compared

Here are the commodity increases provided for in the bill:

Commodity, tax basis	Old rate	New rate
Distilled spirits, per 100 proof gallon	$2.25	$3.00
Brandy, per 100 proof gallon	$2.00	$2.75
Beer, a barrel	$5.00	$6.00
Wine, a wine gallon, cent	5-20	6-30
Amusement admissions, tax 1 cent a 10-cent or fraction if price is over, cents	40	20
Cigarets (regular size), a pack of twenty, cents	6	6½
Playing cards, a pack, cents	10	11
Automobiles, on sale price, per cent	3	3½
Trucks, on sale price, per cent	2	2½
Gasoline, a gallon, cent	1	1½
Oil, a gallon, cents	4	4½
Club dues, initiation fees, per cent	10	11
Safe deposit boxes, rental price, per cent	10	11
Refrigerators, on sale price, per cent	5	5½
Radios, sale price, per cent	5	5½
Tires, a pound, cents	2¼	2½
Inner tubes, a pound, cents	4	4½
Refrigerators, on sale price, per cent	5	5½
Radios, sale price, per cent	5	5½
Tires, a pound, cents	2¼	2½
Inner tubes, a pound, cents	4	4½
Cabaret admissions, per each 10-cent or fraction of price, cents	1½	2
Stock sales, per $100 value, cent	2-5	3-6
Bond sales, per $100 value, cents	4	5
Firearms, on sale price, per cent	10	11
Auto parts, accessories, on sale price, per cent	3	2½

Pittman Believes England Lost, Advises Her to Send Fleet Here

JUN 26 1940

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Senator Key Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressed a hope tonight that Great Britain's plans to "fight from the New World" with its navy would not be "too long delayed by futile encouragement to fight on" in England.

He said in a statement that there was "not time for further muddling," that Britain was "totally unprepared for defense and that nothing the United States has to give can do more than delay the result."

The text of the Senator's statement, distributed to the press, follows:

"The probability of Hitler's domination or Europe is evident. It is my personal opinion that there is no time for further muddling. It is no secret that Great Britain is totally unprepared for defense and that nothing the United States has to give can do more than delay the result.

"Churchill's statement, 'We will never surrender' and that if any portions of the British Isles are subjugated 'we will fight from the New World with our navy,' if carried out and carried out immediately, will end Hitler's ambition for world conquest. It is to be hoped that this plan will not be too long delayed by futile encouragement to fight on. It is conclusively evident that Congress will not authorize intervention in the European war."

JUN 26 1940

Text of Churchill's Statement to Commons

LONDON, June 25 (AP).—The text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement today in the House of Commons follows:

The House will feel profound sorrow in the fate of the great French nation and people to whom we have been joined so long in war and peace and whom we regarded as trustees with ourselves for the progress of liberal, cultured and tolerant civilization in Europe.

There is no use or advantage in wasting strength or time upon hard words or reproaches. We hope the life and power will be given us to rescue them from ruin and bondage into which they have been sunk by the might and fury of the enemy and from other causes.

We hope, however, that the French Empire, stretching all over the world and protected by sea power, will continue to struggle at the side of its Allies. We hope it may become the seat of a government which will strive steadfastly for victory and will organize armies of liberation. These are matters which Frenchmen alone can decide.

We find it difficult to believe the interest of France and the spirit of France will find no other expression than in the melancholy designs which have been taken by the enemy

Future Relations With Bordeaux

What our relations will be with the Bordeaux givernment I cannot tell. They have delivered themselves over to the enemy and lie wholly in his power. They may do much by blandishments or by severities or by propaganda by the choosing of pro-German ministers to make our relations more difficult.

We don't know whether we shall be allowed to have any British representative in the restricted region called "unoccupied France," because that is entirely surrounded by and under the control of the enemy.

But, relying upon the true genius of the French people and their judgement upon what has happened to them when they have been allowed to know the facts, we shall endeavor to keep such contacts as are possible through the bars of prison.

Meanwhile, we must look to our own salvation and to an effective defense on which not only the British but the French, European and world-wide fortunes depend. The safety of Great Britain and the British Empire is powerfully, although not decisively, affected by what happened to the French fleet.

the government at Bordeaux. We shall certainly aid to the best of our ability and resources any movement of Frenchmen outside the power of the enemy to work for the defeat of German barbarism, for freedom and for the restoration of France.

30.24-3231

Because it was clear the defeat and subjugation of France was imminent and her fine army, on which so many, many hopes set, was reeling under the German flail, Monsieur Paul Reynaud, the courageous Prime Minister of Frnce, asked me to meet him at Tours, which I did on the 13th of June, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary and Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production.

I see that some accounts have been given of these conversations with the French government which do not at all correspond with the facts. We have, of course, the record, kept by one of the cabinet secretaries who attended, but I do not propose to go into this at length.

M. Reynaud, after dwelling on conditions at the front and the state of the French army, with which I was well acquainted, asked me whether Great Britain would release France from her obligation not to negotiate for an armistice or peace without the consent of her British ally. Although I knew how great the French sufferings were and that we had not, so far, endured equal trials or made an equal contribution, I felt bound to say that I could not give assent. But there would be no use in adding mutual reproaches to other things we might have to bear.

Decision Deferred

We agreed that a further appeal should be made by Reynaud to the United States and that if the reply was not sufficient to enable Reynaud to go on with the fight, then we should meet again and take a decision in the light of the new facts.

On the 16th, I received a message from Reynaud, who had then moved to Bordeaux, to say that the American response had not been satisfactory and requesting a formal release for France from her obligations under the Anglo-French agreement.

The Cabinet was immediately convened and we sent a message, of which I shall not give the exact terms but the general substance. Separate negotiations were for an armistice or peace which depended upon an agreement made with the French Republic and not with any particular French administration statesman. They, therefore, involved the honor of France.

However, in view of what France had suffered, it was nevertheless intimated that, provided the French fleet be dispatched to British ports to remain there while negotiations were being conducted, His Majesty's Government would give consent to the French government asking what terms of armistice would be opened to them. It was also made clear that His Majesty's Government were resolved to continue the war and altogether cut themselves out of any association with any inquiry about an armistice.

On the same evening, I was preparing to go and see M. Reynaud and was, in fact, aboard the train, when I received the information he had been overthrown and that a new government under Marshal Petain had been formed, which government was established for the prime purpose of seeking an armistice with Germany. Under these circumstances, we naturally did everything in our power to secure the proper arrangements for the disposition of the French fleet.

Disillusionment

We reminded the new government that the condition indispensable to their release had not been complied with, the condition being that the fleet should be sent to British ports—I think it would have made no difference to negotiations, for there was plenty of time to do it and the terms would hardly have been more severe than they were—and in order to enforce the earnestness with which we held to our view, we sent the First Sea Lord and First Lord as well as Lord Lloyd to establish what contacts possible with the new ministers.

But everything was of course moving into collapse at that time. Many solemn assurances were given that the fleet would never be allowed to fall into German hands. It was, therefore, with grief and amazement, to quote words of our government statement issued Saturday, that I read article 8 in the armistice terms.

This article, to which the French government has subscribed, says that the French fleet, except that part left free for the safeguarding of French interests in the colonial empire, shall be collected in ports to be specified and there demobilized and disarmed under German or Italian control. From this text, it was clear that French war vessels, under this armistice, pass into German or Italian control while fullly armed.

Of course, in the same article was the solemn declaration of the German government that they had no intention of using them for their own purposes duirng the war. But what is the value of that? Ask a half a dozen countries what is the value of such solemn assurances by the German government.

Furthermore, the same Article 8 of the armistice excepts from the operation of such solemn assurances and declarations those units necessary for coast surveillance and mine-sweeping. Under the provision, it would be possible for the German government to reserve, ostensibly for coast surveillance, any existing units of the French fleet.

Germany May Ask for More

Finally, the armistice can at any time be voided on the pretext of non-observance and the terms of the armistice exclusively provide for further German claims when any peace between Germany and France comes to be signed.

Such, in very brief epitome, are the salient points of this lamentable, and also memorable, episode, of which, no doubt, a much fuller account will be given by history.

The House will naturally not expect me to say anything about the future. The situation at the present time is so uncertain and so obscure that it would be contrary to the public interests for me to attempt to pronounce upon it. But I may well have more to say should the House permit me to make a further statement next week.

In the meantime, I hope the House will continue to extend their full confidence in His Majesty's Government and will believe that neither patience nor resolution will be lacking in any measures they may take for the safety of the Empire.

Text of Armistice Agreement Between Germans and French

JUN 26 1940

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 25—Following is the text of the German-French armistice agreement as translated from the German version published by the German Government:

Between the chief of the High Command of the armed forces, Col. Gen. [Wilhelm] Keitel, commissioned by the Fuehrer of the German Reich and Supreme Commander in Chief of the German armed forces, and the fully authorized plenipotentiaries of the French Government, General [Charles L. C.] Huntziger, chairman of the delegation; Ambassador [Leon] Noel, Rear Admiral [Maurice R.] LeLuc, Army Corps General Parisot and Air Force General [Jean-Marie Joseph] Bergeret, the following armistice treaty was agreed upon:

Article I

The French Government directs a cessation of fighting against the German Reich in France as well as in French possessions, colonies, protectorate territories, mandates as well as on the seas.

It (the French Government) directs the immediate laying down of arms of French units already encircled by German troops.

Article II

To safeguard the interests of the German Reich, French State territory north and west of the line drawn on the attached map will be occupied by German troops.

As far as the parts to be occupied still are not in control of German troops, this occupation will be carried out immediately after the conclusion of this treaty.

German Government guarantees the French Government and its central authorities every necessary alleviation so that they will be in a position to conduct the administration of unoccupied territory from Paris.

Article IV

French armed forces on land, on the sea and in the air are to be demobilized and disarmed in a period still to be set. Excepted are only those units which are necessary for maintenance of domestic order. Germany and Italy will fix their strength. The French armed forces in the territory to be occupied by Germany are to be hastily withdrawn into territory not to be occupied and be discharged. These troops, before marching out, shall lay down their weapons and equipment at the places where they are stationed at the time this treaty becomes effective. They are responsible for orderly delivery to German troops.

Article V

As a guarantee for the observance of the armistice, the surrender, undamaged, of all those guns, tanks, tank defense weapons, warplanes, anti-aircraft artillery, infantry weapons, means of conveyance and munitions can be demanded from the units of the French armed forces which are standing in battle against Germany and which at the time this agreement goes into force are in territory not to be occupied by Germany.

The German armistice commission will decide the extent of delivery.

Article III

In the occupied parts of France the German Reich exercises all rights of an occupying power. The French Government obligates itself to support with every means the regulations resulting from the the exercise of these rights and to carry them out with the aid of French administration.

All French authorities and officials of the occupied territory, therefore, are to be promptly informed by the French Government to comply with the regulations of the German military commanders and to cooperate with them in a correct manner.

It is the intention of the German Government to limit the occupation of the west coast after ending hostilities with England to the extent absolutely necessary.

The French Government is permitted to select the seat of its government in unoccupied territory, or, if it wishes, to move to Paris. In this case, the German troops are to be handed over.

Exact plans regarding prepared blastings, land mines, obstructions, time fuses, barriers for fighting, etc., shall be given to the German High Command. These hindrances are to be removed by French forces upon German demand.

Article VI

Weapons, munitions, and war apparatus of every kind remaining in the unoccupied portion of France are to be stored and, or, secured under German and, or, Italian control—so far as not released for the arming allowed to French units.

The German High Command reserves the right to direct all those measures which are necessary to exclude unauthorized use of this material. Building of new war apparatus in unoccupied territory is to be stopped immediately.

Article VII

In occupied territory, all the land and coastal fortifications, with weapons, munitions and apparatus and plants of every kind are to be surrendered undamaged. Plans of these fortifications as well as plans of those already conquered by German must give the German High Command the exact location of all mines which France has set out, as well as information on other harbor and coastal obstructions and defense facilities. In so far as the German High Command may require, French forces must clear away the mines.

Article VIII

The French war fleet is to collect in ports to be designated more particularly and under German and, or, Italian control, to demobilize and lay up—with the exception of those units released to the French Government for protection of French interests in its colonial empire.

The peacetime stations of ships should control the designation of ports.

The German Government solemnly declares to the French Government that it does not intend to use the French war fleet which is in harbors under German control for its purposes in war, with the exception of units necessary for the purposes of guarding the coast and sweeping mines.

It further solemnly and expressly declares that it does not intend to bring up any demands respecting the French War Fleet at the conclusion of a peace.

All warships outside France are to be recalled to France with the exception of that portion of the French War Fleet which shall be designated to represent French interests in the colonial empire.

Article IX

The French High Command

Article X

The French Government is obligated to forbid any portion of its remaining armed forces to undertake hostilities against Germany in any manner.

The French Government also will prevent members of its armed forces from leaving the country and prevent armaments of any sort, including ships, planes, etc., being taken to England or any other place abroad.

The French Government will forbid French citizens to fight against Germany in the service of States with which the German Reich is still at war. French citizens who violate this provision are to be treated by German troops as insurgents.

Article XI

French commercial vessels of all sorts, including coastal and harbor vessels which are now in French hands, may not leave port until further notice. Resumption of commercial voyages will require approval of the German and Italian Governments.

French commercial vessels will be recalled by the French Government or, if return is impossible, the French Government will instruct them to enter neutral harbors.

All confiscated German commercial vessels are, on demand, to be returned to (to Germany) undamaged.

Article XII

Flight by any airplane over French territory shall be prohibited. Every plane making a flight without German approval will be regarded as an enemy by the German Air Force and treated accordingly.

In unoccupied territory, air fields and ground facilities of the air force shall be under German and Italian control.

Demand may be made that such air fields be rendered unusable. The French Government is required to take charge of all foreign airplanes in the unoccupied region to prevent flights. They are to be turned over to the German armed forces.

Article XIII

The French Government obligates itself to turn over to German troops in the occupied region all facilities and properties of the French armed forces in undamaged condition.

It (the French Government) also will see to it that harbors, industrial facilities and docks are preserved in their present condition and damaged in no way.

The same stipulations apply to transportation routes and equipment, especially railways, roads and canals, and to the whole communications network and equipment, waterways and coastal transportation services.

Additionally, the French Government is required on demand of the German High Command to perform all necessary restoration labor on these facilities.

The French Government will see to it that in the occupied region necessary technical personnel and rolling stock of the railways and other transportation equipment, to a degree normal in peacetime, be retained in service.

Article XIV

There is an immediate prohibition of transmission for all wireless stations on French soil. Resumption of wireless connections from the unoccupied portion of France requires a special regulation.

Article XV

The French Government obligates itself to convey transit freight traffic between the German Reich and Italy through unoccupied territory to the extent demanded by the German Government.

Article XVI

The French Government, in agreement with the responsible German officials, will carry out the return of population into occupied territory.

Article XVII

The French Government obligates itself to prevent every transference of economic valuables and provisions from the territory to be occupied by German troops into unoccupied territory or abroad.

These valuables and provisions in occupied territory are to be disposed of only in agreement with the German Government. In that connection, the German Gorernment will consider the necessities of life of the population in unoccupied territory.

Terms of Armistice Agreement Between France and Italy

By The Associated Press.

ROME, June 25—The terms of the Italian armistice with France, made public tonight, follow:

JUN 26 1940

Article I

France will cease hostilities in metropolitan territory, in French North Africa, in the colonies, and in territories under French mandate. France will also cease hostilities in the air and on the sea.

Article II

When the armistice comes into force and for the duration of the armistice, Italian troops will stand on their advanced lines in all theatres of operations.

Article III

In French metropolitan territory, a zone situated between the lines referred to in Article II and a line drawn fifty kilometers [about thirty miles] as the crow flies beyond the Italians' lines proper shall be demilitarized for the duration of the armistice.

In Tunisia, the militarized zone betwen the present Libyan-Tunisian frontier and the line drawn on an attached map shall be demilitarized for the duration of the armistice.

In Algeria and in French African territories south of Algeria that border on Libya, a zone 200 kilometers [about 125 miles] wide adjoining the Libyan frontier shall be demilitarized for the duration of the armistice.

For the duration of hostilities between Italy and the British Empire and for the duration of the armistice, the French Somaliland coast shall be entirely demilitarized.

Italy shall have full and constant right to use the port of Jibuti with all its equipment, together with the French section of the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway, for all kinds of transport.

Article IV

The zones to be demilitarized shall be evacuated by French troops within ten days after the cessation of hostilities, except only for the personnel strictly necessary for the supervision and maintenance of fortification works, barracks, arms depots and military buildings, and the troops required to maintain order in the interior as shall be determined later by the Italian Armistice Commission.

Article V

Under full reserve of the right mentioned in Article X, which follows, all arms, supplies, and ammunition in the zones to be demilitarized in French metropolitan territory and territory adjoining Libya together with the arms surrender to the troops effecting the evacuation of the territories concerned, must be removed within fifteen days.

Fixed armaments in the fortification works and the accompanying ammunition must, in the period, be rendered useless in the coastal territory of French Somaliland. All movable arms and ammunition together with those to be given up to the troops effecting the evacuation of the territory, shall be laid down within fifteen days in places to be indicated by the Italian armistice Commission.

In the case of fixed armaments and ammunition in fortification works in the above territory, the same procedure shall be followed as for French metropolitan territory and territory adjoining Libya.

Article VI

So long as hostilities continue between Italy and the British Empire, the maritime military fortified areas and naval bases of Toulon, Bizerte, Ajaccio and Oran shall be demilitarized until the cessation of hostilities against the above-named empire.

This demilitarization is to be achieved within fifteen days.

It must be such as to render such fortresses and bases useless in so far as their offensive or defensive effect is concerned. Their capacity for supply will be limited, under the control of the Italian Armistice Commission, to the needs of the French war vessels, which under the conditions of Article XII will keep their base there.

Article VII

In the zones including either military or naval fortresses or naval bases to be demilitarized, the French civil authorities naturally will remain in charge, as well as police forces necessary to the maintenance of public order; there will also remain there the territorial, military and maritime authorized who will be designated by the Italian Armistice Commission.

Article VIII

The Italian Armistice Commission will determine geographically the exact limits of the zones, military and maritime fortresses and naval bases to be demilitarized and the details by which this demilitarization will be carried out. The same commission will have full and continuous rights to supervise the execution in these zones, fortresses and bases of everything which is mentioned in the foregoing articles, whether applying to the methods of inspection or to the conduct of its commissions on the spot.

Article IX

All armed land, sea and air forces in metropolitan France shall be demobilized and disarmed within a specified period to be fixed later, except such formations as are necessary to maintain internal order. The strength and armament of such formations will be determined by Italy and Germany.

So far as the territories of French North Africa, Syria and the coast of French Somaliland are concerned, the Italian armistice Commission will take into account, in fixing the procedure for demobilization and disarmament, the particular importance of maintaining order in those territories.

Article X

Italy reserves the right, as a guarantee of the execution of the armistice convention, to demand the surrender in whole or in part of the collective arms of the infantry and artillery, armored cars, tanks, motor vehicles and horse vehicles, together with ammunition belonging to units who have been engaged or have been facing Italian forces.

The above arms and materials must be surrendered in the state in which they are at the time of the armistice.

Article XI

Arms, munitions and war materials of whatever sort which remained in French non-occupied territory, including arms and munitions evacuated from this zone and from military and maritime fortresses and naval bases to be demilitarized and excluding that part which may be left for use of units permitted to remain in operation, will be gathered together and deposited under Italian and German control. The manufacture of war material of any sort in non-occupied territory must cease immediately.

Article XII

Units of the French fleet shall be concentrated in ports to be indicated, and demobilized and disarmed under the control of Italy and Germany, except for such units as the Italian and German Governments shall agree upon for the safeguard of French colonial territories.

The determining factor in the selection of the ports referred to above shall be the assignment of naval units in peacetime.

All warships not in French metropolitan waters, except those which shall be recognized as necessary to safeguard French colonial interests, shall be brought back to metropolitan ports.

The Italian Government declares that it does not intend to use, in the present war, units of the French fleet placed under its control, and that on conclusion of peace it does not intend to lay claim to the French fleet.

For the duration of the armistice the Italian Government may ask French ships to sweep mines.

Article XIII

All mined areas will be reported to the Italian High Command. French authorities will take measures within ten days to remove by their own means all railway and highway obstacles, mined fields and mined areas of every sort that have been established in the region of military and maritime fortresses and naval bases that are to be demilitarized.

Article XIV

The French Government, in addition to the obligation not to carry on hostilities in any form anywhere against Italy, undertakes to prevent members of its armed forces and French citizens generally from leaving national territory to take part in hostilities against Italy.

Against violators of this rule and against French citizens already abroad who collectively or individually may undertake acts of hostility against Italy, Italian troops will employ treatment generally accorded combatants outside the law.

Article XV

The French Government shall undertake to prevent warships, airplanes, arms, war materials and munitions of every kind belonging to France from being sent to territories belonging to the British Empire or to other foreign States.

Article XVI

Departure of all the French merchant marine is forbidden until such time as the Italian and German Governments may permit partial or total resumption of commercial or maritime traffic.

The French merchant marine which is not at the moment of the armistice in French ports or in some way under French control will be either recalled to French ports or sent to neutral ports.

Article XVII

All Italian merchant vessels which have been captured will be immediately restored with their entire cargoes which were consigned to Italy at the moment of capture. Also there must be restored all non-perishable merchandise, either Italian or consigned to Italy, which had been captured aboard non-Italian vessels.

Article XVIII

All airplanes which are in French territory or territories under French control are forbidden to take off. All airports and all airport equipment in such territories will be under German and Italian control. Foreign airplanes which are in the territories referred to above will be delivered to Italian and German military authorities.

Article XIX

Until the Italian and German Governments shall have decided otherwise all wireless transmission from French metropolitan territory generally is prohibited.

Conditions for wireless communication between France and North Africa, Syria and French Somaliland are to be determined by the Italian armistice commission.

Article XX

Goods shall be freely transported between Germany and Italy through non-occupied French territories.

Article XXI

All Italian prisoners of war and Italian civilians who have been interned or arrested and sentenced for political reasons, crimes or on account of the war shall be immediately handed over to the Italian Government.

Article XXII

The French Government shall guarantee the good preservation of all material that it has or may have to deliver under the terms of the armistice convention.

The Italian armistice commission, under the direction of the High Command, will be in charge of directing and supervising, either directly or by means of its agents, execution of this armistice convention. It will also be charged with adjusting this convention with that already concluded between Germany and France.

Article XXIV

At the headquarters of the commission referred to in the previous article there will be established also a French delegation charged with presenting the desires of its own government regarding carrying out of this convention and with transmitting to the French authorities the orders of the Italian armistice commission.

Article XXV

This armistice convention will become effective upon signature. Hostilities will cease in all theatres of operation six hours from the moment in which the Italian Government communicates to the German Government the conclusion of this agreement. The Italian Government will notify the French Government of this moment by radio.

Article XXVI

The French Government will bear the costs of maintenance of German occupation troops on French soil.

Article XIX

All German war and civil prisoners in French custody, including those under arrest and convicted who were seized and sentenced because of acts in favor of the German Reich, shall be surrendered immediately to German troops.

The French Government is obliged to surrender upon demand all Germans named by the German Government in France as well as in French possessions, colonies, protectorate territories and mandates.

The French Government binds itself to prevent removal of German war and civil prisoners from France into French possessions or into foreign countries. Regarding prisoners already taken outside of France, as well as sick and wounded German prisoners who cannot be transported, exact lists with the places of residence are to be produced. The German High Command assumes care of sick and wounded German war prisoners.

Article XX

"French troops in German prison camps will remain prisoners of war until conclusion of a peace.

Article XXI

"The French Government assumes responsibility for the security of all objects and valuables whose undamaged surrender or holding in readiness for German disposal is demanded in this agreement or whose removal outside the country is forbidden. The French Government is bound to compensate for all destruction, damage or removal contrary to agreement.

Article XXII

The Armistice Commission, acting in accordance with the direction of the German High Command, will regulate and supervise the carrying out of the armistice agreement. It is the task of the Armistice Commission further to insure the necessary conformity of this agreement with the Italian-French armistice.

The French Government will send a delegation to the seat of the German Armistice Commission to represent the French wishes and to receive regulations from the German Armistice Commission for executing [the agreement].

Article XXIII

This armistice agreement becomes effective as soon as the French Government also has reached an agreement with the Italian Government regarding cessation of hostilities.

Hostilities will be stopped six hours after the moment at which the Italian Government has notified the German Government of conclusion of its agreement. The German Government will notify the French Government of this time by wireless.

Article XXIV

This agreement is valid until conclusion of a peace treaty. The German Government may terminate this agreement at any time with immediate effect if the French Government fails to fulfill the obligations it assumes under the agreement.

This armistic agreement, signed in the Forest of Compiègne, June 22, 1940, at 6:50 P. M., German Summer time.

HUNTZIGER,
KEITEL.

Appendix

The line mentioned in article II of the armistice agreement begins in the east on the French-Swiss border at Geneva and runs thence nearly over the villages of Dole, Paray, Le Monial and Bourges to approximately twenty kilometers (about twelve miles) east of Tours. From there it goes at a distance of twenty kilometers east of the Tours-Angouleme-Liborune railway line and extends through Mont de Marsan and Orthez to the Spanish border.

30.24-3233

The Day's War Communiques

JUN 26 1940

German

BERLIN, June 25 (AP)—Today's communiqué of the German High Command follows:

The campaign in France, after a duration of only six weeks, has ended with an incomparable victory for German arms. There has been an armistice since 1:35 A. M. today.

In the course of the last day's fighting yesterday our divisions on the Atlantic Coast, after breaking brief resistance, advanced to Royan, at the mouth of the Gironde [River] and Angouleme.

On the Rhine front and in Lorraine the enemy lost additional fortifications. At Le Donon in the Vosges [Mountains] an enemy group of 22,000 men, a commanding general and three divisional commanders capitulated, as was previously reported.

Southwest of Lyon, St. Etienne and Annonay were taken. In Savoy our mountain troops succeeded in breaking through stoutly defended enemy positions at several points. Aix-les-Bains was taken.

In the course of armed air reconnaissance off the French Atlantic Coast one British transport of between 5,000 and 6,000 tons was successfully bombed. Other reconnaissance flights were carried out over the North Sea.

During the night of June 25 German fighting units carried out a number of flights in Central England, where airports and airplane industrial plants were bombed.

During the day one British plane tried to reach Stavanger [Norway] Airport. The 'plane was shot down by our chasers before it could drop its bombs.

Last night British airplanes continued flights over Northern and Western Germany without damaging military objectives. Our navy's anti-aircraft succeeded in shooting down two English planes on the North Sea coast.

Italian

ROME, June 25 (AP)—Today's Italian communiqué follows:

Following signature of the armistice convention, hostilities between France and Italy ceased in all sectors in Italy and overseas.

One of our submarines has sunk an enemy steamer of 8,000 tons. One of our submarines stationed in the Red Sea has not returned to its base.

In an enemy air raid over Tripoli, no objective of military importance was hit. Bombs fell on houses in the old Jewish quarter, causing about twenty casualties.

An enemy air raid on Cagliari with the dropping of thirty bombs caused no damage, but injured a few persons. Attempts to raid Palermo were prevented by our chasers, which forced the enemy to flee.

War is continuing against Great Britain and will continue up to victory.

British

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Tonight's British Air Ministry communiqué follows:

Yesterday our bombers, although hampered by bad visibility, attacked airdromes at Eindhoven, Schiphol [Amsterdam] and Waalhaven [Rotterdam]. These are bases in occupied German territory from which enemy bombers can set out to attack this country.

Operations were continued during the night. Schiphol was again attacked and also the airdrome at De Kooy. The airdromes at Mulheim [in the Ruhr] and Kassel [in Westphalia] were also bombed.

Other formations of our bombers attacked naval bases at Den Helder [the Netherlands], where explosions and fires were caused.

At Dortmund, in the Ruhr, oil depots and marshaling [freight] yards were bombed, also targets at Kamen, east of Dortmund, and at Kassel, where an aircraft works was set on fire.

The airdrome buildings and the aircraft works at Deichshausen, near Bremen, were also attacked. Other aircraft bombed the Dortmund-Ems Canal, where lock gates and barges were hit. Railway junctions and stations near Emmerich, between the Ruhr and the Dutch frontier, were also damaged.

All our aircraft returned safely from both day and night operations.

An Anson aircraft of the coastal command was attacked by four Messerschmitt single-engine fighters while on patrol over the English Channel. In the ensuing engagement one Messerschmitt was shot down in flames. The other enemy fighters abandoned pursuit and our aircraft returned safely to its base.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 26 (AP)—The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security issued the following communiqué this morning:

During last night enemy aircraft carried out bombing attacks on several districts in Great Britain. Anti-aircraft guns and searchlights were in action and fighter aircraft went up to engage the enemy.

At least five enemy bombers were shot down.

Reports so far received indicate that the damage caused to property by enemy bombs was not serious and that the casualties have been slight. No serious damage was done to any military objective.

ITALY, newest belligerent in the European war, has a reported 3,500,000 active men, with 4,000,000 in reserve. The mechanized (tank) division includes about 40,000 men.

Of Italy's planes, 800 are modern bombers, 960 pursuit, 400 reconnaissance, and the rest "obsolete." They are flown by an estimated 8,000 pilots, with 106,000 others in the air service and 102,000 in reserve.

The navy has six capital ships, with two more near completion; 22 cruisers, 65 destroyers, 65 torpedo boats, 150 mosquito boats and 118 submarines, possibly the world's largest submarine fleet. About 70,000 men and 35,000 reserves are in this branch.

(June 11, 1940)

JUN 26 1940

Amsterdam, June 25-AP-The income of refugee Queen Wilhelmina is going to be used toward the reconstruction of the Netherlands, Hans Fischboack, general commissioner for financial and economic affairs, announced today.

Other measures taken to raise money to repair war damages includes the use of pay formerly going to Netherlands diplomats abroad and the salaries of ministers.

Lesser government officials and military authorities who have taken refuge in Britain.

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JUN 26 1940

London, June 25-AP-The death of Herr Wolf, who worked with Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering in building the German airforce, was reported today by German radio heard in London.

The announcement said Wolf, once a member of the German Ministry of Transportation, was killed in action.

******

London, June 25-AP-The London Daily Mail said today that it understood "one of the most distinguished of our senior army officers is being appointed to a post outside Great Britain."

The newspaper commented that this officer, who was not otherwise identified, "knows German methods of warfare as well as anyone" and urged that the government reconsider the action of sending him away from home in the face of German invasion. ****

Belfast, Northern Ireland, June 25-AP-An act setting up a new defense ministry for Ulster was passed by Parliament and given royal assent today within four days--a record for speed.

Referring to the fact that Northern Ireland now has the biggest garrison of British troops in its history, Major Arthur F. Dobbs, Unionist member, declared:

"It's a shame it does not consit of Ulster men and that we do not have conscription in Northern Irelqand."

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BERLIN, JUNE 25-(AP)-GERMANY ANNOUNCED TODAY AN AGREEMENT TO BUY THE ENTIRE YEAR'S FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SURPLUS FROM HUNGARY AT A COST OF MORE THAN $6,000,000.

WE1028PED

JUN 26 1940

BY ROBERT OKIN

PARIS, JUNE 24-(BY AIRPLANE COURIER TO BERLIN)-(AP)-THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO STREAMED FROM PARIS BEFORE ONRUSHING GERMAN TROOPS WERE TRUDGING BACK TODAY.

THEY CAME SLOWLY, A FEW AT A TIME, SOME ON BICYCLES, SOME AFOOT.

THEY WERE FAR OUTNUMBERED BY THE UNCEASING SURGE OF GERMAN TROOPS STILL FLOWING SOUTHWARD THROUGH FRANCE.

MOST OF THOSE WHO PLODDED BACK HAD NOT FLED FAR. THEY CARRIED LITTLE WITH THEM. NONE HAD AUTOMOBILES.

JUN 26 1940

POLICE WILL TAKE A CENSUS SOON IN PARIS AND THE SEINE DEPARTMENT.

THE GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS ANNOUNCED THAT ROGET LANGERON, PREFECT OF PARIS POLICE, HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM OFFICE. TEMPORARILY THE POST WAS LEFT VACANT, BUT DIRECTOR MARCHAND OF MUNICIPAL POLICE IS IN ACTING CHARGE OF POLICE WORK IN THE CITY.

WE1026PED

NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY, JUNE 25-(AP)-A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID:

JUN 26 1940

ALL IS QUIET ON ALL FRONTS.

IN THE TURKANA SECTOR, A PATROL CONSISTING OF 12 ARMED MERILLE (TRIBE FROM THE ETHIOPIAN SIDE OF THE KENYA-ETHIOPIA BORDER) FIRED ON ONE OF OUR FORWARD POSTS, BUT WAS REPULSED WITH NO CASUALTIES TO OURSELVES.

IT IS NOT KNOWN HOW MANY CASUALTIES THE MERILLE SUFFERED.

(END COMMUNIQUE)

WF1113AED

LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-A BILL EMPOWERING THE VICEROY OF INDIA AND THE GOVERNOR OF BURMA TO DISPENSE WITH OFFICIAL APPROVAL OF THEIR ACTS FROM LONDON IN THE EVENT OF A TEMPORARY EMERGENCY WAS INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT TODAY.

JUN 26 1940

THE BILL IS EXPECTED TO BECOME LAW ON THURSDAY.

WE309PED

LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-BRITAIN TONIGHT ADDED MORE THAN 350 TRADERS IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES TO ITS "BLACK LIST," MAKING IT UNLAWFUL FOR BRITONS TO DEAL WITH THEM.

ABOUT 130 OF THE NEW NAMES MENTIONED IN A BOARD OF TRADE ORDER AMPLIFYING THE BLACKLIST WERE SAID TO HAVE COME UNDER THE BAN AS A RESULT OF ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR.

JUN 26 1940

THE BOARD'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID FURTHER ADDITIONS WOULD BE MADE SOON "WITH THE OBJECT OF ATTACKING AND DESTROYING ITALIAN AND OTHER ENEMY INTERESTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

THE BLACKLIST ALREADY INCLUDES NEARLY 1,500 "ENEMY FIRMS."

WE1024PED

LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-HE[redacted] FRENCH COLONY IN AUSTRALIA ADVISED FRENCH GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE IN LONDON TODAY THEY WERE PUTTING THEMSELVES, THEIR ENERGY AND THEIR RESOURCES AT HIS DISPOSAL IN ORDER TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE AGAINST GERMANY "TO THE END."

JUN 26 1940

W857AED

LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE BOMBING AGAIN OF AMSTERDAM AND ROTTERDAM AIRPORTS, SCHIPHOL AND WAALHAVEN, RESPECTIVELY, WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY. THE AIRPORTS NOW ARE OCCUPIED BY GERMAN FORCES.

JUN 26 1940

30.24-3235

30.24-3235

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 25-(AP)-UNITS OF THE FRENCH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEW THEIR FLAGS AT HALF MAST TODAY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BORDEAUX GOVERNMENT'S ORDER FOR A GENERAL DAY OF MOURNING.

THE ORDER WAS ISSUED AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE WITH ITALY YESTERDAY.

JUN 26 1940

(EARLIER REPORTS WERE THAT A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF FRANCE'S MEDITERRANEAN FLEET WAS WITH THE BRITISH FLEET AT ALEXANDRIA. THIS DISPATCH IS PROOF THAT UP TO NOW THESE FRENCH SHIPS HAVE NOT OBEYED THE REPORTED STIPULATION OF THE FRENCH-GERMAN ARMISTICE, THAT ALL FRENCH NAVAL VESSELS RETURN TO HOME PORTS FOR DISARMING OR INTERNMENT.

W1054AED

HAVANA, CUBA, JUNE 25-(AP)-COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATORS TONIGHT DESTROYED A 30-FOOT FIGURE OF "UNCLE SAME" EMBRACING "LIBORIO", SYMBOL OF THE CUBAN COMMON MAN.

THE FIGURES, ERECTED IN FRONT OF CENTRAL PARK AS PART OF AN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION, DEPICTED "UNCLE SAM," RIFLE IN HAND, WITH HIS ARM AROUND "LIBORIO," WHO ALSO HELD A RIFLE.

JH1206AED

JUN 26 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE DAILY NEWS, IN A COPYRIGHTED ARTICLE TONIGHT SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD MINED BOTH ENTRANCES TO THE PANAMA CANAL, HAD RUSHED HEAVIEST RAILROAD ARTILLERY TO THE ATLANTIC SIDE OF THE ZONE AND HAD PLACED THE ZONE'S DEFENSE FORCES ON VIRTUALLY A WAR FOOTING.

JUN 26 1940

WE853PED

ROME, JUNE 25-(AP)-EGYPTIAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES, JOURNALISTS AND EGYPTIAN CITIZENS RESIDING IN ROME LEFT THE ITALIAN CAPITAL BY SPECIAL TRAIN TONIGHT.

JH152AED

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD DAILY NEWS PANAMA CANAL MINED XXX A WAR FOOTING.

THE ARTICLE, WRITTEN BY LOWELL LIMPUS UNDER A PANAMA DATELINE, SAID THAT WITH 30,000 MEN UNDER ARMS, MILITARY AUTHORITIES CALLED THE MANEUVERS AN "EMERGENCY REHEARSAL."

"BUT WITH INTENSE ACTIVITY STILL CONTINUING," THE ARTICLE SAID, "QUALIFIED OBSERVERS BELIEVED THE ARMY WAS GETTING READY FOR REAL TROUBLE ON SHORT NOTICE."

WE858PED

JUN 26 1940

NEW YORK--SECOND ADD DAILY NEWS PANAMA CANAL XXX SHORT NOTICE."

"THE MINE LAYING FLEET MOVED OUT ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ISTHMUS YESTERDAY IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BIG ITALIAN LINER, CONTE BIANCAMANO, WAS SHIFTED FROM A POSITION FROM WHICH ITS PASSENGERS AND CREW COULD HAVE WATCHED THE PROCEEDINGS PROCEEDINGS," THE ARTICLE CONTINUED.

"THE ARMY' NEW MINE PLANTER, NILES, ACCOMPANIED BY A NUMBER OF TUGS AND SMALLER CRAFT WHICH HAVE BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO TEMPORARY MINE LAYERS, WENT INTO ACTION ON THE PACIFIC SIDE BEFORE THE BIANCAMANO HAD ENTERED THE CANAL PROPER, WHILE THE MINE LAYER GRAHAM AND ACCOMPANYING CRAFT FINISHED MOST OF THE JOB ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE BEFORE THE LINER MADE ITS APPEARANCE AND ANCHORED THERE THIS AFTERNOON.

JUN 26 1940

"MEANWHILE, GUARD SHIPS TOOK STATIONS OUTSIDE THE MINE FIELDS EVIDENTLY TO WARN APPROACHING VESSELS. RIGID RESTRICTIONS WERE SUDDENLY CLAMPED DOWN ON THE MOVEMENTS OF SMALLER CRAFT.

"THERE WAS STILL NO KNOWLEDGE HERE OF REPORTS THAT THE FLEET HAD BEEN ORDERED FROM ITS HAWAII STATION TO THE CANAL.

"THE TWO BATTERIES OF HUGE 14-INCH RAILWAY GUNS SHIFTED FROM THE PACIFIC SIDE WILL BE ABLE TO BACK UP THE GREAT COASTAL DEFENSE RIFLES IN THE FORTS DEFENDING THE ATLANTIC ENTRANCE TO THE CANAL, ADDING IMMEASURABLY TO THE STRENGTH OF THAT SIDE OF THE ISTHMUS."

JUN 26 1940

WE906PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25-(AP)-WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT THAT CONTROLLED MINES WERE MAINTAINED CONSTANTLY ABOUT THE ENTRANCES OF THE PANAMA CANAL BUT THAT NO NEW MINES HAD BEEN LAID THERE RECENTL

DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICERS, WHO SAID THEY HAD CHECKED THE HIGHEST SOURCES HERE, EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT ARMY MINE LAYERS REPORTED IN OPERATION OFF THE CANAL ZONE YESTERDAY WERE SERVICING EXISTING INSTALLATIONS.

JUN 26 1940

THE CONTROLLED MINES ARE OPERATED BY ELECTRICITY FROM SHORE, THEY SAID, AND ARE PROTECTED BY COAST ARTILLERY AGAINST BEING SWEPT UP BY AN ENEMY FLEET. THE MINES MUST BE CHECKED REGULARLY, THE OFFICERS SAID, AND REPAIRED OR REPLACED IN CASE THEY ARE OUT OF ORDER.

AS TO REPORTS THAT THE HEAVIEST RAILROAD ARTILLERY IN THE CANAL ZONE HAD BEEN RUSHED TO THE ATLANTIC SIDE, THE OFFICERS SAID THEY HAD NO INFORMATION ON THIS BUT THAT CANAL DEFENSE FORCES WERE ENGAGED IN MANEUVERS ALMOST CONSTANTLY.

WITHIN THE LAST YEAR THE CANAL GARRISON HAS BEEN STRENGTHENED BY ADDITIONAL ARTILLERY--ESPECIALLY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS--FIGHTING PLANES AND INFANTRY.

THE CANAL, WHICH ENABLES THE UNITED STATES FLEET TO MOVE FROM ONE OCEAN TO THE OTHER QUICKLY, IS CONSIDERED VITAL TO THE NATION'S DEFENSE. ARMY PLANNERS SAY IT IS MOST VULNERABLE TO AIR ATTACK AND SABOTAGE. THEY CONTEND THAT, TO PROTECT IT AGAINST BEING PUT OUT OF COMMISSION BY AERIAL BOMBARDMENT, THIS HEMISPHERE MUST BE KEPT FREE OF ENEMY BASES.

RZ-K918PES NM

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, INVOKING A PLAN OF WORLD WAR DAYS TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL OFFICERS FOR THE EXPANDING FLEET, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 5,000 YOUNG VOLUNTEERS WOULD BE TRAINED ANNUALLY FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE NAVAL RESERVE.

HE DISCLOSED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT UNMARRIED AMERICAN-BORN MEN BETWEEN 19 AND 26 YEARS OF AGE, WHO HAVE HAD TWO YEARS OR MORE OF COLLEGE WORK, COULD BEGIN APPLYING FOR THE TRAINING NEXT FRIDAY. APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE NAVAL DISTRICT OR AT THE NAVAL RESERVE UNIT OR NAVY RECRUITING STATION NEAREST THEIR HOMES.

"THE EMBRYO OFFICERS WILL BE GIVEN INTENSIVE TRAINING IN GUNNERY, NAVIGATION, ENGINEERING, COMMUNICATIONS AND WATCHSTANDING AT SEA," SAID A FORMAL STATEMENT GIVEN OUT AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

JUN 26 1940

"REGULAR OFFICERS AND PETTY OFFICERS OF THE FLEET WILL POUND HOME THE ART OF FIGHTING AND MANEUVERING A MODERN MAN-O'-WAR AND WILL INCULCATE THESE YOUNG MEN WITH THE ELEMENTS OF DISCIPLINE, TEAM-WORK, LOYALTY, ENDURANCE AND TECHNICAL SKILL WHICH ARE THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE NAVAL EXCELLENCE OF THE FLEET."

AT THE SAME TIME MR.ROOSEVELT MAINTAINED SILENCE ABOUT REPORTS THAT WARSHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET, WHICH LEFT HAWAII YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT IN THE DIRECTION OF THE WEST COAST, WERE BOUND FOR THE PANAMA CANAL AND THE ATLANTIC.

30.24-3237

30.24-3237

(ADVANCE FOR AMS WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 25-(AP)-GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH HENRY FORD FOR THE MASS PRODUCTION OF AIRPLANE ENGINES COLLAPSED TODAY.

WILLIAM S.KNUDSEN OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMISSION ANNOUNCED THAT FORD'S REFUSAL TO MANUFACTURE ENGINES FOR GREAT BRITAIN HAD FORCED CANCELLATION OF PLANS FOR EARLY MASS PRODUCTION OF ROLLS ROYCE MOTORS BY THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY.

JUN 26 1940

"COOPERATION IN THE PRODUCTION OF THIS IMPORTANT MILITARY EQUIPMENT WILL BE SOUGHT ELSEWHERE BY THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMISSION," A STATEMENT FROM COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26)

R7707PES NM

ADVANCE FOR AMS WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26

JUN 26 1940

(ADVANCE) WASHN FIRST ADD FORD XXX

HEADQUARTERS SAID.

CONGRESSIONAL SOURCES REPORTED SEVERAL DAYS AGO THAT THE FORD COMPANY HAD AGREED TO BUILD 3,000 AIRPLANE ENGINES FOR THE UNITED STATES AND 6,000 FOR THE BRITISH. THEY SAID THIS VOLUME WOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO WARRANT THE USE OF MASS PRODUCTION METHODS, AND RUSHED A $43,000,000 APPROPRIATION THROUGH CONGRESS TO FINANCE THIS GOVERNMENT'S ORDER.

UNCERTAINTY DEVELOPED WHEN THE ELDERLY MOTOR MANUFACTURER DECLARED THAT HE WOULD PRODUCE MILITARY EQUIPMENT ONLY FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE DEFENSE COMMISSION ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT, ON MONDAY, FORD CONFIRMED TO KNUDSEN IN DETROIT HIS PUBLIC DECLARATION THAT HE WOULD NOT CONTRACT WITH THE ANGLO-FRENCH PURCHASING COMMISSION FOR PLANE ENGINES.

EVENTS LEADING UP TO TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT, AS RECOUNTED BY THE DEFENSE COMMISSION'S STATEMENT:

ON MAY 31, FORD MOTOR OFFICIALS, INCLUDING EDSEL FORD, PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY, CONFERRED WITH THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT REGARDING PARTICIPATION IN AN ENGINE PRODUCTION PROGRAM AND AGREED TO STUDY THE ROLLS ROYCE DESIGN, PATENTS ON WHICH HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE UNITED STATES BY ENGLAND.

JUN 26 1940

ON JUNE 11, EDSEL FORD AND HIS ASSOCIATES CONFERRED WITH KNUDSEN, FORMER GENERAL MOTORS PRESIDENT, AND DR.GEORGE J.MEAD, HEAD OF KNUDSEN'S AERONAUTICAL UNIT IN THE DEFENSE COMMISSION. FORD

WA(ADVANCE FOR AMS WEDNESDAY JUNE 26)

(ADVANCE) WASHN--SECOND ADD FORD XXX

COMMISSION. FORD WAS INFORMED, SAID KNUDSEN, THAT MOTORS PRODUCED FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE TO BE COVERED BY A CONTRACT SEPARATE FROM THAT OF THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT.

EDSEL FORD TELEPHONED ON THE FOLLOWING DAY, KNUDSEN SAID, THAT SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT WAS SATISFACTORY, AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION ARRANGED WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR A COMMITMENT COVERING 6,000 ENGINES. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGREED TO TAKE 3,000.

"THE COMBINED QUANTITY," SAID THE DEFENSE COMMISSION STATEMENT, "WAS SUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY THE UNDERTAKING, AS IT WOULD ASSURE A MORE REASON

JUN 26 1940

(MORE)

(ADVANCE FOR AMS WEDNESDAY JUNE 26)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON--THIRD ADD FORD XXX ASSURE A MORE REASONABLE COST OF BOTH MOTOR AND EQUIPMENT FOR ITS MANUFACTURE."

CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS WERE STARTED, ROLLYS ROYCE ENGINE DRAWINGS WERE DELIVERED TO THE FORD COMPANY JUNE 19, AND ON THE SAME DAY HENRY FORD ANNOUNCED HE WOULD NOT PRODUCE ENGINES FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

IN THE DETROIT CONFERENCE MONDAY, THE DEFENSE COMMISSION SAID, FORD DECLARED HE WOULD MAKE "ANY NUMBER OF ROLLS ROYCE ENGINES" FOR THE UNITED STATES BUT NONE FOR BRITAIN.

FORD'S DECISION, THE STATEMENT SAID, "HAS NECESSITATED TERMINATION OF NEGOTIATIONS."

THE COMMISSION SAID THAT FORD INTERESTS IN GREAT BRITAIN HAD CONTRACTED TO MANUFACTURE ROLLS ROYCE ENGINES FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THAT THE COMMISSION HAD HOPED THAT PRODUCTION FOR THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE EXPEDITED BY USING FORD FACILITIES.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26)

RZ808PES

NEW YORK,JUNE 26-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-SIR RONALD CAMPBELL, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, WAS CREDITED IN A BRITISH BROADCAST HEARD HERE TONIGHT WITH HAVING GIVEN THE WORLD A "SCOOP" BY OBTAINING THE TERMS OF THE FRENCH-GERMAN ARMISTICE IN ADVANCE OF THEIR PUBLICATION.

THIS "SCOOP" AND PUBLICATION OF THE TERMS BY THE BRITISH SUNDAY, IT WAS STATED, RESULTED IN A SOFTENING OF THE TERMS OF THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE.

JUN 26 1940

THE SPEAKER WAS VERNON BARTLETT, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND WELL KNOWN POLITICAL WRITER. SIR RONALD, HE SAID, "HAD ALL THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WORLD TO GET THE GERMAN TERMS FOR THE ARMISTICE AND THE FRENCH COUNTER PROPOSALS, WHICH WEREN'T VERY MUCH BETTER."

THE BRITISH THE PUBLISHED THE TERMS EVEN THOUGH THE GERMANS DID NOT WANT THEM KNOWN UNTIL AFTER THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE, BARTLETT SAID, ADDING:

"THANKS, I BELIEVE, TO SIR RONALD'S SCOOP, THE ITALIAN TERMS, ALTHOUGH VERY HARSH, ARE LESS HARSH THAN THEY WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE BEEN, ESPECIALLY AS FAR AS THE FRENCH COLONIES ARE CONCERNED."

THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE BY CBS.

JH103AED

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

JUN 26 1940

LAST NIGHT'S WIDE-SPREAD GERMAN AIRRAIDS OVER ENGLAND ARE A REMINDER THAT HERR HITLER IS ALMOST SET FOR HIS MAJOR BLOW--THE DIRECT ASSAULT ON BRITAIN TOWARD WHICH ALL HIS OPERATIONS HAVE LED SINCE HIS INVASION OF NORWAY AND DENMARK.

AND SIMULTANEOUS RAIDS IN WHICH THE BRITISH CARRIED THE WAR INTO GERMAN TERRITORY GIVE FURTHER INDICATION THAT JOHN BULL IS FACING THIS LAST GRIM PHASE OF THE BLITZKRIEG WITH DETERMINATION.

SO OVERPOWERING IS THE DRAMA OF THIS LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE BETWEEN EMPIRES--FOR THIS IS A FIGHT TO A FINISH--THAT MOST OF US PROBABLY THINK OF IT IN TERMS OF A CONFLICT BETWEEN THESE TWO TITANS ALONE, WITH DOLL-GARDEN ENGLAND AND ITS OLD WORLD ATMOSPHERE AS THE SETTING. IT CERTAINLY IS DIFFICULT TO VISUALIZE ANYTHING BEYOND THIS PICTURE.

JUN 26 1940

THERE WILL BE MUCH MORE THAN THAT TO IT, HOWEVER, FOR THE HERETOFORE LARGELY SILENT PARTNER IN THE STORY OF HITLER AND CO., HAS A VITAL PART TO PLAY. BRITAIN NOT ONLY WILL HAVE TO MEET THE ONSLAUGHT FROM NAZIDOM ON ENGLISH SOIL, BUT AT THE SAME TIME TRY TO KEEP

30.24 -3239

30.24-3239

MUSSOLINI IN HAND AND MAINTAIN CONTROL IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

SO IMPORTANT IS THIS CONTROL THAT TO MY MIND BRITAIN CANNOT HOPE TO DEFEAT GERMANY IF IT IS LOST.

THAT WOULD MEAN ENGLAND'S SEA-POWER--UPON WHICH SHE IS DEPENDING SO LARGELY TO PULL HER THROUGH--HAD BEEN RENDERED INEFFECTIVE. THE BLOCKADE WOULD BE A THING OF THE PAST. BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA WOULD BE UNPROTECTED.

SO WHILE WE WATCH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONFLICT OVER ENGLAND, WE MUSTN'T LOSE SIGHT OF MUSSOLINI'S OPERATIONS.

I HAVE A NOTION THAT INDIRECTLY SPAIN IS FATED TO HAVE HAND IN THIS STRUGGLE. I SAY "INDIRECTLY" BECAUSE THERE IS SMALL DOUBT THAT SPANISH LEADER FRANCO WISHES TO REMAIN NEUTRAL IF POSSIBLE. HIS COUNTRY IS STILL SUFFERING SO SEVERELY FROM THE CIVIL WAR THAT IT HASN'T THE STRENGTH FOR FURTHER MILITARY EFFORTS.

JUN 26 1940

GENERAL FRANCO HAS INDICATED, HOWEVER, THAT HE FEELS DEEP GRATITUDE FOR THE HELP RENDERED HIM BY BOTH MUSSOLINI AND HITLER DURING HIS REVOLUTION. HOW FAR HE WOULD GO IN RECIPROCATING IS, OF COURSE, HIS OWN SECRET, BUT THE WHOLE WORLD KNOWS THAT HE HAS NAVAL AND MILITARY BASES WHICH WOULD BE INVALUABLE TO MUSSOLINI IN WAGING WAR AGAINST THE GREAT BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THERE WAS A TIME WHEN IL DUCE ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAD NO DESIGNS ON ANY SPANISH BASES. BUT THAT WAS BEFORE THE WAR, AND HE LIKELY MIGHT FEEL THAT THE PRESENT SITUATION ENTIRELY ALTERS THINGS. I AM NOT SUGGESTING THAT HE WISHES TO ANNEX ANY SPANISH TERRITORY -- FOR FRANCO WOULD FIGHT THAT -- BUT A LOAN OF BASES WOULD SERVE THE PURPOSE.

THE ITALIAN CHIEFTAIN WOULD GIVE HIS STOUT RIGHT ARM TO WREST CONTROL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE SUEZ CANAL FROM ENGLAND. SPAIN CERTAINLY COULD BE HELPFUL IF SHE WOULD.

ONE OF THE POWERFUL STRATEGIC POSITIONS INVOLVES THE WESTERN GATEWAY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN. AS YOU KNOW, THIS GUARDED ON THE NORTH BY ENGLAND'S FAMOUS ROCK OF GIBRALTAR -- SUPPOSEDLY SO NEARLY IMPREGNABLE THAT ITS NAME HAS BECOME A WORLD-WIDE HOUSEHOLD WORD FOR STRENGTH

THEN JUST ACROSS THE WAY IN SPANISH MOROCCO IS CEUTA, AN ADMIRABLE BASE FOR SUBMARINES. SO NARROW IS THIS GATEWAY THAT YOU COULD ALMOST FLIP A BEAN ACROSS IT.

MUSSOLINI WANTS CONTROL OF GIBRALTAR -- AND WHO DOESN'T? IF HE HAD THIS AND A NAVAL BASE AT CEUTA, HE PERHAPS COULD DOMINATE THE WESTERN ENTRANCE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, ALWAYS PROVIDED HIS OPERATIONS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE SEA HAD KEPT PACE.

IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS PARTNERS ALREADY HAVE TRIED TO GET GENERAL FRANCO TO ATTACK GIBRALTAR, WHICH IS EMBEDDED IN SPANISH SOIL. THE GENERAL -- SO MY UNOFFICIAL INFORMATION GOES -- REFUSED TO UNDERTAKE ANY SUCH HAZARDOUS OPERATION.

MUSSOLINI NOW HAVING COME INTO THE WAR, HOWEVER, IT WOULDN'T BE SURPRISING IF HE TRIED TO PERSUADE FRANCO TO PERMIT ITALIAN OPERATIONS IN SPANISH TERRITORY AGAINST GIBRALTAR AND THE GATEWAY. THE IDEA WOULD BE THAT IF MUSSOLINI SECURED GIBRALTAR HE WOULD TURN IT OVER TO SPAIN -- THOUGH ONE CAN BE VERY CERTAIN THAT THE SHREWD ITALIAN CHIEF WOULD KEEP A FINGER ON THIS GREAT ROCK.

JUN 26 1940

WAME946AED

BRITISH TROOPS LANDED ON CONTINENT; RAID NETS INFORMATION ON INVASION

German Flyers Bomb England, Scotland and Wales---London Claims Victory in Air Battle Over France.

LONDON, June 26 (A. P.).—British naval and military raiders, supported by squadrons of the Royal Air Force, were reported today to have made landings on the German-occupied coast facing the British Isles and to have clashed with Nazi troops.

Apparently the sorties were aimed at disconcerting the German front and obtaining first-hand information from the Germans on preparations for the assault on the British Isles. Officials ascribed the latter objective to the raiders.

JUN 27 1940

"Landings were effected at a number of points and contact made with German troops," the Ministry of Information said.

"Casualties were inflicted and some enemy dead fell into our hands. Much useful information was obtained. Our forces suffered no casualties."

Air Clashes a Prelude to Battle.

These thrusts into the German camp—the precise spots were not given—were made while British and German air forces clashed in the expanding struggle in the skies which is seen as a prelude to the actual Battle of Britain.

Official sources, besieged with requests for some explanation of the landings, refused further to identify the raiders or even hint in what country they had landed.

The British Press Association described the landings as a new phase of aggressive action by the British.

The British news agency Reuters said that the landings "and contacts made with German troops demonstrate that the Germans have assumed vast responsibilities in attempting to hold the entire northern coastline of the Continent from the North Cape along the Norwegian, Danish, German, Netherlands, Belgian and French coasts right down to the Spanish frontier with naval forces greatly depleted in engagements with Allied navies."

Harbors Wrecked by Allies.

"At various points along this huge line—notably in the Channel ports—existing defensive establishments and harbor works were wrecked by the Allies before the Germans seized them," the news agency added.

"Apart from these weak links in the defensive chain, it will be necessary for the Germans to dispose very large numbers of troops along these thousands of miles of coastline to ward off the risk of raids made possible by dominant British sea power."

May Divert Nazi Invasion.

Neutral military observers expressed belief that the coastal raids by British Expeditionary Force shock troops might become so active as to keep the German army diverted from invasion of Great Britain.

No one regards the raids as preliminary to a large-scale thrust against the Germans which now hold the North Sea, channel and Atlantic coastlines. But these neutral sources emphasize the damage which the R. A. F. and the shock troops can do in repeated attacks.

British observers said that it was quite possible that the first raiding parties included demolition groups especially schooled in destruction of supply depots, docks and quays.

"Our parties may have attacked one of the numerous submarine bases which the Germans have constructed in Belgium, as they did in the last war," said a naval informant.

Another commented that "the Germans obviously are resting the crack troops who fought steadily for almost a month."

Scotland Bears the Brunt.

The aerial conflict brought another onslaught on the British Isles and British reports of a victory in a battle of planes and a bombardment of German occupied air bases in Norway and the Netherlands.

Scotland bore the brunt of Germany's fifth midnight-to-dawn attack in eight days. At least four English and Scottish civilians were killed and at least five of the raiders shot down. The attack covered a wide area of England, Scotland and Wales.

The Ministry of Home Security announced the four deaths and injury to thirteen persons. Previous unofficial reports had indicated that there were six fatalities.

"No serious damage was caused," said the Home Ministry.

Nazi Planes Shot Down.

The Air Ministry announced that three planes of a "much larger" formation of seventeen Messerschmitt fighting planes had been shot down by a British patrol yesterday while reconnoitering Nazi air fields near the French coast. Several other Messerschmitts were hit.

JUN 27 1940

The British declared that they had lost no planes.

Another unit of the Royal Air Force made a daylight attack yesterday on an airdrome at Waalhaven, near Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, and still another raided an airdrome at Bomoen, near Bergen, Norway.

The bombing of a chemical plant at Cologne and the destruction of an ammunition dump on the fortified island of Helgoland were announced today by the British Air Ministry, in relating renewed raids yesterday on western Germany and the Netherlands.

Fires Started at Airfield.

The Air Ministry said that all the planes raiding Bomoen and Waalhaven returned safely.

Reconnaissance planes had observed German construction of the airport at Bomoen. The attack was said to have left buildings in flames there and forty fires burning around the field.

After having wrecked the runway with bombs, the pilots flew low and machine-gunned barrack huts and a nearby woods.

Three of the German planes which raided the British Isles were brought down in Scotland by anti-aircraft batteries or British fighter planes.

Many of the raiders attempting to break through defenses in eastern England were chased out to sea again after crossing the coast at a great height.

The attacks, beginning about midnight, ranged from southeastern England northward through the midlands and Scotland.

In the Scottish raids incendiary bombs struck several buildings, including a school.

Greyhound Track Is Bombed.

A Midlands greyhound racing track was hit by five bombs which fired a wooden stand and kennels and killed one dog.

High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on two neighboring towns. A boy of 4 was killed and six persons injured in two houses which were wrecked.

A sixty-five-year-old widow was killed in southern England when she had returned to bed after having taken shelter in a neighbor's home.

For Scotland it was the biggest raid of the war. Two Scots were killed in bed.

Two Germans were killed in one of the bombers downed in Scotland. The survivors were taken prisoner.

Another bomber was believed to have been shot down in Wales.

The alertness of the "parashots"—volunteers ready to intercept any troops landing by parachute—was evidenced in Scotland, where they joined the police and air raid precaution wardens to hunt the wild Scottish countryside for the wreckage of enemy raiders brought down in flames.

Extensive raiding of the British Isles began last Wednesday. The civilian casualty figures to date:

	Killed.	Injured.
Wednesday	12	30
Thursday	6	60
Saturday	3	3
Tuesday	5	13
Wednesday	4	13
Total	30	119

Nazis Tell of Attacks.

BERLIN, June 26 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that German warplanes last night renewed their attacks on airports and airplane factories in central England.

Attacks on such central England towns as Bellingham, identified as a munitions-making center, have shown that the "small island, with its concentrated industrial centers, is easily reachable by German stukas and bombers," observed the commentary Dienst aus Deutschland.

In its daily communique the High Command also reported the torpedoing of three armed merchant ships southwest of Ireland, and said that a transport of 7,000 tons was bombed two days ago off Bayonne, France, fires and an explosion resulting.

One of the torpedoed ships was identified as the steamship Saranac, 12,000 tons. The others were not named.

The Germans further announced British air raids on north and west Germany last night, said that no military targets were hit, but that at least four persons were killed.

Two of three British planes which attempted a raid yesterday on the Stavanger (Norway) Airdrome were shot down and the third was driven away, the communique added.

371 Bombs Fall on Reich.

British raiders dropped 371 bombs on German soil on the night of June 20, killing sixteen persons and wounding forty-one, DNB, the official German news agency, announced tonight.

The agency declared that "the general nervousness in Britain" apparently had seized the British Air Ministry, because bombs were being dropped on isolated buildings in open areas, including castles.

DNB said that orders to the British flyers apparently spring from "complete confusion."

Destruction of the British Empire was predicted anew tonight by the German press, but first, said DNB, will come a "thousand-fold terrors compared to which the nightly attacks directed by the British air leadership will pale."

French Coast Occupied.

Meanwhile the occupation of the entire Atlantic coast of France by the German Army proceeded swiftly under the terms of an armistice agreement which authorized spokesmen described as having eliminated the republic as a military factor and paved the way for a final reckoning with England.

When the occupation is completed, these spokesmen said, every continental Atlantic harbor except those of Spain and Portugal will be barred to British ships. In view of Spain's "extremely friendly" attitude toward the Axis Powers, however, German commentators declared, this means that all Europe is in effect closed to British trade.

[The details of the Franco-German armistice agreement announced in Berlin last night varied in no important detail from the version issued by the British Information Ministry on Sunday. Germany's decision to occupy all of the west coast of France involved her taking over the present seat of the French Government at Bordeaux. The French Government was given the privilege of returning to Paris. The Germans said they would guarantee necessary operating facilities there, but it was unknown whether the French would accept the offer. Spanish border reports said that the French Government was planning to move to Clermont-Ferrand in central France.]

Many Parisians who fled before the Germans entered their city on June 14 were straggling back today.

In a broadcast from Bordeaux last night, the French Premier, Marshal Petain, said that the Government was preparing to undertake "the great work of reconstruction," and declared: "A new order will be built up in France."

Alarm Sounded in Cairo.

CAIRO, June 26 (A. P.).—An air raid alarm was sounded in Cairo at 3:45 A. M. today and lasted for forty-five minutes.

No airplanes were sighted.

FLEET, PLANES GO TO AFRICAN ATLANTIC PORT

Most Head For Casablanca But Some Will Gather At Algiers

Leave Gibraltar For 'Fight To Finish' Despite Armistice Terms

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Thursday*, June 27—Britons were cheered today by reports from Gibraltar that powerful units of the French fleet—perhaps the greater part of it—have steamed to North African ports for a "fight to the finish" despite the Petain Government's armistice.

They received the news as they

JUN 27 1940

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fought off another of the German predawn raids fast becoming a nightly circumstance of British life. The raids, from southeastern England to northern Scotland, were the sixth in nine days. Bombs were dropped in northeastern Scotland and northeast England.

Two German bombers were shot down by British fighting planes, the Air Ministry said. It added damage from bombs was slight and there were few casualties.

Casablanca Rendezvous

From Gibraltar it was reliably reported that French warships and fighting planes of the West Mediterranean command left the strait to a rendezvous in Casablanca harbor, on the Atlantic coast of French Morocco.

There Gen. Auguste Nogues, French North African commander, has declared: "We'll fight it out" despite the Bordeaux Government's surrender.

Commanders of the French warships were reported to have assured General Nogues they would back up his pledge to fight.

It was believed that the greater part of the French fleet had been stationed in the western Mediterranean, near Gibraltar.

Land And Air Forces Ready

The new air raid found British ground and air forces ready, waiting.

Anti-aircraft guns went into action along the coast as soon as the raiders were picked out by searchlights.

Small fighter planes engaged in dogfights with the bombers and were seen chasing some of them back to sea.

Guarded official accounts of an audacious British raid on German-held positions along the continental coastline were taken in some quarters as suggesting the start of a campaign of harassment to prevent the Nazis from using certain coast bases for invasion of England.

Storm German Positions

Heavily armed shock troops, supported by fleet and Royal Air Force units, stormed German positions at undisclosed points along the coast.

They landed men who came away with "much useful information," an official announcement said.

The success of the foray, which took place yesterday, was attributed by military observers to its element of surprise.

Others May Succeed, Too

These sources said significantly, however, that further raids might be equally successful.

"The party," said one naval observer, "may have attacked one of the numerous submarine bases which the Germans have constructed in Belgium, as we did during the last war."

Later in the day, Anthony Eden, War Minister, warned the country that "enemy bombing attacks at night will be continued . . . but they will be repulsed."

World War Raid On Zeebrugge

In an extraordinary World War attack on Zeebrugge, the Belgian port which had been in German hands since early in the conflict, British Admiral Sir Roger Keyes had two old cement-filled British cruisers sunk to block the canal connecting Zeebrugge and Bruges—a canal through which hastily put-together German submarines had been swarming out to sea against the Allies.

The coastal attacks made in this new war were described only briefly by the Ministry of Information.

'Ridiculous Undertaking,' Germany Says Of Sortie

Berlin, *Thursday*, June 27 (AP)—A number of British boats, attempting to approach the German-held French coast of the English Channel yesterday in a "ridiculous undertaking" were driven off, competent German quarters declared today.

Commenting on the British version of British landing sorties made on the coast, DNB said the adventure was "incompetently managed and insignificant."

Attempts were made at two points, the agency said, but the British were driven off in engagements in which two Germans were wounded.

now the Lord President of the Council, could overthrow the fighting Churchill Government and form a "peace" Cabinet which would not hesitate to deal with Germany.

They assert that the interests of Mr. Chamberlain, the key figure at Munich, are similar to those of such French leaders as have directed the capitulation of France.

Lloyd George Is Boomed.

J. J. Davidson, Laborite member of Parliament, declared he would ask the Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson, tomorrow if he were aware that "former members of the pro-Nazi organization, the Link, met in London last week and discussed the question of peace terms under a sympathetic government."

It was reported in certain quarters that David Lloyd George, the world war Prime Minister, may enter the Churchill Government soon, possibly replacing Mr. Chamberlain.

Some observers point out that perhaps the biggest factor which holds Mr. Chamberlain in the Government is the belief—and it has been advanced more than once by Mr. Churchill—that this is not the time for political recriminations.

Reveals £200,000 Gift.

Sir Kingsley Wood, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Britons today that "no limit can be put to our war effort; we must throw everything in."

In a luncheon address the Chancellor said that more than £4,000,000 (about $16,000,000) had been offered in response to the Government's recent appeal for interest-free loans, and that one man signing himself "Confidence" had sent a gift of £200,000 "without any condition."

negotiations with England." The broadcast was heard in New York by the National Broadcasting Company.

The statement said that Germany was in possession of information according to which the royal houses of Europe were to play the principal roles in the "hoped-for" negotiations.

The broadcast, which was in English and possibly intended for its effect on the British public, said that royal houses close to the British crown would be used as a channel for the feelers.

London Denies Peace Bids

London, *Thursday*, June 27 (AP)—Authoritative sources described today as "positive rubbish and absolute rot" a German broadcast claiming Britain is making "undercover" gestures toward the Axis powers.

It was stated no such move has been, or will be, contemplated.

Source Not Disclosed

BERLIN, June 26 (AP)—The German short-wave news commentator in a program directed to the Western Hemisphere tonight asserted that England was making discreet efforts to get into communication with the Axis powers.

An authorized spokesman would make no comment or discuss the radio's source of information.

The spokesman observed, however, that some one might have detected something "between the lines" in newspaper articles concerning recent British policy.

Germans Tell of Move

The German radio station DJL last night declared that Britain was "making well-camouflaged, undercover moves toward approaching the Axis powers for the purpose of ascertaining under what conditions Germany might be willing to enter

R. A. F. Planes Fly to Naples

Italians Report Bombers Driven Off After Unsuccessful Attack.

ROME, June 26 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command announced today that British bombing planes attempted to raid the important Italian port of Naples, but were driven off by anti-aircraft fire and fighter aircraft.

Twenty civilians were killed today in a British air raid on Trapani, on the west coast of Sicily, the Rome radio announced. No damage was caused to military installations, the report said.

The civilians killed were listed as twelve men above 60 years of age, four women and four children below 15. Seventeen persons were injured.

The British also raided Asmara and Diredawa in East Africa without success and lost two planes, the High Command declared. Elsewhere quiet was reported.

Meanwhile today the Italian Cabinet was summoned for its monthly session on July 6, and it was announced that Egyptian diplomatic and consular representatives and journalists, and other Egyptian citizens residing in Rome, left the Italian capital by special train last night.

Italian Terms Announced.

Italian occupation of a small Alpine area in France already conquered by Fascist forces, the use of the French port of Jibuti in East Africa and broad demilitarized zones to separate the Italians and the French in Europe and Africa are the principal conditons imposed by the French-Italian armistice, the terms of which were announced here last night.

The agreement calls for the demilitarization of the coastal French section of the Jibuti-Addis Ababa Railway, the only rail outlet of Italian Ethiopia.

For the duration of war between Italy and the British Empire, France must also demilitarize her Mediterranean bases.

No mention was made of Nice and Savoy in France or of French Corsica—territories the Italians have long desired.

As do the French-German terms, the agreement stipulates that the French fleet shall be collected at French ports and that hostilities shall cease in all French possessions and mandated territories as well as in continental France.

[The Tunis radio last night broadcast a communique of the French Commander of North Africa declaring that "no foreign Power" would be permitted to occupy any part of Tunesia, Algeria or Morocco, and in Palestine an informed spokesman declared that a new French line would be formed in North Africa and through Egypt and Palestine to Syria for resistance to Germany and Italy, using as a nucleus the French Near East Army trained by Gen. Maxime Weygand.]

Promise Not to Use French Fleet.

Some units of the fleet are to be assigned to protect French colonial interests.

On the other hand, the Italians joined the Germans in giving assurances that the French fleet would not be used against Britain, and added a promise that at the conclusion of peace Italy "does not intend to lay claim to the French fleet."

The armistice parallels the

Fear Chamberlain Peace Coup

Opponents Say ex-Prime Minister Has Votes to Throw Out Churchill at Will.

LONDON, June 26 (A. P.).—Along with the military phases of the war Great Britain was said by informed parliamentary spokesmen today to be experiencing a hidden political battle of prime importance.

There is a clamor, these informants declare, for the ousting from the Cabinet of former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain whose opponents say they fear appeasement again.

In brief, they assert that Prime Minister Churchill maintains his power only by grace of Mr. Chamberlain's Conservative votes—counted at 200 "sure" in the House of Commons. The Chamberlain foes are said to believe that if Germany should invade England and score early successes, Mr. Chamberlain,

BERLIN-SECOND ADD PRECEDE NEW YORK PEACE XXX BRITISH POLICY.

THE RADIO ANNOUNCER SAID: "IN SPITE OF THE PROVERBIAL OPTIMISM OF MR. CHURCHILL AND HIS COLLEAGUES, THE BRITISH ARE MAKING WELL-CAMOUFLAGED ATTEMPTS TO GET IN TOUCH WITH THE AXIS POWERS.

"IT ALSO IS UNDERSTOOD THAT ROYAL HOUSES RELATED TO THE BRITISH CROWN WILL BE THE FIRST CHOICE IF IT COMES TO SEEKING AN INTERMEDIARY."

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French-German terms in many respects, including a provision that Italy may denounce it at any time if the French fail to fulfill its conditions.

As a guaranty, the armistice—effective until the conclusion of a peace treaty—provides that Italy may claim all or part of the artillery and armored units which have engaged or faced Italian forces.

All arms, ammunition and war materials remaining in the unoccupied territory of France must be collected and placed under Italo-German control while all French forces are to lay down arms and be demobilized except for troops necessary to maintain internal order. The size and armaments of these troops are subject to dictation of Italy and Germany.

France undertakes to prevent any warships or war materials from reaching England or other foreign countries, and also to keep her soldiers and citizens from joining any hostilities against Italy.

All French aircraft is to be grounded.

Italian prisoners captured by the French and Italian citizens interned by them are to be released.

Unlike Germany, Italy is not to occupy any considerable part of French territory.

The zone of military occupation extends a short distance into France from the Swiss border to the Mediterranean, including Briancon in the north, about five miles from the frontier, and Menton, the Mediterranean port about one mile inside the border.

French troops must be withdrawn from a zone extending thirty miles further into France and from zones ranging from thirty to 125 miles from the Libya-Tunisia and Libya-Algeria borders in Africa.

Within fifteen days the French fortified areas and naval bases on the Mediterranean are to be demilitarized—at Toulon, France; Bizerte, Tunisia; Oran, Algeria, and Ajaccio, Corsica.

The French civil and police authorities retain their functions in the demilitarized zones, but military and naval authorities to be designated by the Italian Armistice Commission will be stationed in these areas to supervise demilitarization.

French merchant shipping is to remain in French ports. Ships now outside France are to be recalled or sent to neutral ports. All captured Italian merchant vessels and nonperishable consignments to Italy taken from non-Italian ships are to be returned to Italy.

France will be permitted to maintain a liaison delegation at the headquarters of the Armistice Commission.

All radio transmission in France is barred, communications with colonies being placed under Italian and German control.

France also concedes free transit of goods across her territory between the Italians and Germans.

COUNTER-BLOW FOR AIR RAIDS ALSO PROMISED

R. A. F. Admitted To Have Dropped 371 Bombs On Enemy Soil In One Night

Hitler Visits Napoleon's Tomb And Eiffel Tower On Trip To Paris

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 26 — Two hundred bombs fell in Helder, a Dutch naval base now in German hands, on the night of June 24, DNB said tonight.

The agency said most of the bombs fell on non-military objectives. Numerous fires broke out and many houses were destroyed. It was declared that thirty-six dead and twenty-two wounded civilians had been counted thus far.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 26—Destruction of the British Empire was predicted anew tonight by the German press but first, said DNB, will come a "thousand-fold" counter-blow for nightly British air raids on Germany.

The agency acknowledged that the British on the night of June 20 alone dropped 371 bombs on German soil, killing sixteen persons and wounding forty-one, but contended that British bomb-sighting reflected "general nervousness in Britain."

The counter-blow on England, said DNB, "will bring thousand-fold terrors compared to which the nightly attacks directed by the British air leadership will pale."

Hitler Visits Tomb

While Germany gathered strength for the effort at a final smash against the British, it was disclosed that Adolf Hitler, sight-seeing in fallen Paris, had visited the tomb of Napoleon, whose own idea once was to crush the British.

The Reichsführer, a light brown duster over his field uniform, entered the Hotel des Invalides yesterday, stood for a while in the big rotunda gazing down at the tomb of the Little Corsican, whom he admires, and then walked to a memorial tablet which bears Napoleon's words:

"I desire that my ashes rest at the banks of the Seine among the French people whom I loved so dearly."

Examines French Trophies

The Führer visited Eiffel Tower, smiled with satisfaction at the sight of the swastika fluttering from its spire, and spent considerable time in a hall of French war trophies.

As territorial provisions of the German-French armistice set the military stage for a new phase of the war against Britain, the high command announced that "several airports and airplane factories" in central England were bombed in the night.

Attacks on such central England towns as Bellingham, identified as a munitions-making center, have shown that the "small island, with its concentrated industrial centers, is easily reachable by German Stukas (dive bombers) and bombers," observed the commentary Dienst Aus Deutschland.

Precautions Increased

The high command also announced further British raids on northern and western Germany, contended that no military targets were hit, but acknowledged that at least four persons were killed.

Germany is increasing her air-raid precautions. A decree going into effect tomorrow makes mandatory that the doors to all such public gathering places as theaters and churches must be left unlocked.

The high command's war summary said three armed merchant ships were torpedoed southwest of Ireland, including the 12,000-ton steamer Saranac, and a 7,000-ton transport fired by bombs two days ago off Bayonne, France. Two of three British planes which tried to bomb a German air base at Stavanger, Norway, were said to have been shot down.

Weygand Says Honor Is Untouched

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—The Swiss radio said tonight that Gen. Maxime Weygand had issued an order of the day to the French Army, saying: "France's honor is untouched. . . . Your sacrifice will not be in vain."

The order said: "After numerous and continuous battles, you have received the order to cease fighting. Although we were not lucky, you have fought bravely. . . . France's honor is untouched. The fulfillment of your duties may give you confidence in the fate of France, which has suffered in past centuries. Be faithful and united. Your sacrifice will not be in vain."

Fleet Refuses to Give Up

GIBRALTAR, June 26 (AP).—It was reliably reported here today that French warships and aircraft were assembled in Casablanca Harbor in French Morocco, where they apparently had refused to surrender to the Germans or Italians under the armistice.

All of the warships' commanders had already given assurance to Gen. Nogues, French commander in North Africa, that they would continue to fight with Britain and would not obey the armistice orders from Bordeaux, it was reported.

An uncomfirmed report from Casablanca said the arrest of Edward Daladier, former Premier of France, had been ordered. The report said Daladier had arrived in Casablanca to confer with Gen. Nogues, but the latter had ordered his arrest immediately.

Ships Leave Gibraltar

MADRID, June 26 (AP).—Reports from Algeciras, near Gibraltar, said today the French fleet had left Gibraltar for Casablanca and Algiers in French North Africa.

U. S. EMBASSY GOES TO MONTS

Occupies Chateau in Which Windsors Were Wed.

ESCAPED HARM IN FIGHTING

Staff of Three Men Carried On as Nazis Overran Tours Region.

MONTS, France (By Airplane Courier to Berlin), June 25 (A. P.).—Temporary offices of the American embassy in France have been set up here in the chateau of Charles E. Bedaux, where the Duke and Duchess of Windsor were married.

The staff consists of three men—First Secretary Hugh S. Fullerton, Third Secretary Ernest Mayer and Trade Commissioner Leigh Hunt.

The chateau is not far from Tours, which the French Government selected as its first temporary capital after departing from Paris.

It was in this building—the Chateau de Cande—that the former King Edward VIII of England and Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson were married June 3, 1937, less than six months after he abdicated. The owner is an American efficiency expert who was Windsor's close friend in his exile and co-operated in plans for a tour of the United States which later were abandoned.

Untroubled by Fighting.

Assistant Military Attache Robert Schow and Air Attache Jack Sterling accompanied the French Government to Bordeaux when it left Tours for that city ten days ago.

In the Chateau de Cande, the American diplomats said, they had been troubled very little by the fighting around them. The high spot of their experience came when the French, in retiring, blew up a nearby powder factory. The gigantic explosion shook the windows of the chateau.

Several German officers appeared at the gates of the chateau, but when they saw the large American flag they excused themselves.

[Exchange Telegraph, the British news agency, reported recently that United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt had gone to Bordeaux with the French Government, but there has been no direct news from France concerning his whereabouts.]

Germans Begin Cleaning Up Occupied French Territory

Troops Pour In and Seek to Erase Signs of Fighting as Refugees Return to Their Homes.

By ROY PORTER.

MONTS, France, June 25 (By Airplane Courier to Berlin) (A. P.).—I arrived here after a long swing through the war sectors south and west of Paris. Etampes, Orleans, Amboise and Blois—all scenes of recent fighting—were among the cities I visited.

I found German activity to be two-fold:

First, they are pouring thousands of troops into the area between here and Bordeaux, and, second, they are trying to bring back normal civilian life in the occupied area.

All along the highways from Paris to Tours, long lines of German Army convoys moved rapidly in formation.

Evidences of the hasty retreat of French troops were being removed. In many villages German soldiers were sweeping the streets and piling abandoned French helmets, rifles and other equipment in heaps along the sidewalks.

Trains of Material.

Twenty trains of French war material stood motionless on railroad tracks leading into the communication center at Orleans. The freight included tanks, airplane motors, planes, artillery caissons, a few guns and large stocks of clothing.

Abandoned armored cars, piles of boxed ammunition, machine-guns and rifles lined the highways.

A majority of the bridges along the Loire River are still standing, but along the Cher River they were mostly blown up. Of the three bridges over the Loire at Orleans, one was destroyed.

Several blocks of Orleans had been bombed and as I passed through, thin wisps of smoke were still filtering skyward.

German signs on the doors of countless shops warned:

"Pillaging Will Be Punished. Beware!"

Bakeries were open and municipal services were functioning to a limited extent. Many refugees in Orleans were making their way northward back to their homes.

Tours was about in the same condition. A German labor corps was clearing away the ruins of bombed buildings in the center of the city, including the old post office where the Associated Press had temporary headquarters before the exodus with the fleeing French Government.

The Germans took thousands of French prisoners in the Orleans-Tours region. I passed one column marching four abreast which extended nine miles. A military expert with me estimated that it was made up of between 25,000 and 28,000 prisoners.

We passed five or six prison camps. French prisoners hanging over the walls shouted greetings when they saw the American flag on our car.

At Orleans, a number of French trucks were being driven in German lines by French soldiers still in uniform. A German officer told me:

"If the French can find civilian clothes and get out of their uniforms, they are free to go back to their jobs in shops and on farms."

IRELAND FEARS SUDDEN ATTACK

But Genuine 'Irish Welcome' Is Promised Any Foe.

POPULAR ALARM SPREADING

Nazi Move to Encircle Britain Is Main Object of Fear.

DUBLIN, June 26 (A. P.).—Ireland has become "attack conscious" and the term "invasion" is frowned upon by the censor. Irish newspapers do without the word entirely.

But from whom an attack might come, or on which side of the little isle, official spokesmen decline to say.

Today Stephen Carroll Held, arrested a month ago when the police raided his home and found a parachute, a swastika, a radio transmitter and a telescope, was sentenced to five years imprisonment for aiding an unidentified person to obtain information prejudicial to the State. The police said they believed he sheltered a man who had landed in Ireland by parachute.

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Every gathering in public house, hotel lobby or on the street discusses "attack"—and the talk is serious.

Through Dublin streets where the only men in uniform a month ago were policemen, soldiers swing along in forest green. They carry swagger sticks—but wear bandoliers of cartridges and have rifles easily accessible.

Airplanes drone overhead and watchful eyes scan the Atlantic and Irish Sea approaches to every coastal town.

Figures on the army's present strength are guarded carefully, but high officers say that recruiting has been satisfactory. They promise an "Irish welcome" for any attacking force.

Northern Ireland is on the alert too. Only this week the Ulster government at Belfast ordered strict control of migration to the six northern counties to keep guard against undesirables whose names are on the "subversive" lists.

Ulster asked, too, that the two parts of Ireland band together for common defense.

Observers said that did not sound as though the expected attack might come from any British quarter, as some have hinted. The average man believes the encirclement of Great Britain may be attempted by other belligerents by moves on Ireland.

BOMB BRIDGES AT HONGKONG AS JAPANESE NEAR

British Say Their Act Was Taken Purely as Precaution.

PRESSURE ON INDO-CHINA

Tokio's Army Close to French Territory, With Its Ships Reported Off Haiphong.

HONGKONG, June 26 (A. P.).—Bridges across the Shumchun River, forming a part of the Chinese frontier of this British Crown colony, were dynamited today in an action which the British military described as purely precautionary and defensive.

The measures were taken shortly after the Japanese Army in South China had announced the Japanese forces had reached Lungchow, a town in Kwangsi province near the French Indio-China border.

At the same time Chinese reports said that between 70 and 80 per cent of the Chinese population had moved out of the French-leased territory of Kwangchowwan in fear of a Japanese attempt to seize that area.

Kwangchowwan, about 275 miles southwest of here, has an area of about 325 square miles and a population of 220,000. It has been leased from China by the French since 1898 and administered by the Governor-General of French Indo-China.

It was reported that seven Japanese planes flew over Kwangchowwan yesterday in the course of bombing raids on Chinese territory farther inland.

An authorized British statement said that there was no cause for alarm and expressed the belief that the presence of Japanese troops across the border was for the avowed purpose of mopping up guerrillas and closing the highway leading west from Mirs Bay, north of Hongkong.

While rumors spread that the Japanese might be planning to blockade Hongkong to compel Britain to shut the Burma route to China, the Japanese South China Command issued a statement saying that on June 17 the Japanese started a tactical operation in the direction of the Indo-China border to intercept Chinese supply routes.

Indo-China Squeezed.

As Britain showed concern for the defenses of her colony here it appeared that the Indo-China possession of her defeated ally, France, was being squeezed by the Japanese army and navy.

The British-owned newspaper, China Mail, said that Japanese warships were off Haiphong, in French Indo-China, where they "threw out a blockading screen, presumably with the intention of searching ships using that port.

Haiphong is more than 500 miles southwest of Hongkong.

Japanese troops approached French Indo-China from the northwest. The point they had reached, Lungchow, is some 500 miles west of this city, on the main road between Nanning, Kwangsi capital, and Hanoi, French Indo-China capital.

French Forces Strong.

A large French naval force, including cruisers and submarines, is stationed in Indo-China waters. It was generally believed here that these forces would resist any Japanese attempt to land on French soil.

The British-owned Hongkong Telegraph said today that a private message had been received in Hongkong this morning saying that hostilities had begun within French Indo-China. It gave no hint of the source and said that the report had no confirmation from other sources.

Tokio Wants Status Quo.

TOKIO, June 26 (A. P.).—The newspaper Asahi said today that Japan soon would proclaim an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine to prevent the Far Eastern possessions of European nations from falling to Germany or Italy as spoils of war.

Japan, Asahi said, will issue a sweeping pronouncement warning all Powers against interference of any kind in all territories of East Asia, the dictum applying to Germany and Italy as well as to Great Britain and neutral nations.

The declaration would oppose the transfer of territories and any change in their present status, either through cession or by force. Japan, Asahi said, now is prepared to establish a guarantee of the autonomy of East Asia.

The present Government is not inclined to link Japan's course either with the Rome-Berlin Axis, with Britain or with the United States.

A powerful group which last year advocated Japan's participation in the Italian-German military alliance is now renewing this campaign on the basis of Germany's victories in the European war. These elements are clamoring for Japan's outright alignment with the axis powers, a step considered impossible as long as Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita are in office.

Should advocates of co-operation with Italy and Germany succeed in ousting Premier Yonai, it was believed certain that the new government would openly align itself with the axis powers and possibly with Russia as a silent partner.

Chungking Bombed Again.

LONDON, June 26 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Chungking said that more than 100 Japanese warplanes attacked the Chinese capital and its suburbs in four waves at noon today.

The dispatch said that a Canadian mission hospital was among the buildings bombed.

JAPAN TO LAY FAR EAST ISSUE BEFORE HITLER

To Explain Attitude On French, British And Dutch Holdings

"Complete Understanding" Between Mussolini And Sato Reported

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Thursday*, June 27—Japan's position regarding Oriental holdings of France, Great Britain and the Netherlands will be brought to the personal attention of Adolf Hitler if possible, an official source said today.

The roving envoy, Naotake Sato, who represented Japan in concluding an economic agreement between Italy and Manchuokuo and Japan, has been given the job of explaining Japan's attitude.

Understanding With Il Duce

It is understood that he already has taken the opportunity, while discussing economic matters with Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy to reach a "complete understanding" on political questions created by developments in the European war.

Should Sato be unable to see Hitler personally, he has been instructed to discuss the Oriental problem with the Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

The Japanese Foreign Office said Sato was given no special instructions beyond those to make Japan's position clear, and attempt to learn Hitler's attitude.

To State Asiatic Policy

Informed sources in Tokyo said on Tuesday Japan might declare a protectorate over French Indo-China and Netherlands holdings in eastern Asia after discussions with Germany and Italy.

It has been indicated, too, that an "important pronouncement" might be made soon on Japan's new Asiatic policy—in effect an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine, warning all powers—including Germany and Italy—not to interfere with Japanese solution of problems there.

Hongkong Border Bridges Dynamited By British

Hongkong, June 26 (AP)—Border bridges were dynamited and even girls were told to be ready to "consider themselves soldiers" as this British crown colony watched Japan tighten its net around French Indo-China today.

The bridges destroyed were those spanning the Shumchun river, a part of the Chinese frontier of Hongkong's mainland.

The warning to British women in the colony was uttered by an army official in the formation of a women's auxiliary transport service.

Those and other defense measures, however, were described as "purely precautionary." An official statement said there was "no cause for alarm" in the presence of Japanese troops just across the border, since they purportedly were merely mopping up Chinese guerrillas.

156 Japanese Warplanes Drop Bombs On Chungking

Chungking, China, *Thursday*, June 27 (AP)—One hundred and fifty-six Japanese warplanes bombed Chungking yesterday in the sixteenth recent raid. There was widespread damage, but all Americans here are believed safe. Casualties were estimated at less than 200.

It was the largest number of planes ever to attack this wartime capital. The raiders came in three waves.

Several Americans were jarred when the dugouts in which they had taken refuge were hit directly.

The attack would have been even worse than it was, save for the fact that many bombs dropped in districts already devastated, and into the Yangtze river.

Over 200 Shops Destroyed

More than 200 stores and shops were destroyed in the busy downtown district, where the main building of the Canadian Mission's Hospital was smashed and its dental clinic destroyed.

Dr. Staurt Allen, of Montreal, said the damage could not be estimated immediately. All doctors, nurses and patients were safe, but the hospital was closed temporarily.

The main Canadian hospital and the American Methodist property were undamaged. The Canadian Mission Young Men's Guild building was directly hit and destroyed.

Other foreign properties damaged included the new office of the Friends Mission and the Soviet Embassy living quarters.

Minor damage was done to the French and German embassies and Chungking's only hotel for foreigners, all in the new city area where at least one hundred bombs fell. The Chinese Y. M. C. A. was shaken.

Two bombs fell in the "safety zone" on the south bank of the Yangtze. It was difficult to distinguish new wreckage from old, but it appeared 2,000 buildings had been damaged.

Hongkong Enlists Women

HONGKONG, June 26 (AP).—Even girls were told to be ready to "consider themselves soldiers" as this British crown colony watched Japan tighten its net around French Indo-China today. The warning to British women in the colony was uttered by an army official in the formation of a women's auxiliary transport service.

Women in Hongkong Are Really Soldiers

HONGKONG, June 26 (A. P.).—A sign of the restive times in the Orient is the creation here of a women's auxiliary transport service called a serious military unit.

Members must wear uniform, are subject to military discipline and must agree not to leave the British crown colony.

"The girls must be prepared to consider themselves soldiers," said a British army official. "The unit was formed to answer a definite requirement in the colony's defense."

LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY (BRITISH) DISPATCH FROM HONGKONG TODAY SAID JAPANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAD ANNOUNCED THAT A VANGUARD OF THEIR SOUTH CHINA FORCES HAD REACHED LUNGCHOW, IN KWANGSI PROVINCE ALONG THE INDO-CHINA BORDER. (LUNGCHOW IS ABOUT 100 MILES INLAND.)

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TURKS DECIDE NOT TO ENTER PRESENT WAR

But Ankara Is Said to Be Determined to Defend Irak and Syria.

ANKARA, June 26 (A. P.).—Premier Refik Saydam of Turkey told Parliament tonight that his Government had definitely decided not to enter the war.

Turkey, which once considered itself a non-belligerent ally of Great Britain and France, however, is "alertly continuing defense preparations," the Premier said.

The address, which was the first official announcement of Turkish policy since Italy entered the conflict, came amid grave concern over the future of French-protected Syria and the possibility of a Bulgarian attack on Turkey from the north.

[An agreement between Turkey and Irak for the joint defense of Irak and Syria, in collaboration with Great Britain, was reported by the British news agency Exchange Telegraph to have been concluded today at Ankara.]

Clause Offered Escape.

"Our position, devoid of any provocation, is a guaranty of our own and our neighbors' peace," the Premier said.

He sought to justify Turkey's refusal to go to war on the side of the Allies when Italy entered the conflict by citing the section of the mutual assistance pact with Great Britain and France which stipulated that Turkey was required to take no action which would bring her into conflict with Russia.

Thus, Saydam indicated that Moscow had told Turkey that Russia would regard Turkish entry into the war as a hostile act.

Foreign diplomats, however, believe that the French collapse was the real reason for Turkey's refusal to go to war.

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—An agreement between Turkey and Iraq for the joint defense of Iraq and French-mandated Syria in collaboration with Great Britain was concluded today at Ankara, Exchange Telegraph [British news agency] reported today in a dispatch from Istanbul.

The accord was the fruit of consultations between the Iraq Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice, now in Ankara, and Turkish Cabinet members.

Since France surrendered to the Axis powers, both Iraq, which maintains close treaty relations with Britain, and Turkey, which had mutual assistance pacts with France and Britain, have shown increasing anxiety lest Syria become a battleground.

The Turks have feared that Italy might attempt to succeed France as the occupying power in Syria and make it a base for further expansion in the Near East.

Russ-Rumanian Clash Halts Air Service To Bessarabia

One Of Four Soviet Planes In Border Skirmish Shot Down—Others Bomb Village

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, *Thursday*, June 27.—The Rumanian air lines suspended all commercial service from the capital to Cernauti, Jassy, Cetatea Alba and other Bessarabian cities today following a report of a clash between a Rumanian and a Russian plane which invaded the border.

Reports from Cernauti said four Russian machines were fired on near there. One was shot down and others were said to have dropped bombs in a nearby village.

Meanwhile, Soviet Minister Lavrentieff, recently appointed to the post from Bulgaria in a move interpreted as one to strengthen relations between Bucharest and Moscow, still had not been received officially.

He had asked for an immediate audience, but two tentative dates had been postponed.

The reported clash between Russian and Rumanian planes followed a report in Bucharest last Monday that one hundred Russian planes scouted the Bessarabian province and that several clashes between groups of soldiers had taken place across the Dniester river, dividing line between Rumania and Soviet Russia.

Rumanian officials refused to confirm or deny the reports of the infantry skirmishes.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Soviet Russian officials also refused to confirm or deny them.]

Bessarabia, Rumania's eastern province, formerly was ruled by the Czar in Moscow, but broke off and joined Rumania after the World War.

Hitch In Carol's Plans Seen

That something may have gone wrong with King Carol's formation of a new totalitarian party to swing Rumania more into line with the Axis powers was seen in the announcement by Jon Mikhailache, close friend of Juliu Maniu, the leader of the National Peasants party, that he was quitting his new post of Royal Councilor and retiring to private life. There was no public explanation of his decision, however.

The winning of Mikhailache was regarded as a great success at the time for the policy of internal unity.

Rumanian Ships Resume

BUCHAREST, June 26 (AP).—The Rumanian maritime service announced today that Rumanian ships, held in their Black Sea ports for several weeks because of the European war, had resumed Mediterranean sailings.

Soviet Increases Work Week

Defense Needs Given as Reason for Change —Workers Who Quit Face Prison.

MOSCOW, June 26 (A. P.).—Stalinist Russia told her workers today they will have to work longer hours per day and more days per week and that they will wind up in prison if they quit their jobs without permission.

Because of increasing war dangers and the need of greater production, the Soviet Government adopted a new working week—six days of work and a day of rest—to replace its revolutionary week of five working days and a day of rest on the sixth.

The abandonment of the week of six days, which was a feature of the changes wrought by the Bolshevist Revolution, was recommended by the Soviet Trade Unions and adopted by the Government.

The Soviet radio said that the number of working hours had been increased in capitalistic countries, and added that "danger for our country also is increasing," and that it was, therefore, necessary to step up the number of working days and hours to improve the nation's defenses.

The increase in the number of hours will differ according to the categories of the workers. For most the hours will be increased from seven to eight.

In a message to all workers, technicians, engineers, office employees and members of the trade unions, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions said:

"Throughout the capitalist world—Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Australia—industry and transportation facilities and agriculture have been fully subordinated to the interests of war. The screw of capitalistic exploitation has been tightened to the limit. Workers work ten, twelve and more hours a day. All Sundays and holidays have been abolished.

"Through this universal militarization of ecenomy, the imperialist States have tremendously increased the production of all armaments. Thus the war danger for our country has grown, and the international situation become fraught with surprises."

"Our task," the Council stated, "is to strengthen still more the defense of our country, strengthen the Red army and navy and air force, perfect and augment their armaments, strengthen Socialist industry, supplying the Red army with everything necessary.

"We are obliged to exert every effort for further industrial development for strengthening our States. We require more metal, coal, oil, more airplanes, tanks, guns, shells, more locomotives, cars, machine tools and automobiles, and higher production in every branch of our national economy."

The radio estimated that production would be increased by one-sixth, and the plan's operation would be the equivalent of putting 2,000,000 new workers in jobs.

Calls Short Hours Insufficient.

The Trade Union Council's announcement said that the council "considers that the present seven- and six-hour working day at our enterprises and offices is now insufficient for a solution of the tasks facing the Soviet country."

"If in capitalist countries the worker is compelled to work ten or twelve hours a day for the Bourgeoise," it said, "our Soviet worker can and should work more than he does now, work at least eight hours because he works for himself and for his Socialist State for the good of the people.

"The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions considers that under present conditions the length of the working day for workers and employees in all State co-operative and public enterprises and institutions must be increased and brought up to eight hours. The length of the working day should be increased from seven to eight hours at enterprises with the seven-hour working day, from six to seven hours for branches with the six-hour working day, except in occupations having labor conditions injurious to the health, from six to eight hours for office employees, from six to eight hours for persons who have attained 16 years of age."

Not Like Our Five-day Week.

The five-day work week, under which Soviet Russia has hitherto operated, is not to be confused with the "five-day week" familiar in the United States. The Russian worker, that is to say, did not get two days off each week; he worked five days and rested one, then worked another five days.

Each day of the month divisible by six was known as "free day," when most workers had their day off. Thus the 6th, 12th, 18th, 24th and 30th days of each calendar month were workless days for all except those whose duties required them to take some other day off.

Months are the same as in the United States. The last day of February was "free"; the 31st days of seven months were work days.

The worker had five "free days" each month, sixty a year. The new system will cut these to fifty-two.

Text of Soviet Order Increasing the Work Week

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, June 26—The text of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions' message to workers on the new seven-day week follows:

The capitalist world again is shaken by a world war.

The second imperialist war already has involved more than half the population of the globe. Throughout the capitalist world—Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Australia—industry, transportation facilities and agriculture are fully subordinated to the interests of war.

The thumbscrew of capitalist exploitation has been tightened to the limit. Workers labor ten, twelve and more hours per day. All Sundays and holidays have been abolished. Through this universal militarization of economy the imperialist States have tremendously increased production of all armaments.

Thus the war danger for our country has grown, the international situation become fraught with surprises.

In this situation our country, true to its policy of peace, is bound in the interests of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. to raise still further its defensive and economic power.

Our country should not be less prepared for the production of armaments and other necessary goods than the capitalist countries. We must become many times stronger to be thoroughly prepared for any trial.

Stronger Defenses Sought

Both in economic and military respects our country must become still more powerful. Our task is to strengthen still more the defense of the country; strengthen the Red Army, Navy and air force, perfect and augment their armaments, strengthen Socialist industry supplying the Red Army with everything necessary.

We must exert every effort for further industrial development, for the strengthening of our State. We need more metal, coal and oil, more airplanes, tanks, guns and shells, more locomotives, cars, machine tools and automobiles, higher production in every branch of our national economy.

To strengthen further the defensive power of their country the working class of the U. S. S. R. must decide on necessary sacrifices. The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions considers that the recent seven-hour and six-hour working day in our enterprises and offices now is insufficient for the solution of tasks confronting the Soviet country.

If in capitalist countries the worker is compelled to work ten or twelve hours daily for the bourgeoisie, our Soviet worker can and should work more than now, work at least eight hours, because he works for himself, for his Socialist State, for the good of the people.

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions considers that under present conditions the length of the working day for workers and employes in all State, cooperative and public enterprises and institutions must be increased and brought up to eight hours. The length of the working day should be increased:

1. From seven to eight hours in enterprises with a seven-hour day.
2. From six to seven hours in branches with a six-hour working day, except in occupations in which labor conditions are injurious to health.
3. From six to eight hours for office employes.
4. From six to eight hours for persons who have attained the age of 16 years.

Gains Seen in New Week

Lengthening the working day and increasing the number of working days will give our country additional hundreds of thousands of tons of oil, coal, ore and metal; thousands of new machine tools, guns, airplanes, tanks and other machines; hundreds of millions of rubles' worth of articles for general consumption.

Even after the lengthening of our working day by one hour the U.S.S.R. working day still will remain the shortest working day in the world.

It must also become the most productive.

The overwhelming majority of the workers and employes in our enterprises and institutions treat

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their duties conscientiously and observe legislation regulating labor and labor discipline. Alongside of them, however, there exists a certain section—3 or 4 per cent—young workers and employes who recently joined production and are taking advantage of the absence of unemployment, eliminated by the Soviet Government. Abusing the patience of the Soviet State, they desert one factory for another, undermine discipline, show no desire to work honestly, disregard requirements established by law and approved by the people.

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions considers that unauthorized quitting of State cooperative and public enterprises and institutions by workers and employes, as well as the unauthorized change from one enterprise to another or from one institution to another, should be prohibited.

Demand for Punishment

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions considers that workers and employes quitting State, cooperative or public enterprises and institutions without authorization should be brought to trial and sentenced by the court to imprisonment, while shirkers should be punished with correctional labor at the place of their employment, and part of their wages withheld for a definite period.

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions presented to the government of the U.S.S.R. and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. proposals for the lengthening of the working day up to eight hours, the change from a six-day to a seven-day week, and the prohibition of unauthorized quitting of enterprises and institutions by workers and employes. The government of the U.S.S.R. and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. approved these proposals.

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions expresses its confidence that the men and women workers, engineers, technicians, office employes and all members of trade unions will wholly fulfill their duty to the Socialist Fatherland, will show new examples of labor heroism in the struggle for further consolidation of the economic and defense power of the great country of socialism, in the struggle for new victories of communism, for the great cause of Lenin and Stalin.

Hitler Visits Tomb of Napoleon in Trip to Paris Made Incognito

BERLIN, June 26 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler paid an extended visit incognito to Paris yesterday and visited the tomb of Napoleon, a highly reliable German spokesman said today.

Hitler is known to admire greatly the French emperor.

Der Fuehrer wore a light brown duster over his uniform as he entered the Hotel des Invalides.

Apparently moved, he stood for a while in the big rotunda whence one gazes down at the tomb. Then he walked to the memorial tablet on which Napoleon is quoted as follows:

"I desire that my ashes rest at the banks of the Seine among the French people whom I loved so dearly."

Der Fuehrer also visited the Eiffel Tower. He stood apparently deeply impressed by its graceful lines and the superb view of the banks of the Seine. A smile of satisfaction crept over his face as he saw the Nazi swastika fluttering in the breeze high atop the tower.

Then Hitler hurried on to the beautiful Madeleine Church.

What other spots in the French capital were visited by Hitler the informant didn't know, but he took it for granted he went to the Louvre and the Cathedral of Notre Dame. He deduced this from the fact that Hitler and Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, his Chief of Staff, were accompanied by German professors of art and architecture rather than military men.

New Governor General For French Indo-China Appointed, Berlin Hears

Berlin, June 26 (AP)—The German radio today carried reports from Bordeaux that Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, naval expert and authority on Asiatic defense, has been appointed French Governor General to Indo-China.

He would replace Gen. George Catrauz, one-time French Foreign Legion commander, who, the radio report said, has been recalled to France.

Other appointments were reported to include:

Jose Caston, director for political affairs in the French Colonial Ministry, appointed special commissioner for coordination and preservation of French interests in Indo-China, New Caledonia and French oceanic islands.

Pierre Boisson, former Governor General of French Equatorial Africa, to high command of Equatorial Africa, West Africa and the territories of Cameroon and Togo.

Nazis Says British Ask Mutiny

BERLIN, June 26 (AP).—The German Radio said today that the Association of Officers of the British Mercantile Marine was inciting to mutiny by calling upon French merchant ships to stop at British ports. The announcement recalled that under the terms of the French-German armistice France was to bring these ships back to France or to a neutral port.

De Gaulle Blames Petain For Lack Of French Tanks

London, June 25 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of a French National Commission in London, bitterly attacked Premier Petain tonight for failure to build a French mechanized force and declared that France "can, and will, be saved only by us here."

Branding the French-German armistice as "dishonorable," de Gaulle, in a French-language broadcast over the British broadcasting system, declared:

"In order to obtain and to accept such an act of enslavement there was no need for you, Marshal Petain, there was no need for the victor of Verdun—anyone would have done."

"One Voice Must Answer"

Replying to Petain's attack on de Gaulle and the London commission, the die-hard general declared that "in these hours of shame and anger for the fatherland one voice must answer you. . . . That voice will be mine.

"France has been struck down, not by the number of German effectives, not by their superior courage, but by the enemy's mechanized force, with all its offensive power and maneuverability."

De Gaulle, who advocated mechanization of the French army long before the war broke out last September, declared all the combatants realized the superiority of the German *Panzer* forces.

"If France didn't have this mechanized force, if she'd been given a defensive army, an army of position, whose fault was it, Marshal?

"It Was You"

"It was you, who presided over our military organization after the war of 1914 to 1918; you, who were generalissimo up until 1932; you, who were Minister of War in 1935; you, who were the highest military personality of our country.

"Have you ever supported, demanded, insisted on, the indispensable reform of this rotten system? Yet, relying on the glorious services which you gave during the last war, you have claimed the responsibility of asking the enemy for an armistice. . . .

"You held that any prolongation of resistance in the empire would be absurd. You thought that the effort which is now being made, and which will be made by our Allies, the British Empire, was negligible.

"You renounced in advance the resources offered by immense America. You played a losing game, threw down your cards, emptied our pockets, as if there was nothing left to us.

"Profound Discouragement"

"This was the result of a sort of profound discouragement, of a morbid skepticism, which may have accounted for much in the disillusion of the final and supreme resistance of our metropolitan forces.

"And it is in the same tone, Marshal, that you ask the France which has been delivered up to the enemy, the France which has been pledged, the France which has been enslaved, to take up its work again, to recreate itself, to rise again.

"But in what sort of atmosphere, by what sort of means, in what name do you expect such a rise again? Beneath the German jack boot and the Italian dancing slipper?"

De Gaulle answered himself: "France will rise again, all right, we shall recreate France."

Eden Warns Britons Of New Form of Attack

LONDON, June 26 (A. P.).—War Minister Anthony Eden warned Great Britain tonight that "enemy bombing attacks at night will be continued and possibly other forms of attack will be attempted. But they will be repulsed!", he declared. "We shall subject the enemy in his own country to constant and heavy counter-attack from the air.

"We are confident that the enemy will be beaten off.

"Those over whom the iron wheels of the conqueror have passed base their hopes on our victory. We shall not fail them."

Mr. Eden emphasized the Government's "stay-where-you-are" instructions to civilians, explaining: "Refugees on the roads are the outward signs that the enemy has succeeded in creating the conditions for military success."

Never Before So Many Troops

He also pointed to the fleet and land forces and said "never before have we had as great a number of soldiers on our island."

"Apart from our own strength," he went on, was the assistance of the United States in furnishing war supplies.

"We are receiving them not to delay any invasion," he declared, "but because we are convinced they will help us win the war."

Stating that "no battle can be won by standing on the defensive," he added that "already in other parts of the world we are achieving success in offensive operations" and promised further offensive action elsewhere when the opportunity presents itself.

Don't Stand Near Door Of Air-Raid Shelter

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—One of the casualties in the German raids on the British Isles this morning was a man standing in a steel shelter near the door when a heavy bomb dropped ten feet away.

The door was flung violently against him. He was taken to a hospital suffering from shock and abdominal bruises. Several other people in the shelter were not hurt.

YUGOSLAV VESSEL SINKS

Labud Believed to Have Hit Mine —Swedish Ship Torpedoed

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—The Yugoslav freighter, Labud, 5,334 tons, was sunk June 20 in the Irish sea "probably through striking a mine," the Berlin radio quoted a Belgrade dispatch in a broadcast heard here tonight.

The ship was bound from South Africa to Liverpool. The crew was rescued.

Food Ministry Moves

Britain Starts "Dispersal" of Government Departments From London

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—Great Britain's Food Ministry has been removed from London, authoritative sources disclosed today.

It was explained this was "not evacuation," but merely one step in a "dispersal" of government departments whose location in London is not essential. The new location of the ministry was not announced.

FRENCH ENVOY QUITS

Corbin at London Reported as Having Resigned.

LONDON, June 26 (A. P.).—Charles Corbin, the French Ambassador to London, was reported today to have resigned. It was indicated that an announcement may be forthcoming later.

A spokesman for the French embassy, asked about a French report that M. Corbin's resignation had been announced in Bordeaux last night, said that his only comment at present was that "the Ambassador is going to the Foreign Office today."

M. Corbin did call at the Foreign office at noon, but an hour later it was said at the embassy that he had not seen Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax. No further information was given to clarify the envoy's status.

Sir Ronald Campbell—British Ambassador to France, returned to England with his staff yesterday.

Conscription for India And Burma Furthered

Commons Passes Measure to Speed War Industries

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India disclosed in the House of Commons today that compulsory military service soon would be ordered by ordinance in India.

Mr. Amery obtained quick passage of a bill permitting the Governors General of India and Burma to conscript European British subjects and take other defense steps in case "an emeny force intervenes between us and India in the Mediterranean."

The government of India already has power to conscript natives.

Conscription among the natives of India probably will be used mainly to bring about a big expansion in her munitions output and in the war effort of her industries generally, an informed source said. It was understood there was no present intention of taking large numbers of native conscripts into the armed forces.

Exiled Poland Backs Britain

Agrees to "Close Collaboration in Pursuing War to Victorious End"

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—Poland and Great Britain agreed on "close collaboration in pursuing the war to a victorious end" in a meeting last night between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish government-in-exile, the British Ministry of Information announced today.

The Polish Army now is in Great Britain.

Penny Bus Fare Going Out in London

LONDON, June 26 (A. P.).—London's penny bus fares (about 2 cents) will be raised to a penny and a half (about 3 cents) after July 3, the Government announced today.

Mounting costs due to war conditions were cited in explanation.

BRITAIN DISPUTES PITTMAN'S VIEWS

Ministry Denies Nation Is Without Defense.

LONDON, June 26 (A. P.).—The British Ministry of Information voiced tonight "complete disagreement" with what it called the expressed view of Senator Pittman, chairman of the United States Sen-

ate Foreign Relations Committee, that "Britain is totally unprepared for defense."

The Ministry disagreed also with the suggestion of Mr. Pittman that "nothing the United States has to give can do more than delay the result of the war," and that "the probability of Hitler's domination of Europe is evident."

The Ministry's statement continued:

"On the contrary, the warmest appreciation is shown here of the magnificent effort now being made in the factories and workshops of the United States to help Great Britain in the coming struggle, which she is facing with confidence.

"It is felt here that it would be a poor gesture of thanks to America after the aid given if the British people, with their 45,000,000 population, were calmly to lay down their arms without a fight—in any case, Great Britain has not the slightest intention of doing so and is determined to carry the struggle through to a victorious end."

SHIP IS TORPEDOED

Fate of Crew on Swedish Vessel Not Known.

LONDON, June 26 (A. P.).—A Berlin radio report picked up here quoted a Stockholm dispatch saying the Swedish steamship Tilia Gorthon, a vessel of 1,776 tons, had been torpedoed off the British coast.

The crew of twenty was put off in lifeboats, but it was not known whether they were saved.

British Won't Reveal Number of Spies Shot

LONDON, June 26 (A. P.).—Wartime spying has "not been treated either with leniency or complacency" in Great Britain, the House of Commons was told today, but the Government refused to disclose the number of persons shot as spies.

"It is not in the public interest to publish any information on this subject," said Richard Law, financial secretary to the War Office.

Stamps Bus Fare for Italians

ROME, June 26 (AP).—Five-centime postage stamps will be enclosed in cellophane discs and used as bus and street car fares in a number of Italian cities, an official announcement said today. The plan was in line with an earlier treasury announcement that one and two lire coins would be withdrawn and replaced with paper money. The purpose was to add to Italy's metal reserve.

Dies Of Shock During Bombing

London, *Thursday*, June 27 (AP). George George, former London police inspector, died from shock early today when a German bomb fell within a few yards of his home in northeast Scotland during the air raid.

Atlantic Clipper Delayed

Storm Keeps Craft at Bermuda; Mail Removed by British Censors

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 26 (AP).—The Pan-American Atlantic clipper, which stopped here last night en route from New York, was delayed twenty-four hours in its scheduled departure today for Horta, the Azores. Stormy weather caused the delay.

British censors removed 600 to 700 pounds of mail from the flying boat for examination.

MYRON C. TAYLOR IS OPERATED ON

Condition Is Satisfactory, Doctors Say at Rome.

ROME, June 26 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's representative at the Vatican, underwent an operation today which lasted two hours. His condition was described as satisfactory.

The operation was performed by Dr. Allan O. Whipple of New York, assisted by Prof. Raffaele Bastianelli, one of Italy's most famous surgeons.

Mrs. Taylor was at the hospital.

The envoy became seriously ill while in Florence and was brought to Rome two days ago to Prof. Bastianelli's private clinic. Dr. Whipple and Mrs. Taylor came to Italy from the United States by air.

The operation was for the removal of gallstones.

A bulletin issued after the operation, signed by Dr. Whipple and Dr. Bastianelli, said: "Mr. Myron C. Taylor has been ill for the last three weeks with an infection and obstruction of the bile ducts. All efforts at conservative treatment having failed, an operation was necessary. An operation today removed gallstones. The obstruction was relieved and Mr. Taylor stood the procedure well."

3 FRENCH FLYERS SEIZED

Plane Forced Down By Spaniards On Gibraltar Peninsula

La Linea, Spain, June 26 (AP)—Spanish anti-aricraft batteries on the Gibraltar peninsula fired today on a plane carrying three Frenchmen and forced it to land on the shore.

The three Frenchmen, one an officer, were taken to Algeciras in custody.

Madrid Press Asks Speed In Removing Americans

Sooner War Fugitives Are Out the Better, Paper Says

MADRID, June 26 (AP).—The first edition of a mural newspaper posted on the walls of Madrid today called for "Liberty of Spanish lands and Spanish economy" in an attack on French colonial and industrial enterprise, and said the sooner American fugitives from France return to America the better.

The newspaper, "Voz al Pueblo," said thousands of underpaid Spanish miners and farmers were toiling at Oran, Algeria and in French Morocco. Foreigners were "choking every bit of Spanish sentiment," said the paper.

The posters termed the Penaroya coal mines a "national shame" because French-controlled enterprise "operated always regardless of Spanish interests."

Heavy attacks were made on the airdromes at Arnhem (Netherlands) and Borkum (Germany). At Lingen, near the Dutch frontier, a railway bridge was destroyed. Damage was done to Hamm railway junction, and on a railway siding at Dorsten north of the Ruhr a large fire was started. In the Ruhr, at Osterfelde, a marshaling yard was bombed, and at Manheim an oil refinery was severely damaged. Hits were registered on an aircraft factory at Bremen, and at Cologne a salvo of bombs caused explosions in a chemical works. At Helgoland an ammunition dump was blown up.

One of our bombers returning from this operation shot down an enemy fighter. All our aircraft returned safely.

From a reconnaissance over Scandinavia, two aircraft of the coastal command have failed to return.

An earlier Air Ministry communique said:

During yesterday offensive, patrols were flown by our fighters over enemy airdromes near the French coast. One of our patrols encountered a much larger formation of enemy fighters and shot down three of them without sustaining any loss.

R. A. F. bombers made a daylight attack yesterday on the enemy-occupied airdrome at Waalhaven, near Rotterdam, and returned safely.

Early this morning our bombers attacked an airdrome recently completed by the enemy at Bomoen, near Bergen, and inflicted heavy damage. All our aircraft returned.

The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security issued the following communique:

During last night enemy aircraft carried out bombing attacks on several districts in Great Britain. Anti-aircraft guns and searchlights were in action and fighter aircraft went up to engage the enemy. At least five enemy bombers were shot down.

Reports so far received indicate that the damage caused to property by enemy bombers was not serious and that the casualties have been slight. No serious damage was done to any military objective.

German

BERLIN, June 26 (AP).—Today's high command communique follows:

No special event in the west.

In the course of the night of June 25-26, our fighting planes successfully bombarded several airports and airplane factories in central England.

Reports now received revealed that on June 24 a bomb raid was undertaken against an enemy transport of 7,000 tons off Bayonne which resulted in big fires and an explosion.

A German submarine southwest of Ireland torpedoed the armed British steamer Saranac, 12,000 registered tons, and an additional two armed enemy merchant ships.

Two of three British Bristol Blenheim planes which yesterday attempted to raid Stavanger airport at Sola were shot down by our chasers. A third disappeared without attacking.

British airplane bombs dropped during the night of June 25-26, in northern and western Germany hit no military targets and caused little damage. So far as could be established, four persons were killed.

French

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—The final communique of the French high command, dated June 25 at Bordeaux and received tonight by Reuters, British news agency, by way of Marseilles, follows:

During the evening yesterday, Italian attacks continued and were repulsed. Our advanced posts in the regions of the passes of La Seigne, the Little St. Bernard, Mont Cenis, Abries, Pilon, Pierre Pointue and Coletta resisted all attacks. At no point were our defense positions broken. In advance of our defense line, a counter-attack resulted in our recapturing the western half of Menton.

Hostilities ceased on all front at 12:35 a. m.

Text of War Powers' Communiques

British

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—The Ministry of Information issued the following announcement today:

In co-operation with the R. A. F., naval and military raiders yesterday carried out successful reconnaissances of enemy coast lines.

Landings were effected at a number of points and contact made with German troops. Casualties were inflicted and some enemy dead fell into our hands. Much useful information was obtained. Our forces suffered no casualties.

Tonight's Air Ministry communique said:

Last night R. A. F. bombers continued their attacks on enemy airdromes, rail communications and other military objectives in Holland and northwest Germany.

Italian

ROME, June 26 (AP).—The Italian high command's communique today said:

Nothing to report from the metropolitan front and north Africa.

In east Africa the British air force without success raided Asmara and Diredawa and two enemy planes were shot down.

Enemy attempts to raid Naples were rendered unsuccessful by Italian fighters and anti-aircraft guns which succeeded in driving off the enemy.

Canal Service Ships Ready

Unofficial Reports Indicate Squadron Is Prepared to Meet the Fleet.

PANAMA, Panama, June 26 (A. P.).—Units of a special service squadron on the Pacific end of the Panama Canal were said unofficially today to have been provisioned, probably in preparation for steaming out to meet the fleet.

Officially, the move was treated as a military secret, and one quarter said the squadron might be making ready simply for a regular visiting tour to Central and South American ports.

Nevertheless, the sudden and secret departure of the Pacific fleet from Hawaii—in connection with which both the White House and State Department in Washington had said there was "No news"—was recalled here.

Officials here could not or would not say today whether the fleet would go through the canal into the Atlantic or would remain based on the Pacific side.

Third Cruiser Heads South.

WASHINGTON, June 26 (A. P.).—The dispatch of a third cruiser on a friendly visit to South American ports was announced today by the navy. Acting Secretary Lewis Compton disclosed that the 10,000-ton light cruiser Phoenix, now in the Pacific, was proceeding on to its first port of call, Valparaiso, Chile.

Two other cruisers—the Quincy and Wichita—are already in Atlantic coast South American ports whence have come repeated reports of fifth column activity resulting from German victories in the European war.

The open anouncement about the Phoenix's trip contrasted with secrecy thrown about the sudden departure of the main United States fleet from Hawaii. The fleet's movement heightened uncertainty over official intentions toward Japanese moves in the Far East.

Japan meanwhile was reported preparing a sweeping pronouncement that would be tantamount to an Oriental Monroe doctrine. The Tokio newspaper Asahi said that the proclamation would warn all Powers against interference of any kind in all territories in East Asia.

Both White House and State Department turned aside questions about the fleet with cryptic remarks that they had no news. Other sources were equally noncommittal.

Undetermined was whether the big battle force was steaming toward the United States mainland, for South American waters, or farther out toward the Orient.

Navy flyers in bidding their families good-by at Honolulu intimated they were going to the Panama Canal.

Expected to Go to Canal.

Some diplomatic quarters, however, found it difficult to reconcile withdrawal of the fleet with the repeated insistence of the Government on maintenance of the status quo in the Pacific.

Others saw the possibility that Western Hemisphere defense had become so urgent that the administration had decided upon a large naval demonstration in South American waters.

War Department officials here said they knew of no unusual activity in the zone. The defense forces were engaged in normal operations, they said, and the existing fields of controlled mines were being maintained at the canal entrances, but no new mines have been laid.

The existing mine fields, it was said at the War Department, are a part of the permanent defenses of the canal established years ago and their location and extent are not published. They are harmless to shipping except when detonated from shore by the coast artillery in time of war.

Mines that explode on contact are placed by the navy and under international law shipping must be notified of the presence of such mine fields.

Some informed quarters said that if the fleet appeared at the canal for transit to the Atlantic, the move might be construed by Japan as a

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sign she could have a "free hand" in the Far East. Should the fleet be heading toward the Philippines, they said, it might have a restraining effect.

Departure of the fleet, kept in Hawaiian waters two months after conclusion of the 1940 war games, coincided with Japanese pressure on both Britain and defeated France to shut off supplies reaching China from their neighboring possessions.

Backing up this stand, Japan dispatched warships to French Indo-China amid reports in Tokio of possible attempts to establish a "protectorate" over Far Eastern territories of France and the Netherlands.

NAVAL MEN'S WIVES SAILING FOR MANILA

Bookings From Honolulu Are Linked by Observers to the Manoeuvres of Fleet

SAN DIEGO IS SKEPTICAL

Absence of Oil Tankers Cited —Ships at Panama Canal Are Said to Be Provisioning

HONOLULU, June 26 (AP)—Reports by passenger line companies of "an abnormal number" of bookings for Manila led to speculation today that major units of the fleet, which put to sea Monday, might be bound for waters near the Philippine Islands.

Most of those booking passage requested earliest possible sailing dates. Presumably many of the reservations were made by the wives and families of naval officers, left behind by the unexpected departure of the fleet, but steamship companies were unable to determine the number.

Honolulu wholesalers, however, continued to take large orders from the Navy, possibly indicating that return of the fleet to these waters was expected.

There also was speculation whether the fleet movement was intended only to create mystery abroad. The captain of the steamship Lurline, arriving today from the mainland, said that the fleet had not been sighted at sea.

A flurry of excitement was caused last night by the sighting of four or five searchlights on the horizon perhaps sixty miles southwest of Oahu Island. They may have indicated some naval activity or possibly the whereabouts of units of the Hawaiian detachment.

Scouting Force Still Near Hawaii

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 26 (AP)—Informed sources said today that they were certain the fleet was not on the way to the Far East because many of the Navy oil tankers were still in Southern California waters and because the scouting force under command of Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews remained in the vicinty of Hawaii.

They pointed out that if any force was sent to the Philippines the first to go would be the scouting force and not the battle fleet.

A report which received the most credence in official San Diego quarters was that the fleet was engaging in manoeuvres between the mainland and Hawaii and that it would be strengthened by units which sailed under sealed orders from California ports and Panama within the last seventy-two hours.

TO SEND 2 SHIPS FOR WAR REFUGEES

U. S. Refuses To Permit Risk Of Americans Traveling On Belligerent Vessels

Liner Washington Slated To Go To Galway, The Manhattan To Lisbon

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 26—Still refusing to permit travel on belligerent ships as too grave a risk for the nation, the State Department decided today to send two United States liners for Americans fleeing from the war in Europe.

Reconsidering previous plans to send no more ships on such voyages, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, disclosed that both the Washington and the Manhattan, of the United States Lines, would make another trip—the Washington leaving Friday for Galway, Ireland, and the Manhattan on Monday for Lisbon, Portugal.

Reason For Decision

The decision was taken to avoid granting permission to Americans to travel on belligerent vessels.

Officials felt such permission would violate the spirit and intent of the neutrality law, even though Secretary Hull has authority to grant it. They were said also to fear the effects upon public opinion should any American lives be lost by the sinking of a belligerent ship.

Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy at London advised the State Department that he believed there would be enough Americans to fill the Washington to its capacity of 2,000 when it reached Galway.

1,200 Or More From Portugal

With many Americans fleeing from southern France into Spain, the Manhattan was expected to bring 1,200 or more from Portugal.

The belligerent countries will be notified in advance of the ships' courses to avoid any interference such as the Washington encountered on its last trip when a submarine, later identified as German, threatened to torpedo it. Germans said notice of a change in the Washington's course had not reached them before the incident and that they mistook the vessel for another.

PANAMA, C.Z., JUNE 26-(AP)-THE GUNBOAT ERIE WILL LEAVE FRIDAY FOR GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, ON THE LATEST "GOOD WILL" TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICAN WATERS BY UNITED STATES WARSHIPS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID REAR ADMIRAL JOHN W.WILCOX, JR., COMMANDER OF THE SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON TO WHICH THE SHIP IS ATTACHED, WOULD BE ABOARD FOR A VISIT WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AT QUITO.

ANOTHER U.S. VESSEL, THE SURVEY SHIP BUSHNELL, LEAVES SATURDAY TO SURVEY THE ECUADOREAN COAST.

OTHER NORTH AMERICAN WARSHIPS IN SOUTH AMERICA ON OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED "FRIENDLY VISITS," INCLUDE THE LIGHT CRUISER PHOENIX, ORDERED FROM ITS STATION IN THE PACIFIC TO VALPARAISO, CHILE; THE CRUISERS WICHITA AND QUINCY AND THE DESTROYER O'BRIEN.

A WELL-INFORMED SHIPPING SOURCE MEANWHILE SCOUTED REPORTS THAT THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC ENTRANCES TO THE PANAMA CANAL HAD BEEN MINED. THIS INFORMANT SAID THIS WAS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW WITHOUT WARNING TO COMMERCIAL SHIPPING AND THAT SUCH WARNING HAD NOT BEEN GIVEN.

SHIPS WERE LEAVING AND ENTERING CANAL ZONE WATERS TODAY UNDER NORMAL NAVIGATION REGULATIONS.

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Hundreds Of Americans Cross Border Into Spain

Bilbao, Spain, *Thursday*, June 27 (AP). Seventy American refugees sailed homeward today aboard two merchant ships escorted by the United States destroyer Dickerson, and another seventy are scheduled to leave tomorrow.

The refugees were among hundreds fleeing across the border from conquered France. A total of 239 reached Spain during the day and more were expected before completion of the German occupation of the French coast.

It was not disclosed immediately whether the Dickerson would escort the ships to the limits of the territorial waters or whether she would continue with them to the United States. There was a possibility she would see them safely out of the territorial limits, then return similarly to escort tomorrow's departing ships.

Hugh S. Gibson, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Millard Shaler, arrived at San Sebastian en route to Madrid and Lisbon. Shaler is connected with the Congo Forest Mineral Company and is aiding Gibson in Red Cross work.

Others Entering

Waverly Root, of the Chicago *Times*; Fred Abbott, of Paramount News, and Victor Lusinchi, of the Mutual Broadcasting System, crossed with their French wives after the United States guaranteed they could continue to the United States or another country.

Other Americans entering Spain today included William M. L. Fiske, of Dillon, Read & Co., and his wife; Huntington Hicks Harter, of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., and Harold L. Smith, of the Will Hays film organization.

Smith reported many Americans were in difficulties because their passports were in the hands of Paris authorities when the city surrendered or because of bank closings.

Consular and diplomatic officials on the French side are attempting to clarify their status.

Cross Border From France

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, June 26 (AP).—Eighty-six more Americans, hungry and thirsty but cheerful, crossed the international bridge from France here today. They were taken immediately to Bilbao, where it was reported yesterday a United States warship might come to take them away. The others in the group of 147 Americans listed for entry last night were expected in the course of the day.

Howard Bucknell, counselor of the American Embassy in Madrid, and Brig. Gen. John Greely, military attache, arrived to help in the removal of Americans. This made a total of six diplomatic and consular officials busy here, in addition to several on the French side of the border.

Several Americans in San Sebastian, learning that some of the new arrivals had spent as much as three days on the international bridge, much of the time in driving rain and wind, organized an emergency canteen and distributed hot chocolate and sandwiches.

Tomorrow seems to be the deadline for thousands of refugees of various nationalities waiting at Hendaye for a chance to cross into Spain. An authoritative German source here said that Nazi occupa-

tion of the last bit of French Atlantic coast would be completed by that time.

Sifting eligibles from the frantic throng of refugees at the border is an unpleasant task for Spanish soldiers and officials.

Maj. Jose Ochotorena, commander of frontier forces at Irun, said:

"Little tragedies of war are enacted hourly at the Spanish end of the international bridge. Many refugees weep, throw themselves on the ground and clasp the knees of our officials. It is heart-breaking; but we can admit only those whose documents are in order."

Argentina Gets $20,000,000 to Buy U.S. Goods

Export-Import Bank Gives Credit as Nazi Agents Press for Barter Deals

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—The Export-Import Bank authorized a $20,000,000 credit today to the government and Central Bank of Argentina to finance the purchase of industrial, construction and transportation materials and equipment in the United States. The loan was the largest by the bank to any Latin-American country, except one made to Brazil over a year ago.

Jesse H. Jones, Federal lending administrator, said he "supposed Argentina asked the loan because the war dislocated some or Argentina's normal European sources of supply." He said the loan had nothing to do with a $1,000,000,000 "cartel" plan about which the United States was consulting other American nations.

Nazis Offer Deals to Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, June 26 (AP).—Nazi agents are trying to negotiate barter deals in South America, particularly in Argentina, a well informed source said today. They are reported seeking millions of pesos worth of Argentine foods and raw products, payment for which would be made through German electrification of railways and the construction of hydro-electric plants to offset diminishing coal and oil supplies.

The German agents are supposed to have inquired also into availability of shipping space to move their purchases to Germany. (Such German proffers presuppose the eventual absence of British sea power. The British naval blockade thus far has effectively kept American products from Germany.)

Other equally well informed sources said German armament agents are being atentive to Argentine and Uruguayan rearmament plans, and profess they can offer prices far below the scale for comparable United States products for delivery late in October. Similar offers of German goods for September and October delivery have been made in Brazil and Uruguay.

A resolution to send a special mission to Germany, Italy and Spain "to study the basis of their commercial organizations in order to propose adequate means for Argentina's participation in their post-war arranegments" was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Matias Sanchez Sorondo. He is regarded as the strongest supporter of the totalitarian governments in the Argentine Congress. No immediate action was taken, and informed Senators said it probably would be defeated.

Mexicans Urge Tie With U. S.

MEXICO CITY, June 26 (AP).—The Confederation of Professional Men and Women of Mexico called on Latin-American nations today for the "necessary co-ordination" with the United States for the "defense of the Americas."

The confederation said in a manifesto that Latin-American nations must direct their "supreme efforts toward collective defense of this continent." Co-ordination of effort was urged "not to defend the capitalist interests" of the United States "but for the defense of those points of view common to the Americas."

NAZIS SEEK BARTER DEALS IN ARGENTINA

Negotiations In Other Countries Too Aimed To Cut Ties With U. S.

Food And Raw Products Would Be Paid For In Electrification Work

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, June 26—Nazi agents already are trying to negotiate gigantic barter deals in the rich South American field, particularly in Argentina, a well-informed source said today.

Their aim, this source said, is to strengthen Germany further by cutting off Argentina and Uruguay and other South American nations from close economic and military cooperation with the United States.

They are reported seeking millions of pesos worth of Argentine foods and raw products, payment for which would be made through German electrification of railways and the construction of hydro-electric plants to offset diminishing coal and oil supplies.

Inquire Into Ship Space

The German agents are supposed to have gone so far, even, as to inquire into availability of shipping space to move their purchases to Germany.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Such German proffers presuppose the eventual absence of British sea power. The British naval blockade thus far has effectively kept American products from Germany.]

Other equally well-informed sources said German armament agents are being attentive to Argentine and Uruguayan rearmament plans and profess they can offer prices far below the scale for comparable United States products for delivery late in October.

Similar offers of German goods for September and October delivery have been made in Brazil and Uruguay.

United States representatives in lower South America express fear their country may "miss the boat" on this continent unless it promotes trade through the extension of strong economic support to the nations whose normal European markets have been cut off.

Cartel Plan Too Slow

Events of recent weeks have convinced United States diplomats that the presentation of plans for cooperation in terms of dollars and cents will be more effective than in terms of warships and airplanes.

While the Pan-American cartel plan has aroused interest, many persons say it is too slow and complicated to meet the emergency.

Observations in Uruguay and Argentina indicate that vigorous German and Italian barter trade drives are more imminent in these countries than political uprisings inspired or directed by Nazis.

A question is raised to to what extent the German offers of barter are made for propaganda purposes. Regardless of that possibility, they are effective in cutting United States sales.

Revises Submarine Rules.

MONTEVIDEO, June 26 (A. P.).—Although the inter-American neutrality committee recommended last February that belligerent submarines be banned from American ports, Uruguay has decided to admit such craft to her territorial waters in special circumstances.

Under a Government decree announced today, Uruguayan waters will be opened to foreign submarines in need of repairs, when high seas prevent safe navigation or when "reasons of humanity" provide justification.

Submarines for which exception is made must display their national flags constantly and must depart as soon as possible on penalty of being interned with their crews.

Knudsen Offers Plane Engine Job to Packard

Detroit Concern Asked to Consider Production of Motor as Ford Deal Fails

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—Packard Motor Company officials conferred with the National Defense Commission today on production of an aircraft engine, presumably the Rolls-Royce engine which Henry Ford has refused to manufacture except for the United States.

William S. Knudsen of the Commission, talked with M. M. Gilman, president of the Packard Company, and S. G. Vincent, vice-president in charge of Packard engine production, on the possibility that the Detroit concern might undertake mass production of motors for the Army and Navy.

The Packard Company built liberty engines for the Army in the World War, subsequently experimented with the Diesel aircraft motor and now is turning out high-speed engines for naval motor torpedo boats.

The Chrysler Company of Detroit, informed quarters said, was first approached by the defense commission with the proposal to undertake mass production of aircraft motors, but president K. T. Keller was represented as feeling that his concern was more interested in manufacturing tanks as its part of national defense efforts.

Asked whether there was any White House reaction on the collapse of negotiations with the Ford company, Presidential Secretary Stephen Early asserted only: "Ford has the right to say what contracts he will take and won't take."

The airplane engine problem is in the hands of Mr. Knudsen, Secretary Early said, adding that Mr. Knudsen probably would turn the engine contract over to some other automobile manufacturer. When reporters said the question had been raised whether any other automotive company could produce engines in the necessary quantity, Mr. Early suggested that they look into the Packard company and see if it were not equipped.

Ford Denounced in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont., June 26 (AP).—M. J. Coldwell, Saskatchewan Co-operative Commonwealth Federation member, demanded in the House of Commons today that the government take into custody all Henry Ford's industrial interests in Canada.

Coldwell, acting C. C. F. leader in the House, declared Mr. Ford's refusal to make airplane motors for Britain was something that could not be dismissed with a "passing reference" in the Commons. In the Senate the same question was raised by Senator F. B. Black, New Brunswick Conservative. He said the Canadian government should cancel all purchases of Ford cars, other equipment and forbid their sale in Canada.

Among other properties, Ford has a large plant at Windsor, Ont.

Replying to Coldwell, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe said the Ford Motor Company of Canada had placed itself entirely in the hands of the government as to prices on the units it is making and was "beyond criticism" in its co-operation.

"Throughout Europe in recent days treachery has not been confined to a few submerged elements," Coldwell said. "It is frequently found among the heads of powerful industrial and financial companies."

Henry Ford, he said, had been decorated by the German government.

Under the mobilization bill enacted last week the government has unlimited power to conscript resources, Coldwell pointed out.

"I submit to the government that here is an opportunity for the government to show the people it is not going to mobilize only manpower but industry as well," he added.

"Henry Ford is the type of industrialist who has exploited and regimented working men, and when he has sucked them dry he throws them in the gutter."

San Antonio Cancels Ford Order

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 26 (AP).—Mayor Maury Maverick said today the City of San Antonio had canceled an order for twenty-two Ford automobiles, explaining in a statement:

"Ford has taken a stand against the government in refusing to fill orders of the National Defense Council. We take our stand with the government, and will do no business with those against our government. . . ."

Policies in Britain Unaffected

DETROIT, June 26 (AP).—Henry Ford said tonight that his decision not to build airplane engines for purposes other than the actual defense of the United States in no way affects policies of Ford companies in countries belonging to the British Empire. He added that he "bears no animosity against any people of any race or nation whatsoever."

"The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., at Windsor, Ont., and other Ford plants located in the British Empire are using their facilities to the utmost for the production of military equipment for the defense of the British Empire," Ford said. "They are serving their people as they should do, and as I would do if permitted and if occasion required."

Earlier, Mr. Ford said that his plans had not been altered in any way by the decision of the National Defense Commission to discontinue negotiations with his company for the mass production of Rolls-Royce aviation engines, and that "we will be ready to go any time the United States government says the word."

"When I offered four weeks ago to make airplanes on a volume production basis I distinctly said I would do so for the United States government for defensive purposes only. You will recall that I said at that time "that great care would have to be taken to see that a gigantic defensive armament did not become an 'offensive' one; I said also that great pressure would be brought to force us into war.

"I was advised that our greatest defensive need was for pursuit airplanes and I became convinced that if we could provide these in huge numbers any foreign nation with belligerent designs would think twice before attempting any attack upon this country."

Roosevelt Signs Bill for Storing Of War Goods

Authorizes R. F. C. to Buy Capital Stock of Concerns Involved in U. S. Defense

WASHINGTON, June 26.—President Roosevelt signed today Legislation authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to assist the defense program directly by creating separate companies to acquire and store strategic materials and to purchase the capital stock of any concern which might be directly involved with the country's defenses.

Other developments in the defense expansion field were:

Federal Loan Administrator Jesse H. Jones announced he was negotiating for large quantities of rubber for the strategic materials pool, following a conference with Sir John Hay, a representative of the International Rubber Regulating Committee.

The Navy Department awarded $8,500,000 in contracts to three concerns for the manufacture of an undisclosed number of aircraft engines and planes. The contracts included Aviation Manufacturing Corporation, Lycoming Division, engines, $1,541,448; Continental Motors Corporation, engines, $1,442,275, and Stearman Aircraft, planes and spare parts, $3,779,628.

At his press conference, Mr. Jones revealed that a "substantial agreement" on raising rubber export quotas had been reached with Sir John Hay. The Loan Administrator added that the R. F. C. probably would organize a corporation to buy needed strategic materials, now that the President has signed the bill amending the Reconstruction Finance Act. He estimated that from $100,000,000 to $250,000,000 would be needed for purchases contemplated in the immediate future.

He said that he soon would meet with ten representatives of mining interests. Some of the strategic war materials are tungsten, lead, tin, nickel and mercury. Tin is mined in the Malay states and in the Dutch East Indies.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that Maj. James H. Doolittle, Army Reserve speed flyer, had been ordered to active duty on July 1 as assistant supervisor of the Central Air Corps procurement district at Indianapolis.

The Army said that Maj. Doolittle had accepted the assignment for one year. After this service he will return to inactive status in the Air Corps Reserve. The War Department disclosed that sixty-nine of the 441 applicants in the Air Corps Reserve had passed their examinations and will be commissioned officers in the Regular Air Corps on July 1.

Italian Songs Barred In Canadian Contest

TORONTO, June 26 (CP).—Italian songs have been ruled out as test pieces in the musical competitions at the Canadian National Exhibition here this summer.

Programs issued before Italy entered the war permitted vocal contestants to select either English or Italian songs. Officials sent out word today that the words "or Italian" are to be ignored.

Passports Now Required For Santo Domingo

WASHINGTON, June 26 (A. P.).—The British embassy announced today that, beginning July 8, passports would be required of Americans entering Bermuda. Also today the State Department passed along word that the Dominican Republic would impose the same requirement on July 1.

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No Passports Needed By Visitors To Canada

But Northern "Cousins" Must Get Visas Before Entering U. S. After July 1

Ottawa, June 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King told Commons today that passports would not be required of United States citizens visiting Canada.

Effective July 1, Canadian citizens entering the United States, however, will be required to show passports.

Canadians living in the United States who wish to remain in that country after July 1 will have to obtain passports the same as Canadian visitors, it was learned today.

Not a Dispatch Received From Inside France

Gen. de Gaulle Organizes Volunteers in London; Corbin Resigns as Envoy

For the first time in many years not a single news dispatch direct from France was received yesterday by The Associated Press, The United Press or the foreign service of the New York Herald Tribune. One day after the armistice with Germany took effect, the situation inside France became a mystery, and the chance of continued resistance to the Nazis a subject of fragmentary reports and conjecture.

From London it was reported that Gen. Charles de Gaulle, former French Under Secretary of War, was organizing a French volunteer legion to carry on the war. Other reports from the French empire quoted army leaders as determined not to give up without a fight. The Associated Press reported from Gibraltar that French warships assembled off the Moroccan coast had refused to surrender.

There was no reliable report about the plans or even the whereabouts of former Premier Paul Reynaud. Three other former Premiers, Edouard Herriott, Joseph Paul-Boncour and Leon Blum, passed their second day in London without making any public statement. Charles Corbin, French Ambassador at London, who it had been hoped might support a "national committee" there to carry on the war, was reported to have resigned to retire to private life.

LONDON, JUNE 27-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND GENERAL SIR EDMUND IRONSIDE, BRITAIN'S HOME DEFENSE CHIEF, LAST NIGHT PERSONALLY INSPECTED ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND COASTAL BATTERIES GUARDING ENGLAND'S EAST COAST.

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LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-"UNRESERVED COOPERATION" OF FRENCH COMMUNITIES IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND MALAY STATES WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN CONTINUATION OF THE WAR ARE ASSURED, THE BRITISH GOVERNOR AND HIGH COMMISSIONER THERE MESSAGED TODAY.

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LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-PRODUCTION OF AIRCRAFT IN GREAT BRITAIN REACHED A NEW HIGH RECORD IN THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 22, LORD BEAVERBROOK, MINISTER FOR AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, ANNOUNCED TODAY. NO FIGURES WERE GIVEN.

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LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE ALL-ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT, WHICH WAS SCHEDULED TO BE HELD AT WIMBLEDON JULY 19 AND 20, WAS CANCELLED TODAY. THE TOURNAMENT NORMALLY DRAWS THE WORLD'S GREATEST PLAYERS.

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BERLIN, JUNE 26-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER JUBILANTLY CRASHED FIST IN PALM WHEN THE NEWS REACHED HIM THAT THE FRENCH HAD SIGNED HIS ARMISTICE TERMS, THE RADIO SAID TODAY IN DESCRIBING THE PREVIEW OF A GERMAN NEWS REEL OF THE FUEHRER'S REACTIONS ON THAT OCCASION.

"FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR THE GERMAN PEOPLE WILL SEE THE MAN WHOM THEY DEFINITELY CONSIDER THE GREATEST MAN IN GERMAN HISTORY RECORDING EMOTIONS," SAID THE BROADCAST. HITLER'S LOOK OF "STERN POISE" IS REPLACED BY AN EXPRESSION OF "JOY AND EXPRESSION," SAID THE ANNOUNCER. "HE STRETCHES HIS ARMS AS A MAN WHO IS FREED FROM A HEAVY BURDEN" AND THEN IN ELATION "HITS HIS PALM WITH HIS FIST."

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LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-TWO GIRL AIR RAID WARDENS SERVED IMPROMPTU AS DOCTOR AND NURSE AT THE BIRTH OF A BABY WEDNESDAY NIGHT IN A SHELTER WHILE SIRENS SCREAMED AN AIR RAID WARNING.

"THE GIRLS WERE WONDERFUL," SAID THE BABY'S GRANDMOTHER. "AND MY DAUGHTER WAS A BRICK X X X WE WILL BE SATISFIED IF FUTURE RAIDS BRING NOTHING WORSE."

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(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 26-AP-THE TWELFTH WAR OFFICE CASUALTY LIST, ISSUED TODAYM COVERING AN UNSPECIFIED PERIOD, SHOWED 17 KILLED OR FATALLY WOUNDED, 124 WOUNDED, 32 MISSING, 10 DIED AND 15 TAKEN PRISONER.

THESE FIGURES BROUGHT THE TOTAL OF CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED TO DATE TO 108 KILLED OR FATALLY WOUNDED, 447 WOUNDED, 1,007 MISSING, 55 DIED AND 130 TAKEN PRISONER.

LONDON, JUNE 26-AP-BRITAIN'S ONLY COMMUNIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, WILLIAM GALLACHER, GAVE NOTICE IN COMMONS TODAY THAT HE WOULD FILE A MOTION FOR "COMPLETE REORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE FORM OF A REAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT FROM WHICH ALL THOSE ASSOCIATED WITH THE POLICY OF APPEASING FASCISM ARE RIGIDLY EXCLUDED."

THE NEWSPAPER MIRROR COMMENTED THAT GALLACHER "DOES SEEM TO BE SINCERE," AND ADDED:

"THE COLOSSAL BETRAYAL OF FRANCE HAS INDEED GIVEN FRESH POINT TO THESE DEMANDS...CERTAINLY WHAT WE DON'T WANT TO KNOW IN THE FUTURE IS THAT OUR GALLANT, OUR MAGNANIMOUS, AND OUR PERHAPS TOO QUIXOTIC PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAS TURNED OUT TO BE THE REYNAUD OF BRITAIN..THE MAN STABBED IN THE BACK BY OUR OWN MILD ENGLISH VARIETY OF PLAUSIBLE PETAINISM."

LONDON JUNE 26-AP-THE EISTEDDFOD, NATIONAL BARDIC CONGRESS OF WALES, HAS BEEN CANCELLED THIS YEAR BECAUSE OF THE WAR.

ORIGINATING MANY CENTURIES BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ERA, THE EISTEDDFODAU (PLURAL) HAVE BEEN HELD ANNUALLY, ALMOST WITHOUT A BREAK, FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS. THE FESTIVAL IS INTENDED TO ENCOURAGE WELSH MUSIC, LITERATURE, LANGUAGE AND CUSTOMS.

LONDON, JUNE 26-AP-A SPANISH RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT HEARD IN LONDON TONIGHT SAID THE SECRETARY OF LEON BLUM, FORMER SOCIALIST PREMIER OF FRANCE, HAD BEEN IMPRISONED IN SPAIN.

THE REPORT SAID THE SECRETARY WAS FOUND AMONG REFUGEES WHO CROSSED THE FRONTIER FROM FRNCD.

LONDON, JUNE 26-AP-MME GENEVIEVE TABOUIS, NOTED FRENCH EDITOR, WAS QUOTED TODAY BY COLUMNIST HANNEN SWAFFER OF THE LONDON HERALD AS SAYING ADOLF HITLER PLANS TO CUT BRITAIN'S SEA ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

"FROM AMERICA YOU MUST GET AS SOON AS POSSIBLE EVERY KIND OF HELP YOU CAN," SHE SAID.

SWAFFER WROTE, TOO, THAT MME TABOUIS TOLD HIM THAT IN STUDYING THE WAR DIARIES OF HER UNCLE, THE LATE JULES CAMBON, FRENCH ENVOY TO THE UNITED STATES AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY SHE OFTEN NOTICED SUCH ENTRIES AS:

"PETAIN (NOW PREMIER MARSHAL PETAIN OF FRANCE) MUST BE WATCHED; HE IS A DEFEATIST." ----

LONDON, JUNE 26-A½-AS BRITONS READ TODAY OF REFUSAL BY HENRY FORD TO MANUFACTURE AIRPLANE ENGINES FOR BRITAIN, THREE-COLUMN FORD ADDS IN LONDON DAILY NEWSPAPERS CARRIED A HEADING:

"FULL STEAM AHEAD."

UNDER A PICTURE OF A BRITISH WARSHIP, THE COPY READ:

"STERN, VIGOROUS AND CONSTANT ENDEAVOR MUST BE THE ORDER OF OF THE DAY X X X X. IN THAT TASK FORD SHOULDERS ITS SHARE X X. THE VAST RESOURCES, HUMAN AND MECANICAL, OF THE GREAT DAGENHAM (ENGLISH FORD) FACTORY ARE ENGAGED ON URGENT NATIONAL WORK TO THE UTMOST." ---

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 26-AP-VIA RADIO--THE FIRST GROUP OF DANISH WOMEN FACTORY WORKERS LEAVES FOR GERMANY TOMORROW TO FILL JOBS IN NAZI INDUSTRIES.

SEVERAL THOUSAND DANISH MEN ALREADY HAVE GONE TO GERMANY TO WORK IN THE BUILDING. CONSTRUCTION AND METAL INDUSTRIES INTHE NORTH.

KAUNAS, LITHUANIA, JUNE 26-AP-THE LITHUANIAN INTERIOR MINISTRY DECREED TODAY THE ORGAIZATION OF A NATIONWIDE WORKMENS' MILITIA WHICH WILL WORK WITH GOVER GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES IN PRESERVING ORDER. ITS MEMBERS WILL RECEIVE THE SAME ARMS AS THE POLICE BUT NO XXX. PAY. ---

LISBON, JUNE 26-AP-THE ITALIAN LINER CONTE ROSSO WITH BRITISH DIPLOMATS AND CITIZENS TO BE ESCHANGED FOR ITALIANS FROM ENGLAND, ARRIVED HERE TODAY.

SOME OF THE BRITONS ABOARD THE "GILDED PRISON SHIP" REFUSED TO READ ITALIAN NEWS BULLETINS POSTED DURING THE VOYAGE. ----

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 26-(AP)-ARTHUR DIETRICH, PRESS ATTACHE OF THE GERMAN LEGATION WHO RECENTLY WAS ORDERED TO LEAVE MEXICO ON CHARGES OF NAZI PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY, WAS BARRED ALSO TODAY FROM GUATEMALA.

DIETRICH IS EXPECTED TO GO TO BERLIN VIA JAPAN.

WD132PED

30.24-3251

30.24-3251

NEW YORK, JUNE 27-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN HAS EXTENDED HER CLOCKADE TO INCLUDE FRANCE, AND SHIPS TO AND FROM FRENCH PORTS NOW ARE LIABLE TO BE STOPPED AND SEARCHED, A BRITISH RADIO REPORT HEARD BY NBC SAID TODAY.

THE REPORT ALSO SAID "AS THE GERMAN OCCUPATION EXTENDS XXX TO THE SPANISH BORDER, BOATS LEAVING SPANISH OR PORTUGUESE PORTS ARE LIABLE TO INTERCEPTION AND WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE USUAL PROCEDURE" OF CONTRA-BAND CONTROL.

FH106AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 26-(AP)-A GERMAN BROADCAST CITED HENRY FORD'S REFUSAL TO BUILD AIRPLANE MOTORS FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND HERBERT HOOVER'S REPUBLICAN CONVENTION SPEECH WARNING THAT AFTER THE WAR AMERICA WILL HAVE TO CONTEND WITH A EUROPEAN TOTALITARIAN ECONOMIC ORDER AS EVIDENCE THAT THE UNITED STATES IS CONVINCED OF ENGLAND'S IMPENDING DEFEAT. THE BROADCASTX WAS HEARD BY NBC.

MJ540PED

NEW YORK-FIRST ADD GERMAN FORD-HOOVER BROADCAST XXX NBC.

THE BROADCASTER, THE GERMAN PROPAGANDIST KNOWN AS LORD HAW HAW, WENT ON, AS HEARD HERE BY CBS:

"ROOSEVELT HAS FORBIDDEN THE DISPATCH OF THE 200 TORPEDO BOATS DESTINED FOR ENGLAND, AND HAS FURTHER PUT AN EMBARGO ON THE EXPORT OF ALL WAR MATERIALS IN ACTIVE USE BY THE AMERICAN DEFENSE FORCES.

"HENRY FORD REFUSED TO TURN OUT THE 6,000 AIRCRAFT ENGINES DEMANDED BY ENGLAND. HE HOLDS THE ENGLISH LICENSE FOR BUILDING THAT PARTICULAR KIND OF ENGINE ORDERED, AND HIS FACTORIES IN DETROIT ARE THE ONLY ONES CAPABLE OF DEALING WITH THE ORDER. ITS REFUSAL MEANS THAT BRITAIN CAN NOT OBTAIN ANY BOMBERS OF VALUE FROM THE U.S.A.

"HOOVER HAS STATED THAT AMERICA MUST AT ALL COST KEEP OUT OF THE WAR, AND MUST FURTHER AVOID ANY DELIVERY OF WAR MATERIALS WHICH COULD INVOLVE THE U.S.A. IN HOSTILITIES.

"CHURCHILL'S SPEECH (OF YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS) EXPRESS-ED DEFEAT AND THE CAUSES ARE NOW CLEARLY TO BE SEEN."

MJ855PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 26-(AP)-GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, HEAD OF A FRENCH NATIONAL COMMISSION IN LONDON, DECLARED IN A BROADCAST IN FRENCH TONIGHT THAT "FRANCE CAN, AND WILL, BE SAVED ONLY BY US HERE."

THIS REPLY TO MARSHAL PETAIN'S STATEMENT YESTERDAY THAT "FRANCE WILL RISE AGAIN," SAID: "WITH MOST OF OUR TERRITORY LOST, OUR NAVY SURRENDERED, OUR OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS CAPTIVE, OUR AFFAIRS UNDER THE RUTHLESS DOMINATION OF THE ENEMY--AND WHAT AN ENEMY--YOU, BRAVE MARSHAL, ARE IN NO POSITION TO RESCUE FRANCE."

DE GAULLE THEN DECLARED IT WAS ONLY THROUGH EFFORTS OF THE FRENCH COMMISSION IN LONDON THAT FRANCE COULD BE SUCCORED.

MJ547PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26-(AP)-FROM PURSUIT PLANES TO PEANUTS, WAR-SWOLLEN EXPORTS GAVE THE UNITED STATES A $634,966,000 EXCESS OF INTERNATIONAL SALES OVER PURCHASES IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1940.

THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY THAT IN THE FIVE MONTHS THIS COUNTRY EXPORTED $1,717,276,000 WORTH OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS AS AGAINST IMPORTS OF $1,082,310,000.

THE EXPORT BALANCE WAS MORE THAN DOUBLE THE $264,261,000 DIFF-

ERENCE RECORDED IN JANUARY-MAY OF LAST YEAR. THEN EXPORTS TOTALED $1,179,848,000 AND IMPORTS $915,587,000.

THIS FIVE-MONTH PERIOD MAY PROVE TO BE THE PEAK OF AMERICA'S FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR THE DURATION OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, HOWEVER, OFFICIALS SAID, BECAUSE GERMAN SUCCESSES HAVE ISOLATED A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT MARKETS. IN MAY, FOR INSTANCE, FRANCE, ITALY AND ALL THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES WERE OPEN FOR TRANSATLANTIC MERCHANT SHIPPING, AND BELGIUM AND HOLLAND WERE OPEN UNTIL ALMOST THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH. NOW THE BRITISH ARE EXPECTED TO TRY TO BLOCKADE VIRTUALLY ALL OF EUROPE.

MAY'S EXPORTS TOTALED $325,306,000 AND IMPORTS $211,382,000, AN EXPORT EXCESS OF $113,925,000. IN MAY, 1939, EXPORTS AMOUNTED TO $249,466,000 AND IMPORTS $202,493,000, FOR AN EXPORT BALANCE OF $46,973,000.

COMPARED WITH APRIL, MAY EXPORTS WERE LARGER FOR PAPER, IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS, TRUCKS, TUAOMOBILES, AIRCRAFT, TOBACCO, AND COAL. THEY WERE SMALLER FOR MACHINERY, COTTON, WHEAT, ORANGES, CANNED FISH AND MEAT PRODUCTS.

IMPORTS GAINED ON NEWSPRINT, BURLAP, SUGAR, WHISKY AND FEEDS, BUT DECLINED ON RUBBER, WOOD PULP, OIL AND DIAMONDS.

(EDS: ABOVE 5TH GRAF READ XXX EXCESS OF $113,924,000. IN MAY ETC)

MD214AES

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26-(AP)-MAJOR JAMES H.DOOLITTLE, FORMER ARMY FLYER WHO SET NUMEROUS SPEED RECORDS, WAS ORDERED BACK TO A YEAR'S ACTIVE DUTY TODAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

HE WAS NAMED ASSISTANT DISTRICT SUPERVISOR FOR THE CENTRAL AIR CORPS PROCUREMENT DISTRICT AT INDIANAPOLIS, EFFECTIVE JULY 1.

AN AIR CORPS PILOT FROM 1917 TO 1930, MAJOR DOOLITTLE WON NUMEROUS MILITARY AND CIVIL AVIATION TROPHIES, SET A TRANS-CONTINENTAL SPEED RECORD OF 11 HOURS AND 11 MINUTES IN 1931, WON THE THOMPSON TROPHY RACE IN 1932 WITH A RECORD OF 252 MILES AN HOUR AND THE SAME YEAR SET A WORLD SPEED RECORD FOR LAND PLANES.

HE HAS BEEN CONNECTED WITH AN OIL COMPANY IN ST.LOUIS SINCE 1930.

RC108PES

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE BRITISH EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT, BEGINNING JULY 8, PASSPORTS WOULD BE REQUIRED OF AMERICANS ENTERING BERMUDA. ALSO TODAY, THE STATE DEPARTMENT PASSED ALONG WORD THAT THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC WOULD IMPOSE THE SAME REQUIREMENT JULY 1.

VX114SAES NM

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES BEGAN BARGAINING WITH BRITISH AND DUTCH INTERESTS FOR HUGE QUANTITIES OF RUBBER FROM THE ORIENT FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES TODAY AND SIMULTANEOUSLY SENT MORE PURCHASING POWER AND ANOTHER MAN-O'-WAR TO SOUTH AMERICA.

SHORTLY AFTER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD SIGNED A BILL AUTHORIZING THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION TO FINANCE THE ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC WAR MATERIALS, JESSE H.JONES ANNOUNCED THAT HE WAS NEGOTIATING WITH THE INTERNATIONAL RUBBER REGULATING COMMITTEE, WHICH CONTROLS VIRTUALLY ALL RUBBER PRODUCTION AND SALE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

30.24-3253

30.24-3253

NOTE TO EDITORS 26-JUNE

THE FOLLOWING FROM THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION MAY BE PUBLISHED WITHOUT CREDIT TO THE MINISTRY OR TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:

"IT WAS LEARNED IN LONDON TONIGHT THAT THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO TRUTH IN REPORTS FROM ABROAD THAT SIR SAMUEL HOARE HAS BROACHED THE QUESTION OF PEACE OR ARMISTICE TERMS IN MADRID. ON THE CONTRARY, SIR SAMUEL HOARE HAS EMPHASIZED THE DETERMINATION OF THIS COUNTRY TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE."

JUN 27 1940

(THE A.P.)

MJ308PED

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

AND NOW JAPAN SLIPS INTO THE PICTURE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR IN A BIG WAY, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE WIDE-OPEN SITUATION GROWING OUT OF HITLER'S ATTEMPT TO DISMEMBER THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

WITH FRANCE SMASHED AND BRITISH INFLUENCE IN THE ORIENT TREMENDOUSLY WEAKENED BY THE NAZI HOLOCAUST, NIPPON IS UNDERTAKING WIDE-SPREAD OPERATIONS WHICH PATENTLY ARE CALCULATED TO GIVE HER DOMINATION OF THE FAR EAST AND THE SELF-SUFFICIENCY SHE HAS BEEN SEEKING.

THIS MEANS A FORCEFUL REITERATION OF THE "MONROE DOCTRINE" WHICH JAPAN GUARDEDLY GAVE TO THE WORLD IN 1934 -- EASTERN ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS.

IT INVOLVES CONTROL OF GREAT AND RICH TERRITORIES BELONGING TO BRITAIN AND THE DEFEATED NATIONS OF FRANCE AND THE NETHERLANDS.

(MORE)--ME938AED

ADD THE WAR TODAY BY MACKENZIE XXX THE NETHERLANDS.

IN OTHER WORDS, JAPAN IS SPEEDING UP HER EFFORTS TO OUST THE WESTERN POWERS FROM THE FAR EAST AND TAKE OVER COMPLETE CONTROL HERSELF.

WE MAY BE ON THE VERGE OF WITNESSING A TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN THE POWER AND WORLD PRESTIGE OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE. IT IS A HISTORIC MOMENT WHICH SHOULD NOT BE LOST SIGHT OF BECAUSE OF THE DISTRACTIONS OF EUROPE.

IN VIEW OF ALL THIS IT IS QUITE NATURAL THAT THERE SHOULD BE WIDESPREAD SPECULATION AS TO THE DESTINATION OF THE MAIN UNITED STATES FLEET WHICH SLIPPED MYSTERIOUSLY AWAY FROM HAWAII AND IS CHURNING UP THE PACIFIC WITHOUT ANY INDICATION OF WHETHER IT IS SAILING NORTH, SOUTH, EAST OR WEST. IT MAY EASILY BE PROCEEDING TO THE ATLANTIC BUT ANYWAY, THE FACT THAT THERE SHOULD BE SO MUCH SPECULATION AS TO WHETHER IT MIGHT POSSIBLY BE HEADING FOR THE FAR EAST, IS A FAIR MARK OF AMERICA'S GREAT INTEREST IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD.

THE JAPANESE ARE PROCEEDING BOLDLY AND WITH A STRONG HAND, AS IS NECESSARY IF THEY ARE TO TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THEIR NEW-FOUND FREEDOM FROM INTERFERENCE BY EUROPEAN POWERS.

INFORMED SOURCES IN TOKYO SAY NIPPON MAY ATTEMPT TO DECLARE PROTECTORATES OVER FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT FROM HONGKONG THIS MORNING INDICATED THAT JAPANESE TROOPS HAD INVADED FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND THAT FIGHTING WAS PROCEEDING. WHETHER THERE IS ANY TRUTH IN THIS, JAPANESE FORCES HAVE BEEN OPERATING NEAR THE BORDER OF INDO-CHINA IN ORDER TO STOP THE SHIPMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLIES TO THE CHINESE THROUGH FRENCH TERRITORY.

JAPAN ALSO IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE DEMANDED THAT BRITAIN AGREE TO THE STATIONING OF JAPANESE INSPECTORS IN BURMA TO STOP THE TRAFFIC IN ARMS WITH CHINA THROUGH THIS "BACK DOOR."

A133

ANOTHER REPORTED DEMAND IS THAT THE BRITISH CROWN COLONY OF HONGKONG STOP ITS OLD AND RICH TRADE WITH CHINA, AND JAPANESE ARMED FORCES HAVE APPEARED WEST OF THIS POSSESSION. HONGKONG IS THE DISTRIBUTING PORT OF THE WHOLE WORLD FOR SOUTHERN CHINA.

AND THE NIPPONESE ARE SAID TO BE INSISTING THAT BRITISH INTERESTS, INCLUDING MILITARY FORCES, BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT IN SHANGHAI.

MORE WD946AED

JUN 27 1940

SECOND ADD (CORRECT) THE WAR TODAY BY MACKENZIE

X X X IN SHANGHAI.

ANY ONE OF THESE DEMANDS IN NORMAL TIMES WOULD CONSTITUTE FIGHTING TALK, BUT SO FAR AS ONE CAN SEE THERE IS LITTLE ENGLAND CAN DO ABOUT IT NOW. GERMANY AND ITALY ARE ALL BRITAIN WANTS TO TACKLE AT THE MOMENT.

THE FRENCH AND DUTCH TERRITORIES WOULD INDEED BE RARE ACQUISITIONS FOR THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA IS STRATEGICALLY SITUATED ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF CHINA. IT HAS AN AREA OF 285,000 MILES, A POPULATION OF 21,000,000, AND IS ONE OF THE GREAT RICE GROWING REGIONS OF THE WORLD. RICE, AS YOU KNOW, IS ONE OF THE MAIN FOODS OF JAPAN.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES NEED SMALL INTRODUCTION. THEY ARE ENDOWED WITH VAST NATURAL WEALTH, INCLUDING THE ALL IMPORTANT OIL WHICH JAPAN NEEDS SO BADLY, RUBBER AND MINERALS. THE RICHES OF THE INDIES, TOGETHER WITH THE COAL AND IRON AND OTHER SUPPLIES MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE CONQUEST OF NORTHERN CHINA, WOULD GO FAR TOWARD MAKING JAPAN INDEPENDENT OF THE WESTERN WORLD FOR NECESSITIES WHICH SHE NOW IMPORTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES, CHIEFLY FROM AMERICA AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THIS DEPENDENCE ON THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MAIN THINGS WHICH HAVE TIED JAPAN'S HANDS IN HER CAMPAIGN TO MAKE HER MONROE DOCTRINE WHOLLY EFFECTIVE.

I DO NOT PROFESS TO READ THE MIND OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT. BUT IF TOKYO IS CONTEMPLATING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF "PROTECTORATES" OVER FRENCH AND DUTCH TERRITORY, AND IS USING STRONG METHODS IN REGARD TO BRITISH TERRITORY, THEN TO MY MIND IT IS BEING DONE WITH AT LEAST THE ACQUIESCENCE OF GERMANY.

APPARENTLY HERR HITLER IS AT THE MOMENT AFFABLE TO THE IDEA OF THE JAPANESE MONROE DOCTRINE. IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE THAT JAPAN WOULD BE TALKING ABOUT TAKING OVER COLONIES OF COUNTRIES CONQUERED BY GERMANY, UNLESS THE FUEHRER APPROVED.

WHAT IS THE QUID PRO QUO INVOLVED? I DON'T KNOW, BUT I FEEL VERY CERTAIN HITLER ISN'T GIVING RICH COLONIES AWAY TO HIS FRIENDS AS SOUVENIRS.

WD958AED

JUN 27 1940

30.24-3255

30.24-3255

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA, THE ORIENT'S RICHEST RICE GRANARY AND LATEST TROUBLE SPOT, MAY BE GETTING NEW MASTERS SOON.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS ARE EN ROUTE TO HAIPHONG AND MILITARY MISSIONS SOON WILL BE INSTALLED IN STRATEGIC CENTERS IN THE FRENCH POSSESSION [redacted] FOR THE OSTENSIBLE PURPOSE OF PREVENTING ANY FLOW OF WAR SUPPLIES TO CHINA.

WITH THE FRENCH EMPIRE [redacted] LACKING CENTRAL MOTHERLAND'S CONTROL DUE TO THE SURRENDER TO THE AXIS POWERS, INDO-CHINA HAS LITTLE POWER TO OPPOSE THE POWERFUL, EXPANDING EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

JUN 27 1940

INDO-CHINA IS FRANCE'S LARGEST POSSESSION IN ASIA, WITH AN AREA OF 281,000 SQUARE MILES, NEARLY AS LARGE OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN COMBINED. IT LIES AT ASIA'S SOUTHEASTERN CORNER, ABOUT 750 MILES WEST OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ACROSS THE CHINA SEA, WITH CHINA ON THE NORTH AND THAILAND (SIAM) ON [redacted]

ON THE WEST. NOT MORE THAN 150 MILES AWAY LIES THE CHINESE ISLAND OF HAINAN WHICH THE JAPANESE SEIZED IN 1939. CHINESE REPORTS HAVE INSISTED THAT HAINAN WAS BEING MADE A BASE FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST INDO-CHINA.

FRANCE GAINED HER FOOTHOLD IN INDO-CHINA IN 1862 WHEN COCHIN-CHINA WAS CEDED TO HER. THIS SECTION, CONTAINING SAIGON, THE CAPITAL, IS RATED AS A FRENCH COLONY. THE REST OF INDO-CHINA IS MADE UP OF FOUR PROTECTORATES---ANNAM, CAMBODIA, TONKING AND LAOS---OVER WHICH FRANCE EXTENDED HER RULE BETWEEN 1863 AND 1907.

JUN 27 1940

FRANCE'S FORCES IN INDO-CHINA HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REINFORCED SINCE THE JAPANESE SEIZURE OF HAINAN BUT EVEN SO THEY ARE HARDLY A MATCH FOR AN EXPEDITION SUCH AS JAPAN---WITH THE THIRD LARGEST NAVY IN THE WORLD---COULD EASILY SEND.

THE NORMAL ARMY GARRISON IS THREE DIVISIONS---SOME 50,000 MEN INCLUDING AUXILIARY UNITS---BUT MOST OF THESE ARE THE NATIVE ANNAMITES, N O T KNOWN AS TOUGH FIGHTERS. NAVAL

UNITS IN INDO-CHINA WATERS INCLUDE ONLY SMALLER VESSELS SUCH AS DESTROYERS, WITH PERHAPS A CRUISER OR TWO.

TOKYO SOURCES HEARD RECENTLY THAT PART OF THE FRENCH NAVY, INCLUDING SIX DESTROYERS, WAS EN ROUTE TO INDO-CHINA, BUT SUCH REINFORCEMENT WOULD BE NEGLIGIBLE AGAINST JAPAN'S MIGHTY FLEET OF BATTLESHIPS AND HEAVY CRUISERS.

THE NORMAL LAND GARRISON [redacted] INCLUDES TWO REGIMENTS OF FRENCH COLONIAL INFANTRY---SOMETIMES FOREIGN LEGION UNITS--- TWO BATTALIONS OF THE FOREIGN LEGION, TWO ARTILLERY REGIMENTS, TWO FLYING SQUADRONS, TWO GENDARME DETACHMENTS AND SIX NATIVE INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

WHEN JAPAN OCCUPIED HAINAN SHE REPLIED TO INQUIRIES FROM THE UNITED STATES---INTERESTED BECAUSE OF THE NEARNESS OF THE PHILIPPINES---BRITAIN AND FRANCE THAT SHE WAS ACTING MERELY TO STRENGTHEN HER BLOCKADE OF CHINA'S COAST AND THAT HER ACTION THERE WOULD N O T GO BEYOND THE REQUIREMENTS OF MILITARY NECESSITY.

IN THE PAST YEAR, HOWEVER, THERE HAVE BEEN RECURRING RUMORS OF [redacted] JAPANESE CONSTRUCTION WORK THERE, AIR BASES AND NAVAL PORTS.

FEWER THAN 50,000 EUROPEANS LIVE IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA. THERE ARE 350,000 CHINESE AND THE NATIVE POPULATION---SEVERAL TRIBES AKIN TO MALAYS, SIAMESE OR CHINESE---NUMBER ABOUT 23,000,000.

LEAVE BLANK

30.24-3257

30.24-3257

RUMANIA GIVES UP BESSARABIA

TO RUSSIA

CAROL QUICKLY ACCEDES TO MOSCOW ULTIMATUM

Yields Bessarabia, North Bucovina and Vital Ports, Then Masses Army on Hungarian Border to Protect Transylvania.

BUCHAREST, June 27 (A. P.).—The Rumanian Government tonight officially signified its acceptance of Russia's ultimatum demanding the cession of Bessarabia, northern Bucovina and other concessions.

At the same time official sources disclosed that the Rumanian Army was being concentrated in Transylvania near the Hungarian frontier. Hungary has been agitating for restoration of Transylvania, which she lost to Rumania after the world war.

A communique, issued shortly after 8 P. M. (2 P. M., New York time) two hours before the dead line of the Soviet ultimatum, said Rumania "would desire to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union and has asked the Soviet Government to fix a locality and name a delegation for discussion of the Russian demands."

Official informants said this acceptance of negotiation was merely a formal way of stating that King Carol is prepared to satisfy all of Russia's demands.

Ready to Resist Hungary.

With Hungary, however, it was different.

Officials expressed the belief that Carol had decided to accede to all of Russia's demands in order to be able to throw all his forces against an expected Hungarian attempt to regain Transylvania.

[A dispatch from Budapest late today said Balkan telephone exchanges were advised shortly before 10 P. M. tonight that Rumania had cut all telephone connections with the outside. Soviet Russia's ultimatum to Rumania expired at 10 o'clock.]

Two hours before the communique was issued, it was disclosed that the Rumanian Government had asked Russia to postpone expiration of the ultimatum, set for 10 P. M. (4 P. M., New York time).

However, there were unconfirmed reports in the capital that Russian troops already were advancing across the frontiers of Bessarabia and north Bucovina, and that Russian warships had steamed into the harbor of Constanta.

Demanded Port of Constanta.

The Russian ultimatum was understood to have demanded, in addition to the cession of Bessarabia and north Bucovina, extensive rights at Constanta and three Danubian ports. Constanta is on the Black Sea.

The Rumanian communique, in full, said:

"The Crown Council, under the presidency of his Majesty the King, took note of the demands of the Soviet to cede to Russia Bessarabia and the northern part of Bucovina.

"With the desire to maintain good relations with Soviet Russia, the Rumanian Government has asked the Soviet Government to fix a locality and name a delegation for discussion of the Russian demands."

At the same time Foreign Military Attaches were advised that most of the 1,500,000 men of the Rumanian armed forces—many of whom have been concentrated in Bessarabia and Bucovina—already are en route to Transylvania.

New reservists called up today in a general mobilization also are en route to Transylvania, in trucks and even planes.

Red planes were reported darkening the Rumanian skies while Russia massed troops, tanks and artillery at the northern frontier.

Pressure by Axis Reported.

Apparently Germany and Italy both counseled Rumania to bow to the Russian demands. Ministers of the axis Powers conferred at length with the monarch.

Rumanian military planes patrolled the Bucharest airport while anti-aircraft guns were installed on the capital's tall buildings.

All Rumanian shipping was ordered to remain in port.

In the midst of all these things the Rumanian public was completely ignorant of what was under way. Newspapers were forbidden by censor to mention the Russian ultimatum.

In Berlin, publicly there were only expressions of German "disinterest" in the Russian-Rumanian situation, but it was reliably reported in Budapest that Adolf Hitler had assured Hungary that her territorial aims, that is, return of Transylvania from Rumania, "will be met."

Bulgaria Would Join Feast.

Not only Russia and Hungary but Bulgaria as well hoped to be in on the territorial feast apparently in the making at Rumania's expense. Bulgarians have a historic claim to southern Dobruja.

The emergency session of the Grand Council came on the heels of reports of new activity of Russian planes over Bessarabia.

Reports from Cernauti, in Bessarabia, said that four Russian planes were fired on near there, and that one was shot down. The others were said to have dropped bombs in nearby villages.

Another account told of a clash between a Rumanian and a Russian plane.

Last Monday it was reported here that 100 Russian scouting planes flew over Bessarabia, and that several clashes of soldiers occurred across the Dniester River, the dividing line between Rumania and Soviet Russia. The Rumanian authorities refused to confirm or deny the reports of the infantry skirmishes.

Moscow Silent on Events.

MOSCOW, June 27 (A. P.).—Soviet Russian circles were silent today regarding reports in Bucharest that Rumania had agreed to Russian demands for Bessarabia and Bucovina and control of the ports of Constanta and Tulcea.

Disinterested, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, June 27 (A. P.).—German sources asserted today that the Reich is disinterested in Soviet Russia's demands on Rumania.

A similar expression was forthcoming when Russia recently marched into Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia to "implement" further her mutual assistant pacts with the little Baltic States on Germany's Eastern flank.

A Russian delegation arrived in Berlin last night to discuss a treaty settlement of border problems in Poland, which was partitioned last fall by Germany and Russia.

Rome Not Disturbed.

ROME, June 27 (A. P.).—Russia's demands on Rumania caused little stir in Italy today and one authority expressed doubt that any repercussions would occur in the Balkans, since Rumania was reported to have acceded to the Soviet ultimatum.

Italians have been sympathetic recently toward revisionist sentiment of Hungary and Bulgaria, but have been of the opinion the various claims could be settled at a conference table after peace returns to Europe.

Description of Bessarabia.

Bessarabia, 17,148 square miles, with a population in 1937 of 3,110,654, now is the third largest of Rumanian provinces, both in area and population. It lies in the northeast corner of Rumania, separated by the Dniester River from Soviet Russia's rich Ukraine.

Until 1918, most of Bessarabia had been held by Russia for more than a century.

Bessarabia is mainly agricultural, corn and wheat being chief crops.

Bucovina is a small province at the northernmost point of Rumania. Lying at the junction of what were the Polish, Czecho-Slovak borders of Rumania. It also adjoins Bessarabia.

Bucovina's population in 1937 was 910,997. The small province was a crown land of Austria until 1918. On the collapse of Austria-Hungary in 1918, representatives of the Rumanians met at Cernowitz and proclaimed an assembly which voted the union of the province with Rumania. Rumanian troops entered the section on November 11, 1918.

Constanta, 149 miles southeast of Bucharest by rail, was founded by the Roman Emperor, Constantine the Great. Severely damaged in the world war, it recovered rapidly and is Rumania's chief outlet to the Black Sea. Its population in 1930 was 58,258.

Tulcea is on the right bank of the Danube River, forty-two miles from its mouth at Sulina. Its population in 1930 was 20,108.

BUKOVINA SLICED

Part of Province, Ports on Black Sea and the Danube Also Ceded

HUNGARY IS WATCHED

Carol Prepares to Resist Blow From That Nation —Will Meet Russians

By The Associated Press.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Friday, June 28—Rumania bowed last night to a Soviet demand for great areas of her territory and moved nearly 2,000,000 men into Transylvania to meet an expected Hungarian attempt to get that province.

Despite earlier reports that Red troops already were on the march, it was disclosed late last night that Russia had agreed to hold back from the actual occupation of the ceded areas—Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina—until the last details of the cessions had been worked out. Diplomats labored at that task. It is expected to be completed today. Soviet troops then would cross the frontier.

[An authoritative diplomatic source in London said early today that Rumania had yielded to Russia on the cession of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina and that King Carol had asked a conference with the Russians to bid for Russian aid in case of attacks by Hungary and Bulgaria, which also claim Rumanian territory, according to a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The capital was quiet. The officially censored press still was not permitted to publish a word of the Red ultimatum or of King Carol's acceptance.

The Road From Munich

Whether she fights Hungary or not, whether Bulgaria presses her own territorial claim for Southern Dobruja or lets it lie, Rumania, World War heir to Balkan supremacy, was well on the road to dismemberment. It is a road that winds from Munich, through Czecho-Slovakia and Poland to Finland and back again to France.

Apparently Germany and Italy gave their consent to Russia's latest coup. Axis Ministers were in long and earnest consultation with King Carol in his hours of deliberation and decision.

Rumania, rich in oil and grain, but poor in strategic location and useful alliances, decided she must give in to Russia—that no calling into force of her months of military preparations could alter the final result. Hence she yielded just short of a 10 o'clock deadline last night for her peaceful assent and agreed to discuss details later.

She had invoked a virtually general mobilization while the Grand Council considered Russia's demands. The council first accepted them in principle, pleaded unavailingly for time to dicker and finally capitulated.

The decision disposed only of Russia's claims. Now will come Hungary, with the reported backing of Adolf Hitler, to ask for Transylvania. Bulgaria, a friend of Russia, may seek the return of Southern Dobruja.

All told, Rumania stands to lose nearly half of her 113,884 square miles and return to Balkan obscurity—a satellite wavering between the gravitational pulls of the Axis powers in the west and the Red empire in the east.

The Reported Demands

Amid reports that Red Army planes were darkening the horizon and that Red troops, tanks and artillery were massing at her frontier, Rumania's Grand Council, under the presidency of the 46-year-old King, gave reluctant consent to demands that authoritative sources outlined as follows:

Return of Bessarabia, 17,146 square miles of fertile country, inhabited by more than 3,000,000 persons.

Cession of the northern part of Bukovina Province, but how much of Bukovina's 4,030 square miles and 911,000 inhabitants Russia wanted was not known.

Control of Rumania's big Black Sea port, Constanta, as a Red naval base.

Supervision of Galati and Braila, two Rumanian ports controlling all navigation on the Danube, one of Germany's principal lifelines.

Railway bases at certain Rumanian ports along with certain other incidental concessions.

[Reports to Berlin said "control" of Tulcea, another Danube port, also was demanded.]

A Rumanian communiqué, issued shortly after 8 P. M. yesterday, signified the acceptance of the demands. Its reference to an invitation to Russian representatives to discuss the demands was merely a formal way of stating that consent, official quarters disclosed.

The communiqué said:

"The Crown Council, under the presidency of His Majesty the King, took note of demands of the Soviet to cede Russia Bessarabia and the northern part of Bukovina.

"With a desire to maintain good relations with the Soviet, the Rumanian Government asked the Soviet Government to discuss the Russian demands."

Foreign military attachés were then advised that most of Rumania's armed forces were en route to Transylvania. They were bolstered by truckloads and plane loads of reservists called to the colors only yesterday by Rumania. For while Rumania was still pleading with Russia for time to dicker, gendarmes went from house to house, farm to farm and factory to factory, calling up Rumanian reservists. Planes patrolled the Bucharest airport, and anti-aircraft guns were mounted on the capital's tall buildings.

But, so far as Russia was concerned, these were only precautionary gestures. Unrelenting on her ultimatum, Russia won Rumanian concessions apparently without firing a shot.

Resistant Toward Hungary

As regards Hungary and her demands for 24,020-square-mile Transylvania, there was a show of resistance. It was learned officially that Rumanian troops were being concentrated in Transylvania, near the Hungarian frontier.

Official quarters expressed the belief that King Carol had decided to grant all Russia's requests in order to be able to throw his armed might against the expected Hungarian attempt to regain Transylvania, lost by Hungary in the World War settlements.

Bulgaria's claim on the southern part of 8,979-square-mile Dobruja remained a more undetermined factor in Rumania's future. There was no sign of extraordinary military activity in Bulgaria—or Hungary, for that matter—but foreign observers pointed out that both had strong forces on their borders with Rumania.

Responsible Bulgarian sources at Sofia expressed the belief that Russia's success was the long-awaited opening wedge for remaking the Balkan map.

A Bulgarian army of 250,000 remained on the Turkish frontier, in apparent preoccupation over Turkish aims rather than the winning of the historic Dobruja claim against Rumania.

Rumania has nearly 1,500,000 men under arms, many of whom have been concentrated in Bessarabia and Bucovina.

Foreign diplomatic and military observers long have expressed the belief, however, that King Carol would be unwilling to attempt to oppose Russian demands by force. They held this view particularly since Germany and Italy authoritatively were reported to have consented to Molotov's demands as the price of Russia's pressure to keep Turkey out of the side of the Allies and Soviet economic aid to the Axis Powers.

Hitler to Reward Hungary

Tells Budapest Its Territorial Claims Will Be Met—Bulgaria Expects Dobruja.

BUDAPEST, June 27 (A. P.).—Premier Count Pal Teleki has received a letter from Adolf Hitler saying Hungary's territorial claims "will be met," it was reported reliably today, as both Hungary and Bulgaria studied reports of Rumanian capitulation to Russian territorial demands.

Both Hungary and Bulgaria have claims against Rumania.

The contents of the reported Hitler letter were made known as an extensive realignment in the Balkans seemed under way.

Hitler was said to have written in reply to a letter from Count Teleki expressing pleasure over the German victory in France and to have said that he was gratified by Hungary's attitude on the war and indicated she would be rewarded.

This authoritative disclosure, coming simultaneously with the Russian-Rumanian crisis, added to the belief that Hungary might present her claims to Rumania immediately if Russia gets her demands without fighting.

Hungarian Cabinet Meets.

The Hungarian Cabinet met in what was described as a regular weekly meeting. It was assumed, however, that the Rumanian situation would be discussed.

In Sofia, Bulgarian newspapers reprinted lengthy articles on territorial revision from the German and Italian press. Because of a ban on agitation for revision, however, the Bulgarians refrained from comment on the articles.

Rumania's reported submission to Russian demands will, it is believed in the foreign quarters of Budapest and Sofia, be certain to force Bulgaria and Hungary to look after their own interests.

There was no sign of extraordinary military activity, but foreign observers pointer out that both Hungary and Bulgaria have strong forces on their borders with Rumania.

The Claims of Rumania.

[Hungary claims the province of Transylvania, whose population in 1937 was 3,414,492. Transylvania, once part of Austria-Hungary, went to Rumania after the world war when, on the collapse of the empire, Rumanians in the section voted to direct their own affairs and later united the province with Rumania.

[Bulgaria's contention for the Dobruja region of southeast Rumania runs counter to Russia's reported demand today for control of the ports of Constanta and Tulcea, both in the Dobruja region. Dobruja is bounded north and west by the Danube River, east by the Black Sea and south by Bulgaria. Its population in 1937 was 906,588.

[Rumania added to her Dobruja domain in 1913 by the treaty of Bucharest in which Bulgaria ceded her the districts of Bazargic and Durostor.]

Soviet Plane Reported Shot Down.

The emergency session of the Grand Council came on the heels of reports of new activity of Russian planes over Bessarabia.

Reports from Cernauti, in Bessarabia, said that four Russian planes were fired on near there, and that one was shot down. The others were said to have dropped bombs in nearby villages.

Another account told of a clash between a Rumanian and a Russian plane.

Last Monday it was reported here that 100 Russian scouting planes flew over Bessarabia, and that several clashes of soldiers occurred across the Dniester River, the dividing line between Rumania and Soviet Russia. The Rumanian authorities refused to confirm or deny the reports of the infantry skirmishes.

[The Soviet authorities also declined to comment.]

The Rumanian air lines suspended all commercial service from the capital to Bessarabian cities.

The Soviet Minister to Rumania, whose recent appointment was interpreted as a move to strengthen relations between Bucharest and Moscow, has still not been officially received. Although he asked for an immediate audience, two tentative dates have been postponed.

SOVIET MOVE OPENS REVISION QUESTION

Hitler Is Said to Have Assured Hungary Her Territorial Aims 'Will Be Met'

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 27 (AP)—Soviet Russia reached across the Danube and thrust the hammer and sickle deep toward the Balkan spheres of Germany and Italy today in a new move that set Southeastern Europe aquiver.

Against a background of mobilizing armies and centuries of racial and national rivalry the question tonight was whether Hungary and Bulgaria would accept the Russian coup as a signal for a complete Rumanian break-up.

The reliable report that Hungary's Premier, Count Paul Teleki, had received a letter from Chancellor Hitler promising him that Hungary's territorial aspirations "will be met" was one straw in the wind.

But reports that Rumania was secretly mobilizing reserves to reinforce 1,500,000 or more men already under arms and rushing them to her western frontier may restrain Hungary at this time.

Rumania tonight cut off all telephone communication with her neighbors, veiling her moves.

These reports suggested that King Carol had made his peace with Joseph Stalin at great sacrifice in the hope of saving the big province of Transylvania from Hungary and Southern Dobruja from Bulgaria.

There was no sign of exceptional military activity in Budapest, but Hungary was known to have large forces gathered near the frontier of Transylvania, which she lost in the World War.

Hungarian Cabinet Meets

The Hungarian Cabinet met, and it was assumed it discussed the situation.

The German and Italian Ministers called upon the Hungarian Premier and Foreign Minister, but whether to give assurance of support of her claims on Rumania or to counsel restraint was not known.

The Hungarian Government radio announcement of King Carol's acceptance of the Soviet demand commented:

"Thus the integrity of the Rumanian territory, about which so many debates have been heard in the last twenty years, exists no more."

King Boris of Bulgaria presided over an extraordinary Crown Council meeting at his country palace outside Sofia after repeated conferences on the Balkan situation.

Officials in Bulgaria expressed doubt that any move toward Dobruja would be made until results of the Soviet action became known.

Bulgaria also has called up reservists, and Bulgarian newspapers printed long articles on Balkan territorial revision from the German and Italian press.

A few months ago Hungarian statesmen were asserting their determination to stop a Soviet Russian advance into the Balkans. The Carpathians were declared the barricade against communism, and Italian aid was envisaged in holding it.

Today, with the Soviet already in the Carpathian passes on Hungary's northern frontier by reason of the disappearance of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, the Red army moved closer to that same curving barrier on the east.

Mr. Stalin chose an opportune moment to move in the Balkans and extend a Pan-Slavic sway that has been an ambition of Russians from the Days of the Czars.

Axis Shows "Distinterest

Germany is too busy in the West apparently to pay heed; Italy has

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joined her in the war and may not be in the mood to help Hungary carry out that proposed rush to the Carpathian barricade in Rumania.

Although in Berlin and Rome "disinterest" in the Rumanian situation was expressed, informed opinion in the Balkans was that only because of the emergency in the West could Germany tolerate a situation that will leave Russia controlling Danube ports and otherwise dominating German economic interest in the Black Sea region.

In Belgrade, the Yugoslav Cabinet met upon receipt of the Rumanian news. When Italy entered the war Yugoslav leaders announced they expected Russian help if Italy attempted an invasion of their soil.

The German radio, in a report from Belgrade, said there was no question of Yugoslavia's observing her Balkan Entente obligations with Rumania. These provided for assistance only in case of aggression by another Balkan power, not in the case of Soviet Russia, the radio pointed out.

"Should another Balkan or southeastern country intervene then the situation would arise that would induce Yugoslavia to re-examine the situation," said the broadcast.

Bulgaria was believed to be still dependent upon her long-standing "little brother" relationship with Russia for support of her claims to Rumanian territory.

But she has been tremendously impressed by German victories in the West and has grown a bit uneasy over her future relations with Russia—a fact which obviously has irritated the Soviet.

Should Russia's action give the big push to revisionism which has remained latent in this region for more than two decades, Hungary is expected first to present her claims in diplomatic fashion, seeking to win them bloodlessly as did Russia.

Bulgaria Expects Her Slice.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 27 (A. P.).—Responsible Bulgarian informants expressed the belief today that Russia's ultimatum to Rumania provided a long awaited entering wedge toward remaking the map of the Balkans and getting southern Dobruja, now part of Rumania, for Bulgaria.

A Bulgarian army of 250,000 men remains on the Turkish frontier, however, these informants pointed out, and Bulgarian hopes of regaining southern Dobruja from Rumania are secondary for the moment to fears of Turkish aims.

BULGARIA'S CLAIM ON THE SOUTHERN PART OF 8,979-SQUARE-MILE DOBRUJA REMAINED A MORE UNDETERMINED FACTOR IN RUMANIA'S FUTURE. THERE WAS NO SIGN OF EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY ACTIVITY IN BULGARIA -- OR HUNGARY, FOR THAT MATTER -- BUT FOREIGN OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT BOTH HAVE STRONG FORCES ON THEIR BORDERS WITH RUMANIA.

RESPONSIBLE BULGARIAN SOURCES AT SOFIA EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT RUSSIA'S SUCCESS WAS THE LONG-AWAITED OPENING WEDGE FOR REMAKING THE BALKAN MAP.

A BULGARIAN ARMY OF 250,000 REMAINED ON THE TURKISH FRONTIER, IN APPARENT PREOCCUPATION OVER TURKISH AIMS RATHER THAN THE WINNING OF THE HISTORIC DOBRUJA CLAIM AGAINST RUMANIA.

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U. S. Opposed Rumania On Bessarabia Seizure

Objected to Carving Up World War Ally, Russia

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Historically, Russia's territorial claim against Rumania has a measure of moral support from the United States.

This government never took any official action recognizing Rumania's acquisition of Bessarabia, which she seized after the World War. For years government maps still showed Bessarabia as a part of Russia, though occupied by Rumania. Since 1931, however, the maps have shown it as Bessarabia within Rumania.

The reason for this, officials explained, was that the United States took a stand against carving up a World War ally—as Russia was—without the consent of that country.

TURKISH WARSHIPS GO INTO BLACK SEA

Ankara Prepares to Defend Straits in Face of Soviet Demands on Rumania

By The Associated Press.

ANKARA, Turkey, June 27—A Turkish naval squadron steamed through the Bosporus today to the Black Sea, ready to defend the Straits against attack. [Turkey only Wednesday announced her nonparticipation in the European war.]

This historic guardian of the Dardanelles felt deep concern over Russia's ultimatum to Rumania demanding not only large land concessions but also naval bases on the Black Sea and Danube.

Turkish planes circled over the Straits and anti-aircraft guns were in position. Turkey's main fear was of a general move in this direction, with the Straits as the ultimate goal.

BULLETIN MATTER

ANKARA--2ND ADD FLEET X X X GOAL.

(TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION WITH TURKEY FROM OUTSIDE CAPITALS PROVED IMPOSSIBLE TONIGHT AS ISTANBUL AUTHORITIES TIGHTENED THE CENSORSHIP IMMEDIATELY IMPOSED AFTER THE SOVIET DEMANDS ON RUMANIA BECAME KNOWN.

(THE ABOVE DISPATCH WAS FILED AT 1 P.M. (6 A.M., E.S.T.), OR JUST ONE HOUR AFTER THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT WENT INTO SESSION TO CONSIDER SOVIET RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM.)

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BRITISH TELL OF POWERFUL RAIDS ON REICH

Bombers Said to Penetrate Far Into Germany by Daylight.

NAZI FLYERS ATTACK AGAIN

Three Felled in Sixth Visit to England and Scotland in Nine Days.

LONDON, June 27 (A. P.).—British bombers have made new and "very heavy attacks" on various military objectives in the Ruhr, aviation spokesmen said today.

In daylight raids over Germany yesterday one plane penetrated east of the Ruhr and scored a hit on the center of an oil plant, these spokesmen declared.

Further daylight raids were made today over Germany. Oil refineries at Misburg, near Hanover, at Bremen, and a factory near Salzbergen were attacked, it was officially announced.

The Air Ministry's communique said:

Yesterday R. A. F. bombers made daylight raids into Germany in spite of enemy fighter attacks. An oil plant at Gelsenkirchen and railway sidings at Soest were bombed. One of our aircraft is missing.

Other bombers attacked the docks, lock gates and bridges at Willemsoord and Genemuiden in Holland. Two of our bombers are missing.

Today our bombers again raided Germany in the daylight. An oil refinery at Misburg near Hanover was hit and fires started. Other bombers attacked oil refineries at Bremen and a factory near Salzbergen. All our aircraft returned safely.

Seaplane Bases Attacked.

During last night further bombing operations were carried out. Our aircraft attacked seaplane bases at Texel and Helder and airdromes at Schipol, Waalhaven and

Deekoy in Holland. Airdromes at Dortmund and Bonn and at Handorf near Munster and Langhenhagen near Hanover were also bombed. Attacks were made on an oil refinery at Cologne and on an explosive factory at Ludwigshafen near Mannheim.

Britain Bombed Again.

Meanwhile today, in the darkness before day, German bombers carried out their sixth raid on Britain in nine days.

The Air Ministry announced that no serious damage was done, and that there were "only slight casualties."

With the landing of a crew of a German Heinkel bomber on the English east coast today, the Ministry added, it was confirmed that three Nazi bombers were destroyed in the overnight attacks on Britain. A fourth was seriously damaged, it was said.

The raids appeared to be centered on the east coast of England and Scotland. Many incendiary bombs were dropped and one man died from shock when a bomb fell within a few yards of his home in northeast Scotland.

Three bombs dropped in Wales were said to have caused "insignificant" damage and no casualties.

Nazis Getting Ships Ready.

Meanwhile Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard declared today that England as a "fortress" is "unfortunately not yet much more than a phrase," and urged a speed-up of the tempo of defense.

Neutral naval observers said Adolf Hitler "obviously" would mass submarine transports, fast torpedo boats and "mosquito" troop-carriers along the coast for a naval assault on England.

Indications that this was being done were given by the German radio as early as June 24 when it was announced that Grand Admiral Erich Raeder had inspected German naval units in Belgian, Dutch and French waters "to assure himself of the state of preparedness of these units against England."

Nazis Demand Reprisals.

BERLIN, June 27 (A. P.).—Demands that England be punished "a thousand-fold" for nightly air raids on Germany swelled to an angry chorus in the Berlin newspapers today.

Press, radio and authorized Nazi spokesmen accused the British of "bombing aimlessly," killing civilians and damaging non-military objects.

Caustic comment on British war leadership increased in volume.

The press asserted that British raiders sought out communities which lack defenses because they are not military objectives.

In one night, the newspapers said, 371 bombs fell on German soil, killing sixteen civilians and wounding forty-one in western communities, including Duisburg, Rhynern, Ahlen, Olde, Stadtlohn and Sterkrade.

Amsterdam correspondents today reported that ten persons were killed and a number wounded in a British air raid on Haarlem, twelve miles west of Amsterdam, and a village south of Den Helder, Dutch naval base, last night.

The newspaper Telegraaf's correspondent said that Rotterdam was bombed, damaging a number of houses just repaired after the German bombing in May. There were no casualties in Rotterdam.

Minimize Land Raids.

In its daily communique today the German High Command said that German planes "again successfully bombed port establishments and buildings of the airplane industry in England" last night, and that "attacks of weak enemy naval forces on the northern coast of France" were repulsed on the night of June 24-25.

[The British Ministry of Information announced yesterday that naval and military raiding parties landed at undisclosed points on the "enemy coast line" on Tuesday and came away with "much useful information."]

Reports from German-occupied Norway stated reconstruction in the Narvik ore port region had progressed so that light trains could use the railroad line to the Swedish border over which ore from Swedish mines was formerly transported.

NAZIS TAKING NOTE OF R. A. F. AIR ATTACK

Increasing Clamor For Reprisals Being Heard In Reich

"Thousand-Fold" Repayment For Bombings Being Demanded

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 27—Germany and England exchange raid for raid against each others' industrial and munitions centers as European eyes tonight turned speculatively toward the Balkans, where Rumania was reported to have submitted to a Russian ultimatum stripping it of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina.

Nazis professed indifference to the Balkan developments and kept their emphasis on the main goal—England. As in the recent Russian troop movements into the Baltic States east and north of Prussia, German sources said the Reich was "disinterested" in the Russian-Rumanian affair.

Involvement Foreseen

It had long been predicted in European capitals that the Balkans and Russia ultimately would be involved in the current European war.

Attention of press and officialdom was directed toward the promised forthcoming attack on England. It was repeatedly emphasized that England will pay "5 to 1, 10 to 1, 1,000 to 1" for injuries to Germany's population in what the high command described as Britain's random bombing of non-military objectives.

That Germans were beginning to feel the effect of Britain's air attacks was indicated in the rising clamor for "thousandfold" retaliation. In one night, newspapers said, 371 bombs fell on German soil, exclusive of the hundreds dropped on Holland and other German-held territories.

Rotterdam Bombed

Amsterdam correspondents today reported ten persons were killed and a number wounded in a British air raid on Haarlem, twelve miles west of Amsterdam, and a village south of Den Helder, Dutch naval base, last night.

The newspaper *Telegraaf's* correspondent said Rotterdam was bombed, damaging a number of houses just repaired after the German bombing in May. There were no casualties in Rotterdam.

Quick on the heels of the Franco-German armistice, German troops moved southward along the French coast, where the extensive coastal railway system expedited their movement, toward contact between the German army and the Spanish border. Thus the whole French Atlantic coast will be available for Germany in any contemplated action against England.

Coastline Raided

In the face of the German occupation, the British raided the German-held coastline the night of June 24-25, but the high command reported easy repulse of these "weak enemy naval forces."

Otherwise all was quiet on the Western front.

Berlin newspapers called attention to the fact that tomorrow is the twenty-first anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

Hitler's *Volkischer Beobachter* commented that, with most of France occupied, the rest under German surveillance and England facing the German war machine alone, "Versailles is dead."

Nazi Motorized Troops Reach Spanish Border

Irun, Spain (at the French border), June 27 (AP)—The Nazi swastika waved tonight over the international bridge between Irun and Hendaye as two battalions of motorized German troops moved up to the Spanish frontier to complete the occupation of France's southern Atlantic coast.

Formal ceremonies of occupation are scheduled for Saturday.

The French had pulled down their tricolor and from the same flagpole the swastika was hoisted in triumph.

Simultaneously with the German arrival a sign reading "American Embassy" above the temporary headquarters of Howard Bucknell, Jr., counselor of the United States Embassy, was pulled down but he expected to be back doing business at the same stand in mid-bridge tomorrow.

German officers assured Bucknell they did not intend to interfere with the exodus of Americans.

It was learned that the Nazis had instructed French border authorities against permitting Jews to pass.

Thirty-five Americans crossed during the day with their alien relatives and more are waiting to come in.

Last to get out of France today was Wainwright T. Wainwright, a tall student from Marston Mills, Mass., who was just twenty minutes ahead of the Germans. Somewhat ruefully he remarked: "They paid me no attention at all."

CHAMBERLAIN'S PARTY BURIES PEACE RUMORS

Lays To Fifth-Column Sources Talk Of Meeting Hitler's Terms

Conservatives Declared Backing Churchill To Fight To Victory

[By the Associated Press]

London, Friday, June 28—The Conservative party of Britain buried peace rumors today with a statement that it is wholeheartedly supporting Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the Government's determination to fight the war to a victory.

Still dominant in British politics despite replacement of its leader, Neville Chamberlain, as Prime Minister by Churchill, the party said that suggestions a power faction of the party headed by Chamberlain "is prepared to come to terms with Adolf Hitler" were "rumors obviously inspired from fifth-column sources."

The statement was given to newspapers as German air raiders were thundering along Britain's coasts in their seventh pre-dawn bombing expedition in ten days. Encountering stiff anti-aircraft fire and fighter plane opposition, the raiders dropped bombs at several points, doing undetermined damage.

Follows Two Days Of Rumor

The Conservative party's statement, which was issued on authority of Chamberlain himself, followed two days of rumors of a British-German peace move. One of these was broadcast by the German radio, and another originated in New York financial circles where it was reported Germany was making peace proposals. All had been authoritatively denied in London.

Previously opposition political circles had been urging Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal from the Government, where he is Lord President of the Council, and some political circles had reported the fear he might attempt to head a "surrender" Cabinet should the Germans succeed in invading England.

Text Of Party's Statement

The statement said:

"Rumors have lately gained currency in the United States of America that differences of opinion exist within the Cabinet and notably within the Conservative party. It has been suggested that the Conservative party is not united and that a powerful section headed by Mr. Neville Chamberlain is prepared to come to terms with Adolf Hitler.

"These rumors, obviously inspired from fifth-column sources, have today been categorically denied on the authority of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Lord President of the Council.

"The Conservative party has emphatically reaffirmed its whole-hearted resolve under its leader, Mr. Chamberlain, to stand behind the Prime Minister (Winston Churchill) and the Government in their determination to win the war.

"There has never been a time when Parliament and the nation were more united in their will to complete the task to which they have set their hand."

KENNEDY URGES AMERICANS QUIT BRITAIN AT ONCE

Says Washington May Be Last United States Ship Available.

SHE LEAVES IRELAND JULY 4

Ambassador Asserts Those Who Stay Must Expect to Stick Out the War.

LONDON, June 27 (A. P.).—The American Ambassador, Joseph P. Kennedy, urged today all Americans who do not have any urgent reason for remaining here longer," to sail for home on the United States liner Washington, leaving Galway on July 4. The Washington leaves New York tomorrow.

He issued this statement:

"My advice to Americans who do not have any urgent reason for remaining here longer is to go home. The Government cannot continue to dispatch vessels and their crews into belligerent waters to accomodate those who persist in remaining in danger area. I wish to warn everyone that the Washington is very likely to be the last American vessel to come over until after the war.

"Anybody who wants to go back to America and wants to make sure of getting there would be well advised to take whatever accommodations are available.

"The Government cannot be blamed for assuming that those who do not leave now are prepared to stay for the duration of the war, come what may, and to stay at their own risk."

140 Leaving Spain.

BILBAO, Spain, June 27 (A. P.).—Seventy American refugees sailed homeward today aboard two merchant ships escorted by the United States destroyer Dickerson, and another seventy are to leave tomorrow.

The refugees were among hundreds who fled across the border from France. A total of 239 reached Spain during the day and more were expected before completion of the German occupation of the French coast.

It was not disclosed immediately whether the Dickerson would escort the ships to the limits of the territorial waters or whether she would continue with them to the United States. There was a possibility she would see them safely out of the territorial limits, then return to escort tomorrow's departing ships.

Hugh S. Gibson, former Ambassador to Belgium, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Millard Shaler, arrived at San Sebastian en route to Madrid and Lisbon. Mr. Shaler is connected with the Congo Forest Mineral Company and is aiding Mr. Gibson in Red Cross work.

Waverly Root of the Chicago Times, Fred Abbott of Paramount News and Victor Lusinchi of the Mutual Broadcasting System crossed with their French wives after the United States guaranteed that they would continue to the United States or another country.

Other Americans entering Spain today included William M. L. Fiske of Dillon, Read & Co. and his wife; Huntington Hicks Harter of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., and Harold L. Smith of the Will Hays film organization.

Passport Troubles.

Mr. Smith reported many Americans in difficulties because their passports were in the hands of the authorities in Paris when the city surrendered or because of bank closings.

Consular and diplomatic officials on the French side are attempting to clarify their status.

Also among those arriving were Richard Guertis de Rochemont, Time magazine's representative in Paris, and his wife; Eliot Watrous, an employee of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and Miss

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Annie Eleanor Hurley of Lowell, Mass., who is a teacher in the Maplewood, N. J., schools.

Miss Hurley, who got her degree from the Sorbonne in mid-June, spent two days and a night on the International Bridge while getting her passport difficulties straightened out.

"I didn't mind at all," she smiled, somewhat wearily.

FRENCH FLEET REPORTED OUT TO JOIN NOGUES

Important Units Said to Be on Way to Morocco to Continue in War.

MAY FLOUT ARMISTICE TERMS

Officers Are Believed to Have Chosen to Join Forces With African Commander.

LONDON, June 27 (A. P.).—Important units of the French fleet were reported today to have refused to surrender under the terms of the Petain Government's armistice with Germany and Italy.

Instead, they were said to be assembling at French North African ports to continue the fight against the Axis Powers under the direction of the British Navy and in co-operation with Gen. Auguste Nogues, the French High Commissioner in North Africa, who declared two days ago that his Moroccan troops would not yield one inch of French North African territory without a fight.

"An armistice has been signed," he said, "but to abandon to foreigners without fighting all or any part of the territory over which we exercise sovereignty or protectorate is out of the question."

De Gaulle Backs Nogues.

Meanwhile today Gen. Charles de Gaulle's headquarters here announced that the French national committee "had reason to believe" that Gen. Nogues, who is also the French commander-in-chief in northern Africa, is taking "all necessary steps for organizing resistance."

Aids of Gen. de Gaulle have been communicating with French colonial and naval leaders to rally the French to fight on against Germany and Italy.

London spokesmen as well as the De Gaulle headquarters were officially silent on the order issued by the Petain Government at Bordeaux replacing the Governors-General of French Indo-China and Madagascar.

Off the record comment of reliable informants was that it was realized here that Premier Petain of France must try to remove those who will not co-operate in meeting the terms of the armistice France has signed with Italy and Germany. However, it was pointed out, the effectiveness of such moves depends on how such officers react to orders from Bordeaux and whether they decide to recognize some other French authority.

The feeling in London was that the Petain government would probably seek to deal with the governors of French possessions as it was reported to have done in the case of some navy commanders—through replacement wherever possible of officers unsympathetic with the armistice terms by men who would obey orders from Bordeaux.

Growing Staff of Officers.

Gen. de Gaulle, with a growing staff of fellow officers—mainly veterans of Abbeville and Dunkirk—was working at top speed in headquarters opposite the houses of Parliament.

The effort was on these lines:

1. To organize a volunteer French Legion with the "sizable" forces still in Britain from the Norway and Flanders campaigns as a nucleus. All Frenchmen of land or sea forces who escaped German capture could join.

2. To set up a French center for armament and scientific research, an effort which has brought, headquarters said, a "terrific" response.

3. To establish a non-political, fully representative French National Committee as a body to coordinate French policy.

Aids of Gen de Gaulle said that the actual enrollment of volunteers was awaiting the completion of arrangements for equipment and billeting. This will probably take several days longer.

Reports from Two Quarters Jibe.

Reports from Gibraltar said that French warships and aircraft were assembled at Casablanca, the Atlantic port of French Morocco. Similar reports from Algeciras, the Spanish port near Gibraltar, said that the French fleet had left Gibraltar for Casablanca and for Algiers, the Mediterranean port.

Presumably these ships would not have been permitted to leave Gibraltar, where they would have been under British command, unless their officers had chosen to continue the war against the Axis Powers.

[In a broadcast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System at New York today, the German radio said that French warships have been withdrawn from patrol duty in the Straits of Gibraltar, necessitating additional British patrol units. The German radio also said that the 42,000-ton British battle cruiser Hood, two other British cruisers and two torpedo chasers have already arrived at Gibraltar.]

Other Ships at Alexandria.

Other French warships are known to have been stationed at Alexandria under British command when the armistices were signed, and there was speculation here that these ships also might be defying the terms.

The Gibraltar reports said that the commanders of all naval vessels assembled at Casablanca had assured Gen. Nogues that they would continue the war.

The disposition of French merchant vessels—both armistices dictate that these are to be called home to France or ordered into neutral ports—was also the subject of speculation here.

The London Times said editorially:

"The Germans in any case made no haul of warships worth mentioning in Brest, and it can hardly be believed that the French merchant marine will obey orders of the Italian and German Governments and make the surrender which the Norwegians, Dutch and Belgians refused to contemplate.

"That the spirit of resistance still exists among Frenchmen has been shown in a thousand ways during these last tragic days."

Mittelhauser to Fight.

In a German language broadcast picked up at New York today by the Columbia Broadcasting System, the British radio said that Gen. Mittelhauser, commander of the French forces in Syria, has sent a message to French war veterans in Mexico telling them that the French Empire must continue the war.

The telegram was in reply to a "telegram of sympathy" the veterans had sent Gen. Mittelhauser. Here is the text of the message as broadcast: "Heartily with you. The French forces in Syria are wholeheartedly with you. The French Empire must continue the fight by the side of England.

"But the French Army needs airplanes and tanks as quickly as possible. It is up to Frenchmen in the New World to convince the American republics of this necessity. Our victory will as well be their victory."

ITALIANS MAY JOIN ATTACK UPON BRITAIN

Rome Spokesman Says That Army, Planes and Ships Are Likely to Take Part.

ROME, June 27 (A. P.).—Italian troops may join German forces in an attack on the British Isles, an authoritative spokesman said today, adding that Italian planes and warships also are believed likely to take part in the operation.

The spokesman declared that Italy, since she is determined to fight the war against Britain through to victory with every means at her disposal, feels that the employment of Italian forces in a direct attack on Great Britain "is not likely to be excluded."

While the Mediterranean is believed likely to be Italy's principal field, Fascists said, there would be a symbolic interest in having forces of the modern Roman Empire emulate Cæsar's legions in setting foot upon Great Britain.

Rome Tells of Damage.

Italian planes again bombed Malta heavily, and much damage was done, the Military Command reported earlier today.

The High Command also stated that Italian warships bombarded the British naval base at Salum, Egypt, with considerable effect, and that the air force raided supply depots in North Africa. The Italians suffered no losses, it was added.

Enemy raids on Massawa and Assab, in Italian East Africa, were admitted. It was said, however, that these were wholly ineffectual.

Salum is close to the Egyptian-Libyan frontier.

VALLETTA, Malta, June 27 (A. P.).—Twenty-three persons were killed and many others wounded yesterday in an Italian air raid in which a number of heavy bombs were dropped on the working class section of this British island naval base in the Mediterranean, it was reported today.

Five air attacks were delivered after two days of quiet. Seventy bombs were dropped.

The bombs which fell on the working-class suburb were dropped in the fifth attack, reports said, under pressure from fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries.

Italians Seize Outposts.

CAIRO, June 27 (A. P.).—A strong detachment of Italian troops, reenforced by tanks, attacked and occupied one of the British frontier outposts on the border between Ethiopia and British Somaliland, the British military announced today.

A statement said that the attack was repulsed for four hours by the small garrison, consisting of a police force under one British officer. Then the garrison withdrew intact.

There were said to have been no British casualties.

The statement said that there was nothing to report on the Libyan front.

The Royal Air Force announced that its bombers had attacked the Gura airdrome in Italian East Africa yesterday with considerable success.

Several raids were said to have been carried out on the airport gasoline dumps at Macaaca. "Targets were hit, but it was impossible to ascertain the extent of damage done," the statement said.

Damage at Assab.

Military targets at Assab, Italian Eritrea, also were raided, the communique said, continuing:

"Our bombers attacked hangars and workshops, causing heavy damage. On the return journey our aircraft had a running fight with enemy fighters for thirty minutes. As a result, one enemy aircraft definitely was shot down and another was seen diving out of control. All our aircraft returned safely.

"An enemy submarine was attacked by three Blenheims. Near misses were scored with heavy bombs.

"Numerous reconnaissance flights were carried out over enemy territory, during which many valuable photographs were obtained. All our machines returned safely."

British in Somaliland.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, June 27 (A. P.).—British ground patrols have penetrated twenty miles into Italian Somaliland without encountering opposition, a British communique declared today.

"Continued reports have been received from Italian Abyssinia and Somaliland that bands conscripted by the Italians wish to desert to us," it added.

[British South African detachments are operating against Italian territory from Kenya.]

GERMANS REACH SPANISH BORDER

Advance Guards at Irun—Main Body Far Behind.

IRUN, Spain, at the French border, June 27 (A. P.).—German advance guards arrived at the Spanish-French border at 11:20 A. M. (6:20 A. M., New York time) today.

Howard Bucknell, counselor of the American embassy in Madrid, immediately got in touch with the German commander to insure the passage into Spain of the last Americans awaiting repatriation.

Spanish and German authorities exchanged salutes.

The first Germans to reach the border were twenty soldiers of the radio propaganda section of the German Air Force, traveling in a radio-equipped truck. Col. von Brunns, military attache of the German embassy at Madrid, received the soldiers, who said they had left Paris Tuesday, passing through without difficulties.

The commander of the German detachment told Bucknell there would be no objections to Americans crossing the border. Accordingly thirty-four Americans with eleven non-American dependants moved over the frontier. Mr. Bucknell said he expected sixty or seventy more to cross later today.

The radio troops, actually soldier-reporters, said the main German forces still were some 250 miles from the border, north of Bordeaux. They said the Germans had delaped occupying Bordeaux, probably until tomorrow, to permit the French Government to move to Clermont-Ferrand, in south central France, or back to Paris.

BERLIN, June 27 (A. P.).—German troops have begun the occupation of a section of France east of Bordeaux as provided for in the French-German armistice treaty, the German High Command announced today.

LONDON, June 27 (A. P.).—A German radio broadcast heard here today said that the French Government had named Gen. Charles Huntziger, who signed the armistice terms with Germany and Italy, as chairman of a French delegation of eight to the French-German Armistice Commission.

Gen. Duplan was named head of the delegation to the Italian-French Armistice Commission, the broadcast said.

The French Government of Marshal Petain is absorbed in returning France to peace conditions, particularly organizing supplies throughout the country, Havas, the French news agency, reported in a delayed Bordeaux dispatch received here today.

Members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies met on Tuesday to consider the refugee problem and return of soldiers to civilian life. They adopted resolutions of "unfailing loyalty to Marshal Petain, head of the French Government."

NAZI UNITS REACH SPANISH FRONTIER

Propagandists in Spearhead of Advance Forces Arriving on French Side of Border

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, June 27 (AP)—With propagandists in the spearhead, advance detachments of Chancellor Hitler's armies reached the Spanish border today.

The propagandists arrived in a radio-equipped truck carrying eleven German newspaper correspondents and seven uniformed representatives of the Nazi Ministry of Propaganda. They immediately went to shake hands with the Spanish frontier commander, Colonel Luis Ochotorena, who uncorked in their honor a few bottles of the

finest Spanish wine. They also were greeted by Baron Eberhard von Stohrer, the German Ambassador to Spain, and by Colonel von Brunns, the military attaché.

The German correspondents said the main body of German troops still was several hundred miles from the frontier, north of Bordeaux, which had not yet been occupied in order to allow the French Government time to move to Clermont-Ferrand or to Paris. They said the Germans expected to move into Bordeaux tomorrow.

Howard Bucknell Jr., counselor of the United States Embassy, was informed by the German military that there was no objection to continued crossing of the border by Americans. Accordingly, thirty-four Americans with eleven relatives passed the frontier during the morning and sixty to seventy more were expected later.

French customs officials gave United States representatives every facility, even placing a small building near the International Bridge at their disposal. A big placard over the door of this former customs building read "American Embassy."

On the French side of the line there are no more lines of automobiles or haggard men and women. But the few still anxious to cross the frontier include several British subjects.

Border Parleys Arouse Talk of United Ireland

Britain Reported Seeking to Heal Discord, Weld Single Line of Defense

DUBLIN, June 28 (Friday) (AP).—A statement in the Eire (Ireland) Senate by Vice-Premier Sean O'Mally that the question of the Eire-northern Ireland border was again under consideration has given rise to rumors that Great Britain may be seeking union of North and South Ireland for defense.

O'Malley told the Senate Wednesday that it would not be "advisable" to say more "at this time," but reliable sources disclosed today that meetings, guarded with secrecy, had been held along the border.

Officials declined to discuss the nature of the meetings, but it was learned from an informed source that Prime Minister Eamon de Valera had refused an offer of the six Northern Ireland counties if the cost amounted to involving Ireland in the European war.

De Valera was said to have attended the border meetings with Joseph Cardinal McCrory, Viscount Craigavon, Northern Ireland Prime Minister; David Gray, American Minister to Eire, and important leaders of Eire and Northern Ireland.

Britain was described as concerned over the situation in Ireland, where British troops can be stationed in the six northern counties, but the rest of the island remains neutral, defended by relatively meager resources.

De Valera said recently that the difficulties of defending this island would be diminished greatly if it were a military unit. His insistence then that he would not consent to making it a military unit at the cost of entering the war gave rise in part to the later reports that Britain might be willing to let Eire have the northern counties primarily for defense preparations.

The hope of regaining use of Eire harbors was also reported to have figured in any such offer. During the World War Britain made considerable use of the conveniently located harbors of Bantry Bay, Cobh (Cork) and Lough Swilly, but at that time all Ireland was part of the British Empire.

BRITAIN PLANS OFFENSIVE WAR

To Take Initiative Against Axis, Morrison Says.

ORDERS RAW MATERIAL HERE

Reports Big Gain in Output of Tanks, Guns and Ammunition.

LONDON, June 27 (A. P.).—Great Britain is looking forward to taking the offensive in the war against the German-Italian axis, Minister of Supply Herbert Morrison indicated in the House of Commons today.

"We have concentrated quite properly on immediate production," he said, "but we are not going to forget the long view.

"We all hope that this period of the last few weeks will in due course change, and we must think of long-term policies and of offensive as well as defensive policies."

Mr. Morrison said "very big orders" for raw material have been placed in the United States on the theory that "it is better to have too much than to risk having too little," in view of "possible siege conditions."

He said munitions orders totaling £5,000,000 (about $17,500,000) were placed in Canada in the last three weeks. He did not specify the type of munitions ordered.

The House held a secret session to debate Mr. Morrison's report on supply.

Output of Tanks Soars.

Mr. Morrison disclosed that the British output of "cruiser" and infantry tanks for June was 115 per cent greater than in April. He said he had taken control of 1,500 or 1,600 firms and was empowered to shoft managements if desirable.

Increases in the output of guns reached from 50 per cent on two items to 228 per cent on another, Mr. Morrison said, while small arms increases ranged from 49 per cent to 186 and ammunition from 35 to 420 per cent.

The Minister said that these figures were encouraging, "authough the last thing I wish is for the House and country to believe that things are satisfactory.

"They are not. They could not be satisfactory in the circumstances, but I can only say they are becoming nearer and nearer to satisfaction."

DUBLIN--SECOND ADD NORTH-SOUTH IRELAND X X X THE EMPIRE.

IRELAND WAS SEPARATED IN 1920 BY ACT OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT, SETTING UP SEPARATE PARLIAMENTS IN NORTH AND SOUTH IRELAND AFTER A PEOPLE'S IRISH PARLIAMENT HAD PROCLAIMED INDEPENDENCE IN JANUARY 1919.

NORTH IRELAND HAD SIX COUNTIES, WAS LARGELY PROTESTANT AND LOYAL TO THE BRITISH CROWN. SOUTH IRELAND, LARGELY CATHOLIC, HAD BEEN THE CENTER OF THE FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE. UNDER A CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION OF 1937 IT RESTORED THE OLD NAME, EIRE, INSTEAD OF THE NAME, IRISH FREE STATE.

TA115OPED

MILLION TROOPS GUARD BRITAIN

None but Carefully Trained Units to Share in Task.

ARMED CIVILIANS RULED OUT

'Gun for Every Man' Idea Rejected —Seen as Grave Liability.

LONDON, June 27 (A. P.).—Great Britain's effort to man the battlements of her island fortress with 1,000,000 trained troops to fight off invasion is progressing "satisfactorily," neutral military observers say.

This conclusion is voiced at a time when sections of the press and the public are demanding that the Government arm every citizen. Their plan, which the War Office is believed to oppose strongly, calls for the issuance of rifles, shotguns and revolvers—any firearm that works—to the civilian population and the supplying of hand grenades to every village.

The slogan, "A Hand Grenade at Every Village Pump," has been trumpeted by the London Daily Express and the Evening Standard, the newspapers of Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production.

Armed Civilians a Hindrance.

A general in comment snorted: "You might as well say 'A French 75 for Every Child Over Five.'" And neutral military experts agreed with the general. They asserted that the civilians, however armed, would be more of a hindrance than a help in repelling well-armed German troops.

A force of 500,000 men, well trained and reasonably well equipped, will form Britain's first line of land defense against any German troops who might elude the barriers of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

This force includes the British Expeditionary Force contingents withdrawn from France—soldiers now rearmed, reformed and rested—and, it is believed, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand divisions.

All these troops went back to school in the last three weeks to absorb lessons taught by the German advance in Flanders and France.

Behind this force is a wholly citizen army of another 500,000 men, most of whom were called to the colors since the war began. They, too, have had the benefit of training in new tactics.

The final reserve of man power at hand is the body of local defense volunteers numbering around 500,000.

These part-time soldiers, armed with rifles and bayonets, are organized primarily to combat parachute troops landing behind the lines and are not to be used at the front unless casualties necessitate.

Many of these men are ex-soldiers, primarily officers retired from regular army posts. Others, however, are stockbrokers and tradesmen making their first acquaintance with firearms. They train daily on London rooftops or village greens.

The rallying of man power and speeding up of arms and munitions production have been accompanied by a program of fortification which has changed the entire island. Roads, bridges, railway embankments and hills commanding important harbors have been fortified against attack by land, sea and air.

BRITAIN SEIZES 750 OF OWN CITIZENS

All Are Interned as Result of Fifth Column Drive.

LONDON, June 27 (A. P.).—Great Britain's anti-fifth column campaign has resulted in the internment of 750 British citizens in the United Kingdom, Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary and Ministry of Home Security, announced today.

Sir John said he had no information to confirm a report that ex-members of the pro-Nazi "link" met in London last week to discuss the question of peace terms under a "sympathetic" Government.

To any inquiry whether Admiral Sir Barry E. Domville and other Fascist sympathizers had been interned, he replied that questions relating to individuals were neither fair to him nor to them.

An undetermined number of Germans and Austrians throughout Britain hitherto exempted from internment, including 600 in London, have been sent in the last few days to a special internment camp, it was reported today.

The number of Germans and Austrians still free, recently estimated at 64,000, has been "considerably reduced" by the new roundup, it was said.

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WINDSORS TURN TO LISBON

Duke And Duchess To Leave Spain Sunday, Aide Says

Madrid, June 27 (AP)—The secretary to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor said tonight they expected to leave Spain Sunday for Lisbon, Portugal.

There was no indication where they would go from there.

They have been golfing hereabout since fleeing France.

Zog and His Queen Arrive in London

LONDON, June 27 (A. P.).—Former King Zog of Albania, Queen Geraldine and Zog's sisters arrived in London today. They have been living in France.

EGYPT TO DECLARE WAR STAND TODAY

New Statement of Policy Expected of King.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 27 (A. P.).—The formation of a coalition Cabinet which will make a new declaration on Egypt's war attitude was expected today as King Farouk studied the proposals of party leaders.

Details of an agreement arrived at by the heads of the various parties in four days of conferences at Cairo were handed to the King by Abdel Wahab Talaat Pasha, Deputy Chief of the Royal Cabinet.

On the economic side of the troubled Egyptian picture, importers and exporters, facing huge losses because American shipping is barred from the Mediterranean, were seeking a new trade route to America. They asked the Finance Ministry to approve shipments overland via the Sudan to and from Basra, the seaport of Iraq, to connect with American vessels.

Most Egyptian imports from America have been dumped at Basra since the Red Sea was added to the war zone.

Egyptian cotton exports to America totaled about $5,000,000 a year, previously shipped through the Mediterranean.

Italo-British Diplomats Swap Ships At Lisbon

Rome Envoys Arrive On Monarch Of Bermuda And English Traveled On Conte Rosso

Lisbon, June 27 (AP)—Home-bound Italian and British diplomats and newspaper correspondents and their families swapped ships here today.

The Italians left the British steamer Monarch of Bermuda which had brought them from England after Italy's declaration of war against the Allies, and boarded the Conte Rosso for the journey into Italian home waters. The British said farewell to the Conte Rosso and the Italian flag under which they had been traveling and climbed aboard the Monarch of Bermuda.

Says Hitler Foresees Victory By August 1

Swiss Paper Reports Space Is Being Cleared In Berlin For Parade Of Triumph

London, June 27 (AP)—Reuters quoted a Zurich (Switzerland) dispatch from a correspondent in Berlin tonight as saying:

"Adolf Hitler is planning a triumphal entry into Berlin on August 1—after victory over Britain."

The dispatch in the newspaper *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* was quoted as saying a space for the victory parade already is being cleared.

French Fleet Still Flies Tri-color at Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 27 (A. P.).—The French Mediterranean battle squadron still lay off Alexandria today—with the tricolor at full mast, after a period of mourning.

Lord Gormanston Lives Because Foxes Have Not Howled, Retainers Say

Dublin, June 27 (AP)—The foxes around Gormanston Castle haven't howled on the castle grounds—and so the family retainers in that old seat of Lord Gormanston, Premier Viscount of Ireland, don't believe their master is dead.

The servants have been told that the master, only 25 years old, is missing in France, where he was serving as a captain of infantry, but they insist he is alive.

They tell of the legend that when a master of Gormanston is about to die, all the foxes from the surrounding countryside gather in the castle gounds and set up a mournful cry until death releases him from his earthly ties.

Lord Gormanston has one son, 7 months old.

IRISH PEER MISSING

Lord Gormanston a Captain of Infantry in France.

LONDON, June 27 (A. P.).—Lord Gormanston, the Premier Viscount of Ireland, was today reported missing in France, where he had been serving as a captain of infantry.

Lord Gormanston is the nineteenth Baron Gormanston, a direct descendant of Sir Robert de Preston, who established the family in the Irish peerage some time between 1365 and 1370. He is also the sixteenth viscount, the first having been created in 1478. He is the fourth Baron Gormanston in the United Kingdom peerage.

Lord Gormanston, who is only 25 years old, has one son, born in November 19 last.

Farouk Asks New Cabinet

Cairo, June 27 (AP)—King Farouk today appointed Hassan Sabry Pasha, former Egyptian Minister to London and former Minister of Defense, to organize a new Cabinet to replace that of Ali Maher Pasha.

King George Sees Raiders Off

London, June 27 (AP)—Royal Air Force flyers who raided Germany yesterday got a personal send-off from King George.

He arrived at the airport just before they left and shook hands with all members of the crew.

Mary Borden Ambulance Unit Back in Britain

LONDON, June 27 (A. P.).—A missing British ambulance unit commanded by the novelist, Mary Borden, arrived in England today from France.

Germans Make Test Of Paris Radio

LONDON, June 27 (A. P.).—An experimental German broadcast over the Paris radio was heard today in London.

An announcer speaking first in German and then in French said: "This is the French national broadcast in Paris on wave-length 1648." Music and a French dialogue were put on from records.

Calais Defender Reported a Prisoner

LONDON, June 27 (A. P.).—Brigadier Claude Nicholson, leader of the British defense of the French port of Calais, from which only thirty unwounded "Temmies" were rescued out of a force of 4,000, was reported by an authorized spokesman today to be a German prisoner.

Brigadier Nicholson, who is 41 years old, served in France and Belgium in the last war and won several medals. Earlier this month he was said to have declined rescue when the last British unit to leave the beleaguered port was taken out after four days of fighting.

OSWALD MOSLEY ON TRIAL

British Fascist Leader Given Secret Hearing At London

London, June 27 (AP)—Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader, was tried secretly in Chancery Court today.

Imprisoned under wartime laws in Brixton Jail since May 23, Mosley appeared under escort of guards in a closed car.

Red Army Guardhouse Discipline Tightened

Commissar Timoshenko Means To Break Prisoners Of "Their Petty Bourgeois Habits"

Moscow, June 27 (AP)—The newspaper *Red Star* disclosed tonight that the recently appointed Defense Commissar Timoshenko had so tightened discipline in Red Army guardhouses that prisoners are forbidden to listen to the radio, smoke, sing, play games or receive letters and packages.

Red Star thus commented:

". . . Those who violate discipline will be disgraced and subjected to a severe regimen. It is necessary in the interest of our army that it be merciless to all who hink the laws are not written for them, who don't wish to renounce their petty bourgeois habits."

NAZIS REPORT TALKS WITH BELGIAN LEADER

Say Premier Pierlot, Who Fled to France, Has Surrendered

BERLIN, June 27 (AP)—The German radio said tonight that the beginning of German-Belgian governmental discussions had been announced by Belgian Premier Hubert Pierlot.

Speaking from Bordeaux to his countrymen, M. Pierlot—whose government insisted upon fighting on after King Leopold had ordered a surrender—declared, according to the German report:

"In carrying out the unanimous order of the Belgian nation we [the government] went to France to continue the war on the side of our Allies. The fate of arms turned against. The French Army after a courageous defense has renounced further fighting.

"Our foremost task, therefore, is to secure the return home of Belgian officers, soldiers, officials and civilian fugitives and to take care that nity of the Belgians may come ever closer in distress.

"With this in view we have established contact with the [German] occupation authorities and with the authorities that remained in Belgium."

BRITAIN APOLOGIZES

To Recompense Switzerland for Fatal Air Bombing.

BERN, Switzerland June 27 (A. P.).—Switzerland announced today the receipt of a note from Britain stating that planes which bombed the Geneva-Lausanne area on June 12, killing seven persons and injuring twenty, were English planes whose pilots believed they still were over Italian territory.

The planes were returning from a raid on Italy.

Britain accepted all responsibility, expressed regrets, and said she would make reparations for the damages.

One U-boat Reports Sinking 35,000 Tons

BERLIN, June 27 (AP)—One German submarine has reported the sinking of 35,000 tons of enemy shipping, an official German communique said today.

REICH LABOR NEEDS ATTRACTED AMERICANS

Some Are Reported as Happy, Others Lats So

BERLIN (AP)—Even as long ago as 1937 there were fewer than a million unemployed in the Reich. There are none now except in cases occasioned by temporary dislocation. Instead much labor is being imported. Southeastern European areas are combed for laborers to be brought to the Reich, especially for agricultural work.

Germany captured about 700,000 Polish prisoners of war, who now are at labor in the Reich, mostly in agriculture. In addition, about 1,000,000 Polish workers were expected during the crop season this year, double the number commonly coming in during past years.

Quite a number of Americans have come over here to escape the prevailing unemployment there, more especially those of German extraction. Some are happy about coming, some less so.

Even with the fullest mobilization of workers within the Reich there is ample evidence of the need of still more. Cafes and hotels frequently are short staffed. It is a common sight for store patrons to be lined up far out into the street waiting for their turn at the services of a clerk.

With all this there has been no appreciable increase in labor prices, for wages are regulated, just as are the prices of commodities and services generally. A ten-hour day was imposed in some of the Rhineland industrial sections in November without a special increase in pay. While there was no outright protest there was sufficient grumbling at the time so that employers were authorized to make wage adjustments. For the most part, they had to do so out of profits, however, as increases in the price of their commodities were rigidly restricted.

NO LIBERTY FOR LABOR IN PRESENT GERMANY

Strikes, Idling, Shopping for Jobs Are Forbidden

BERLIN (AP)—The methods adopted by the German Authoritarian Government to manage its labor supply in the interests of the Reich might readily appall an American workingman, but the system is looked upon in this country as the best possible one for a country at war.

For one thing, there are no strikes in Germany. Such a thing was looked upon as disloyal to the Reich long before war began and now would certainly be dealt with harshly. As a matter of fact, Germany entered the war with its labor subject to strict control under a decree of Feb. 13, 1939. In that decree it is stated:

"For tasks which the High Commissioner for the four-year plan (Goering) considers imperative and urgent the labor offices are empowered to enlist the inhabitants of the Reich for service."

That means just what it says. To make it, perhaps, even plainer, Dr. Friedrich Syrup, the Secretary of State in the Ministry of Labor, stated that the summons to service by the labor office "is the equal economic counterpart to an order for military conscription."

Labor loitering is "verboten." By a supplemental decree of last July an absence from work without an excuse or failing to carry out a task assigned could bring a jail sentence.

A workman may not shop around for a job to his liking and then move into it the moment he finds a good "break." Even before the war workmen in many industries were prohibited from leaving for other jobs without special consent of the Labor Office.

Employers as well as employes can give notice of termination of employment only after the consent of the Labor Office.

MEXICAN DEFENSE SESSION CALLED

Congress Expected to Pass Compulsory Service Law.

MEXICO CITY, June 27 (A. P.).—An extraordinary session of the Mexican Congress will open on July 25 to consider laws for compulsory military training and ratification of Mexico's expropriation settlement with the Consolidated Oil Corporation (Sinclair).

The Parmanent Congressional Commission, which sits when Congress is not in session, issued the call at a special meeting yesterday, because of "the transcendental importance of the measures which will be considered and the urgency of disposing of them."

Political spokesmen predicted that the military training law and the Sinclair agreement would be speedily approved.

Mexico's settlement of the Sinclair expropriation claims for $8,500,000 was announced on May 8. The Secretary of the Treasury, Eduardo Suarez, said that the amount represented the "total payment" for the Sinclair properties seized in Mexico.

The Day's War Communiques

The official communiques issued today by the warring Powers are presented below:

LONDON.

The following communique was issued by the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security:

"Enemy aircraft carried out bombing attacks on several districts of Great Britain during last night.

"Fighter aircraft, anti-aircraft guns and searchlights were in action. Two enemy bombers were shot down by our fighters.

"Reports so far received indicate that no serious damage was caused and that there were only slight casualties."

ROME.

The Italian High Command issued the following communique:

"Bomber formations have flown over Malta in waves, subjecting air and naval objectives on the island once more to intense destructive action. All our planes returned to the bases from which they departed.

"In North Africa there was repeated air action against supply dumps and motorized equipment. All aircraft returned.

"Our warships have bombarded the English base of Salum with considerable effect.

"Enemy air raids on Massawa and Assab (in Italian East Africa) accomplished no result."

BERLIN.

The German High Command issued the following communique:

"In accordance with the armistice treaty, our troops advanced as far as the Dordogne sector east of Bordeaux.

"Reconnaissance attacks of weak enemy naval forces on the northern coast of France during the night of June 24-25 were easily repulsed.

"A submarine reported the sinking of 35,000 tons of enemy shipping space.

"In the course of the night of June 26-27 German fighting planes again successfully bombed port establishments and buildings of the airplane industry in England. One of our own planes failed to return.

"British planes last night again resumed bombings in western Germany without causing military damage. Several civilians were killed or injured.

"Two British planes were shot down by anti-aircraft and another by chasers.

"During the crossing of the Rhine on June 15 and in ensuing break-through fights and during the storming of the Vosges Pass Major Schueler, heading his infantry regiment, distinguished himself by personal bravery."

RED CROSS SHIPS IN COMBAT ZONES

President Signs Measure Amending Neutrality Act.

WASHINGTON, June 27 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt signed today an amendment to the neutrality act giving him authority to send American Red Cross vessels into war combat zones without safe conduct assurances from belligerents.

Previously the neutrality act required that all belligerents must grant safe conduct before any United States vessel could enter war zones.

The legislation requires that the vessels under control of the Red Cross be "unarmed and not under convoy."

INDO-CHINA'S DEFENSES SET TO BLOCK FOE

Authorities Act to Repel Invasion as Japanese Forces Line Border.

REPORTED ACTING ALONE

Hongkong Hears French Governor Carries On Independently of Bordeaux.

HONGKONG, June 27 (A. P.).—The military authorities of French Indo-China took extensive precautions to repel invasion today as the spearhead of Japanese forces moved along the Chinese side of the Indo-China frontier.

Women and children were moved inland from the coast and back from the Kwangsi and Yunnan province border zones and a large French liner waited at the Indo-China port of Haiphong to take them out of the country if necessary.

The Japanese moves along the border were said by Japanese military leaders to be intended merely to establish a cordon along the entire frontier to prevent arms and supplies from reaching Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces at Chungking through Indo-China.

The French were apprehensive, however, in view of Tokio dispatches telling of the Japanese Government's intention to play a stronger hand regarding the Far Eastern possessions of European powers, possibly establishing a "protectorate" over them.

Reported Independent of Bordeaux.

The Governor-General of Indo-China was reported to be acting independently of the Government of Marshal Petain in France, but was said to have recognized the validity of the Franco-Japanese agreement for the joint policing of the China-Indo-China border. This was concluded by the Paul Reynaud Government of France two days before it resigned.

Henceforth, however, all negotiations between Japan and Indo-China are to be conducted by the Governor-General himself, it was said.

A strict censorship has been clamped down on all news sent out from Indo-China, but it was learned that the situation is quiet, though tense.

[Delayed reports from Bordeaux stated that the Governor-General, George Catraux, had been recalled to France from Indo-China, and that Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, naval expert and authority on Asiatic defense, had been appointed to succeed him. These reports also said that the Governor-General of Madagascar had been replaced, and that new representatives had likewise been appointed for New Caledonia, the French Oceanic islands, Equatorial Africa, West Africa, the Cameroons and Togoland.]

Meanwhile Japanese military authorities here asserted that their troops had cut off all supply routes from the Hongkong border area to the interior of China. They agreed to return any bona fide refugees caught in the military operations of the past few days, providing they carried special passes issued by British authorities.

Says Catraux Will Fight.

LONDON, June 27 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French National Committee here, announced today he had received definite information from French Indo-China that Gen. Catraux, who was reported from Bordeaux to have been replaced as Governor there, would resist any attempted invasion of this French possession.

Denies Invasion Is Intended.

TOKIO, June 27 (A. P.).—The authoritative Domei news agency broadcast today a dispatch from Nanning, China, declaring that, although Japanese troops are operating along the Chinese side of the Indo-China border, "Japanese forces have no intention of invading French Indo-China."

The report from Nanning, based on a Japanese field dispatch, said that the Japanese seek merely to cut the supply route from Indo-China to the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Minkiang, twenty-five miles from the border, was said to have been taken yesterday afternoon while the Japanese drove toward Ningming, about five miles nearer the border.

Japanese air scouts reported sighting a large number of trucks loaded with war supplies rushing from the border toward Lungchow, in southwestern Kwangsi.

To Seek Hitler's Consent.

Meanwhile today an official spokesman stated that Japan will send her roving envoy to Germany to tell Adolf Hitler personally—if a meeting can be arranged—her views regarding the Oriental possessions of France, Great Britain and the Netherlands.

Her emissary is Naotake Sato, who represented Japan in concluding a recent economic agreement of Italy and Japan and Manchoukuo.

If he is unable to see Hitler, he has been instructed to explain Japan's position to the Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, the spokesman said.

It is understood here that Mr. Sato reached a "complete understanding" with Premier Mussolini, during the economic conversations, on political questions arising from the European war.

French Yield in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, June 27 (A. P.).—Yielding to Japanese demands, France concluded today an agreement permitting the Japanese Army to extradite anti-Japanese Chinese arrested in the French concession and to participate in military searches of property in the concession for elements suspected of being anti-Japanese.

The French-Japanese agreement follows a pact in March, 1939, between the International Settlement and the Japanese which the latter contended resulted in concentration of anti-Japan elements within the French concession.

Chungking's Suburbs Bombed.

CHUNGKING, June 27 (A. P.).—About 100 Japanese bombers roared over the western suburbs of Chungking in three waves today in their seventeenth raid of the season, dumped their bombs and circled back toward Hankow. The extent of damage and casualties was not learned immediately.

Yesterday, in their sixteenth raid on the provisional Chinese capital, the Japanese killed or wounded nearly 200 persons.

The French-Japanese agreement follows a pact in March, 1939, between the International Settlement and the Japanese which the latter contended resulted in concentration of anti-Japan elements within the French concession.

All Americans were reported safe, but some were shaken by the explosions near dugouts to which they had fled.

The main building of the Canadian mission's hospital and dental clinic was wrecked, but no patients or employees were hurt.

The new offices of the Quaker mission, the Soviet Embassy's living quarters, Chungking's only hotel for foreigners and the French and German embassy buildings also were damaged.

Police Move Into Tientsin

LONDON, June 27 (AP).—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Tientsin today said the Japanese police had established offices in the British and French concessions of the North China port in accordance with agreements recently reached with Tokio ending the Japanese blockade of the concessions.

The Japanese were said to have moved in despite the postponement of negotiations set for yesterday, at which Japanese authorities and the British and French consuls were to have discussed details of a complete agreement.

17th Raid on Chungking

CHUNGKING, June 27 (AP).—About 100 Japanese bombers roared over the western suburbs of Chungking in three waves today in their seventeenth raid of the season, dumped their bombs and circled back toward Hankow. The extent of damage and casualties was not learned immediately.

Yesterday, in their sixteenth raid on the provisional Chinese capital, the Japanese killed or wounded nearly 200 persons.

Good Will Visits.

PANAMA C. Z., June 27 (A. P.).—The gunboat Erie will leave tomorrow for Guayaquil, Ecuador, on the latest good will trip to South American waters by United States warships. Rear Admiral John W. Wilcox Jr., commander of the special service squadron to which the ship is attached, will visit Government officials at Quito.

Another United States vessel, the survey ship Bushnell, leaves Saturday to survey the Ecuadorean coast.

a "good-will" visit to the Uruguayan capital, where the Government has uncovered evidence of unusual alien activity linked with axis victories in the European war.

A third cruiser, the Phoenix, is proceeding to Valparaiso, Chile, the navy announced.

The report that a portion of the fleet which left Hawaii mysteriously on Monday was en route to South America, persisted in informed quarters, although it was unconfirmed officially. It was coupled with another—also without confirmation—of unexplained Japanese maneuvers in Pacific waters near South America.

Naval men appeared confident that main units of the fleet would not be widely scattered; they believed that the bulk of the armada would remain in the vicinity of the Panama Canal.

Except for brief announcements of good-will trips and training cruises, all warship movements have been secret since President Roosevelt proclaimed a limited national emergency last fall and established the neutrality patrol.

Part of Fleet to South America

Some of Pacific Squadron Reported to Be Heading for West Coastal Waters.

WASHINGTON, June 27 (A. P.).—Reports that a portion of the United States fleet was heading for the west coast of South America were heard in the capital today as the navy made other mystery-cloaked moves coinciding with reported fifth column activity on the southern continent.

Without explanation, the 10,000-ton heavy cruiser Wichita steamed from the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and headed southward, apparently for Montevideo, Uruguay.

The cruiser Quincy already is on a "good-will" visit to the Uruguayan capital, where the Government has uncovered evidence of unusual alien activity linked with axis victories in the European war.

Other North American warships in South America on friendly visits, include the light cruiser Phoenix, ordered from its station in the Pacific to Valparaiso, Chile; the cruisers Wichita and Quincy and the destroyer O'Brien.

30.24-3265

Cruiser Goes to Uruguay.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 27 (A. P.).—The United States cruiser Wichita moved southward today, apparently bound for Montevideo, Uruguay, where the United States cruiser Quincy has been stationed since June 20.

The United States Minister to Uruguay, Edwin C. Wilson, assured Uruguay last Sunday that the United States would co-operate with all countries in the Western Hemisphere to fight alien activities endangering political and economic freedom. He spoke at a luncheon given by Uruguay for officers of the Quincy.

Informed sources at Montevideo have said that United States warships would visit Montevideo or nearby waters at frequent intervals until the asserted danger to safety of small countries from Nazi activities, such as are under inquiry in Uruguay, has passed.

Nine Prisoners Freed.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 27 (A. P.).—Nine prisoners detained on charges of leading Nazi groups operating in Uruguay were ordered released temporarily today by a judge directing the civil investigation of Nazi activities here. The prisoners will be subject to re-arrest, it was said, as soon as another investigation which the Chamber of Deputies turned over to the Criminal Justice Division gets under way.

The nine men, with three others previously released, have been subjected to almost constant questioning.

Date for Meeting Set.

HAVANA, June 27 (A. P.).—Dr. Miguel Angel Campa, Cuban Secretary of State, announced today that the Pan-American conference of Foreign Ministers will meet here on July 17. Though the agenda was not announced, it is understood that continental defense, closer economic co-operation among American countries and the problems of European colonies in the Americas would be discussed.

Forestalling Nazi Deals.

BUENOS AIRES, June 27 (A. P.).—A $20,000,000 loan by the United States Import-Export Bank for the industrial development of Argentina was interpreted here today as a United States step to prevent Germany from building toward economic domination in South America through barter.

German negotiators have been trying to place large contracts for industrial products in exchange for raw materials and food.

The Argentine Ministry of Finance disclosed the United States loan would be turned over to private banks which then could extend credits to industrial enterprises for expansion and purchases of machinery.

These purchases would have to be made in the United States.

The Government said one of the first uses for the new funds would be to build the longest pipe line in Argentina, nearly 900 miles from Mendoza, where new oil wells are being drilled, to a shipping point at San Lorenzo, on the Parana River.

Annapolis Cadets Visit Caracas on Cruise

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 27 (A. P.).—Annapolis cadets and officers of the United States battleships Texas, New York and Arkansas visited Caracas today. The ships, on a training cruise, are anchored at La Guayra.

HAVANA PARLEY JULY 17

Date For Pan-American Conference Announced In Cuba

Havana, Cuba, June 17 (AP)—Dr. Miguel Angel Campa, Cuban Secretary of State, announced today the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers will meet here July 17.

Although the agenda was not announced, it is understood that continental defense, closer economic co-operation among American countries and the problems of European colonies in the Americas will be discussed.

WALL STREET TAKES STOCK OF PEACE TALK

Business Circles Consider Possibility Of Early End To War

Despite Denials From Abroad, Analysts Figure Out Effects

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 27—Important industrial and financial circles today said they were seriously considering the possibility of early peace in Europe.

Usually well-informed business sources with important international connections said they had received information through neutral countries of a peace offer by Hitler to England, on a basis which these circles considered might be found acceptable.

Basis Of Reported Offer

This information, which they said they considered reliable, indicated that the offer was on the basis of leaving Britain with some ninety-five per cent. of her present empire, but calling for internationalization of Gibraltar and Suez.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—In Berlin, reports of peace overtures were laughed off as "nonsense" in informed German quarters.]

This peace report was the most definite of several heard in Wall Street and in business circles during the day.

Despite denials abroad, many market and business analysts in Wall Street were trying to calculate what the repercussions upon the American economy of a peace in Europe, with Germany in control of most of Continental Europe, would be.

Possible Effects Of Peace

Conclusions were varied, but among them were:

1. American armament spending would continue in huge volume, tending to offset possible cancellation of British orders.
2. The immediate effect, however, might be some slackening in industrial operations and a decline in sensitive markets.
3. Europe, however, with a huge deficit in food and peacetime supplies, would soon be anxious to make large purchases here, particularly of farm products.
4. Means of payment might be difficult, inasmuch as America already holds about three-quarters of the world's monetary gold and is strongly opposed to barter with Germany.
5. An intensive competition for foreign markets might ensue, with American manufacturers having to face low prices made by a regimented, Nazified European industry.
6. How severe the competition would be would depend upon whether the Reich would try to hold down labor for cheap production, as in the past, or would seek to increase living standards of their workers.

Some Wall Streeters expressed surprise that reports indicated the initiative came from Germany, and if this were true, they said it might well indicate that the Reich is concerned over its problem of maintaining essential supplies or may be worried about the moves of its "partner," Russia.

Stand Unchanged, Says London

London, June 27 (AP)—Official sources reiterated tonight that they had no knowledge of any peace overtures from Germany.

A statement, broadcast by radio, said: "The British Government has not changed its view of the conditions necessary for peace and there is no sign that the Nazi Government has changed its character or that it has repented of those crimes which the British Empire is out to redress."

Nazis Warn French Not To Join De Gaulle

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 27—The German radio broadcast a message to the French people today warning them against enlisting in Gen. Charles de Gaulle's proposed French foreign legion, according to a broadcast picked up here by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The text of the broadcast follows:

"General de Gaulle, a soldier whose reputation as an expert is gauged by a number of pamphlets written in his study and whose moral reputation has been irretrievably shattered by his ignoble flight to London, has broadcast an announcement that he is organizing a French Foreign Legion in Great Britain.

"Frenchmen would be well advised to avoid any connection whatsoever with his legion.

"The armistice terms make it perfectly plain to every Frenchman that he is no longer entitled to fight against Germany or Italy. If he should do so, he lays himself open to all the penalties provided by international law against civilians who take part in hostilities.

"In view of the fact that the armistice terms had been published by the English press and the British Broadcasting Corporation only in misleading summaries, it shows an utter lack of responsibility on the part of General de Gaulle, if he tries to persuade those countrymen who must rely on British sources of information to make an unjustifiable sacrifice and to undertake risks no honest and courageous soldier of whatever nationality would ever suggest."

NEW YORK--ADD "PEACE" REPORT X X X HAPPENED."

LONDON YESTERDAY SAID

AN AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH STATEMENT IN LON

FROM ABROAD THAT SIR SAMUEL

"THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO TRUTH IN REPORTS FRO

OR ARMISTICE TERMS IN

HOARE HAS BROACHED THE QUESTION OF PEACE OR

MADRID."

IT ADDED THAT SIR SAMUEL ON THE CONTRARY

ARY STRESSED THE

DETERMINATION OF BRITAIN TO CONTINUE THE STR

STRUGGLE.

ANOTHER EXPRESSION OF DETERMINATION TO CA

O CARRY ON THE STRUGGLE

AGAINST GERMANY WAS CONTAINED IN A BRITISH M

SH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

COMMENT ON THE VIEW OF SENATOR PITTMAN (D-NE

D-NEV), CHAIRMAN OF THE

UNITED STATES SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMI

OMMITTEE, THAT "BRITAIN IS

TOTALLY UNPREPARED FOR DEFENSE." THE MINIST

NISTRY SAID BRITAIN

"HAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST INTENTION" OF LYAING

ING DOWN HER ARMS.

A PURPORTED GERMAN COMMENTATOR'S BROADCAS

DCAST FROM BERLIN ASSERTING

BRITAIN IS MAKING "UNDERCOVER" GESTURES TOWA

TOWARD THE AXIS POWERS WAS

TERMED BY AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES "POS

"POSITIVE RUBBISH AND

ABSOLUTE ROT".

GERMANY DENIED THERE WAS AN

S ANY SUCH BROADCAST.

SOME INFORMED PARLIAMENTARY SOURCES IN LONDON SAY THERE IS A HIDDEN POLITICAL BATTLE CENTERING AROUND A CLAMOR FOR THE OUSTING OF FORMER PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN FROM THE BRITISH CABINET.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OPPONENTS EXPRESS FEAR OF A FURTHER ATTEMPT AT APPEASMENT ON HIS PART.

FINANCIAL ANALYSISTS IN NEW YORK HAVE BEEN BUSY TRYING TO CALCULATE THE AFFECT UPON AMERICAN BUSINESS OF A PEACE IN EUROPE.

SOME CONCLUDE THAT IT WOULD CAUSE A CONSIDERABLE TEMPORARY SLUMP IN BUSINESS, THROUGH PROBABLE CANCELLATION OF BRITISH WAR ORDERS, AND EXPECTATION THAT PEACETIME PRODUCTION IN EUROPE WOULD BE QUICKLY REVIVED.

OTHERS, HOWEVER, SAY THAT WHILE THERE WOULD BE TEMPORARY UNCERTAINTY, THEY BELIEVE THE AMERICAN ARMAMENT PROGRAM WOULD GO FORWARD APACE, AND WOULD QUICKLY TAKE UP ANY SLACK IN HEAVY INDUSTRY WHICH MIGHT BE CAUSED BY CANCELLATION OF BRITISH WAR ORDERS.

THEY SAID, FURTHERMORE, THAT MOST OF EUROPE IS SERIOUSLY SHORT OF FOODSTUFFS, AND THAT THERE WOULD BE AN IMMEDIZTE DEMAND FOR SUBSTANTIAL EXPORTS OF AMERICAN FARM PRODUCE, PROVIDED MEANS OF FINANCING CAN BE FOUND.

(EDS: IN ABOVE MAKE PICK UP REPORT X X X HAPPEN.")

TA450PED

BULLETIN

FIRST LEAD RAID

LONDON, JUNE 28-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-HIGH FLYING GERMAN BOMBERS, MAKING THEIR NIGHTLY FORAY AGAINST ENGLAND, DROPPED BOMBS ALONG THE SOUTHEAST COAST EARLY TODAY. THE THUD OF THE EXPLOSIVES COULD BE HEARD AT A DISTANCE.

SN822PED

LONDON-FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD RAID X X X DISTANCE.

THE BOMBERS CAME SINGLY, SPACED AT ALMOST REGULAR INTERVALS.

BRITISH DEFENSE PLANES WERE IN THE AIR BY THE TIME THE FIRST RAIDERS REACHED THE COAST. SOME OF THE RAIDERS WERE REPORTED DRIVEN BACK TO SEA WITHOUT CROSSING THE COASTLINE.

SF911PED

BERLIN, JUNE 28-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-BRTISH PLANES BOMBED OIL TANKS AT HANOVER YESTERDAY, STARTED FIRES AND IXX AND KILLED AND WOUNDED SEVERAL PERSONS, DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY.

TA853PED

ONE OF THE TWO BOMBERS, WHICH DIVED FROM CLOUDS TO MAKE THE ATTACK, REACHED THE TANKS BUT WAS SHOT DOWN, DNB SAID.

TA856PED

LONDON, JUNE 28-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-RESIGNATION OF RUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ION GIGURTU IN THE CRISIS PRECIPITATED BY RUSSIAN TERRITORIAL DEMANDS WAS REPORTED TODAY IN A BUCHAREST DISPATCH OF REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY. CONSTANTINE ARGETOIANU, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, IS REPLACING GIGURTU, THE DISPATCH SAID.

(EDRS: SLUG ABOVE 17)

FH152AED

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE FRENCH MINISTER TO YUGOSLAVIA, RAYMOND BRUGERE, HAS SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION TO THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT AND HAS DECLARED HIMSELF IN FAVOR OF CONTINUING FRANCE'S FIGHT, AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH (BRITISH) DISPATCH FROM BELGRADE SAID TONIGHT.

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30.24-3267

30.24-3267

BULLETIN

LONDON, JUNE 28-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-ON AUTHORITY OF FORMER PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, A STATEMENT WAS ISSUED TODAY DECLARING THAT THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY "HAS EMPHATICALLY REAFFIRMED ITS WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THEIR DETERMINATION TO WIN THE WAR."

JUN 29 1940

SN826PED

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE MOSCOW MIDNIGHT NEWS BROADCAST SAID NOTHING ABOUT THE SOVIET ULTIMATUM TO RUMANIA.

JUN 29 1940

DB535PED

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-CANADA'S PRODUCTION OF WARPLANES WILL BE 1,028 THIS YEAR AND 1,363 IN 1941, AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE AT THE BEGINNING OF LAST MONTH CONSISTED OF ABOUT 1,389 OFFICERS AND 10,926 MEN, THIS SOURCE SAID.

EB910AED

JUN 29 1940

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-FIFTEEN PERSONS WERE ARRESTED TONIGHT IN LONDON BY OFFICERS FROM SCOTLAND YARD ON CHARGES OF SUSPICION OF VIOLATING DEFENSE REGULATIONS.

JUN 29 1940

WE1053PED

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 27.)

JUN 29 1940

(ADVANCE)--LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE TOOK OVER CONTROL OF ALL TRADING IN RAW TOBACCO TODAY TO ENSURE FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF AVAILABLE SUPPLIES AMONG MANUFACTURERS.

BRITAIN IS STILL RECEIVING TOBACCO FROM THE EMPIRE, A SPOKESMAN SAID, BUT IS COMPELLED TO DRAW CONSIDERABLY ON ACCUMULATED STOCKS.

THE SPOKESMAN WITHHELD COMMENT ON WHEN BUYING IN AMERICA IS LIKELY TO BE RESUMED, BUT HE DISCLOSED THAT ABOUT 30,000,000 POUNDS OF UNITED STATES TOBACCO HAS BEEN PAID FOR AND IS WAITING FOR SHIPS TO TRANSPORT IT TO ENGLAND.

JUN 29 1940

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M.E.S.T. TODAY, JUNE 27.)

NF237PED

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-"COMPLETE CONFIDENCE" IN FORMER PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AS PARTY LEADER WAS REAFFIRMED TODAY BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

THE COMMITTEE EXPRESSED "WARM APPRECIATION" OF CHAMBERLAIN'S SERVICES TO THE COUNTRY, COUNTERING OPPOSITION DEMANDS THAT THE CHAMPION OF APPEASEMENT BE OUSTED ENTIRELY FROM THE CABINET.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO PLEDGED SUPPORT TO THE CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT "IN THEIR DETERMINATION TO PROSECUTE THE WAR TO A VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION."

ALTHOUGH CHAMBERLAIN WAS REPLACED AS PRIME MINISTER BY CHURCHILL MAY 10 HE REMAINED LEADER OF THE DOMINANT CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

JUN 29 1940

NF241PED

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT APPLICATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF BRITISH CHILDREN OVERSEAS WERE BEING MADE AT THE RATE OF 7,000 TO 8,000 A DAY, BUT THAT SHIPS NOW AVAILABLE CAN CARRY ONLY ABOUT THAT NUMBER MONTHLY.

JUN 29 1940

THIS SOURCE DECLARED THE MOVEMENT WAS BEING MADE IN "A FIGHTING SPIRIT" TO STRENGTHEN BRITAIN AS AN "ISLAND FORTRESS," AND NOT IN "A REFUGEE SPIRIT."

EZ939AED

LONDON, JUNE 27-(P)-FRENCH AUTHORITIES AT THE FRENCH SOMALILAND PORT OF JIBUTI "INTEND TO FIGHT ON," SAID A REUTERS (BRITISH) NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM ADEN TODAY.

ADEN IS ACROSS THE GULF OF ADEN FROM JIBUTI, WHERE THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT BORDEUX AGREED IN

JUN 29 1940

GOVERNMENT A BORDEAUX AGREED IN ARMISTICE TERMS WITH ITALY TO SURRENDER FULL PORT RIGHTSM

SN428PED

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-OFFICIAL SOURCES REITERATED TONIGHT THAT THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PEACE OVERTURES FROM GERMANY.

A STATEMENT, BROADCAST BY RADIO, SAID: "THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS NOT CHANGED ITS VIEW OF THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR PEACE AND THERE IS NO SIGN THAT THE NAZI GOVERNMENT HAS CHANGED ITS CHARACTER OR THAT IT HAS REPENTED OF THOSE CRIMES WHICH THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS OUT TO REDRESS."

JUN 29 1940

WE643PED

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE SWISS RADIO TONIGHT SAID RUSSIA, IN ADDITION TO DEMANDING BESSARABIA, NORTH BUCOVINA AND CERTAIN PORT CONTROL FROM RUMANIA, ALSO INSISTED UPON CONTROL OF RUMANIAN OIL FIELDS AND A DIFFERENT POLITICAL SYSTEM IN THAT COUNTRY.

RUMANIA AGREED TO THE ULTIMATUM, THE RADIO REPORT SAID.

TA639PED

JUN 29 1940

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-HERBERT MORRISON, MINISTER OF SUPPLY, SAID TONIGHT THAT BRITAIN WAS THE STRONG POINT THAT WOULD "HOLD ON AND HOLD OUT IN THE VERY JAWS OF THE ENEMY-- WHILE THE REST OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD MOBILIZES ITS RESOURCES FOR VICTORY."

JUN 29 1940

BRITAIN, HE DECLARED IN A BROADCAST TO THE EMPIRE, IS NOT MORALLY OR MATERIALLY "JUST A SMALL ISLAND OFF THE WEST OF EUROPE."

"SHE IS AN OUTPOST OF CIVILIZATION THE WORLD OVER," HE SAID.

BRITAIN, MORRISON WENT ON, IS DRAWING TODAY AND WILL DRAW "INCREASINGLY WITH EVERY WEEK AND MONTH" UPON THE WORLD-WIDE RESOURCES AND RAW MATERIALS OF THE EMPIRE AND OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALTHOUGH CERTAIN TYPES OF WAR SUPPLIES BEING RELEASED BY THE UNITED STATES HAVE "BEEN IN STOCK FOR SOME YEARS," HE SAID, THEY ARE NOT "SECOND-RATE OR INFERIOR."

TA452PED

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD ELIZABETH DE GAULLE, WHO FLED FRANCE TO JOIN HER FATHER, GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR HER BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE AT THE INSTITUT FRANCAIS HERE TODAY.

WE1015PED

JUN 29 1940

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-ALEXANDER KERENSKY, HEAD OF THE FIRST RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AFTER THE FALL OF THE CZARIST REGIME, ARRIVED TODAY WITH REFUGEES FROM BORDEAUX BUT WAS REQUIRED TO REMAIN ABOARD SHIP UNTIL BRITISH AUTHORITIES REACH A DECISION ON HIS STATUS.

MEMBERS OF HIS SUITE TOLD THE DAILY MAIL THAT THE NAZI GESTAPO HAD PUT A PRICE ON KERENSKY'S HEAD AND THAT ADOLF HITLER HAD ORDERED HIS ARREST.

JUN 29 1940

30.24-3269

HE HAD MADE HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS UNTIL RECENTLY AND HAD VISITED AND HONEYMOONED IN THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE LAST SEVERAL MONTHS.

TA1000PED

NICE, FRANCE, JUNE 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WITH THE COMING OF THE ARMISTICE, LIFE IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE ENTERED A SORROWFUL INTERLUDE TODAY AND THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES DEVOTED THE DAY TO PRAYING FOR THE FRANCE OF TOMORROW.

CIVILIANS REMAINED IN THEIR OWN CITIES AND VILLAGES AND ALL TROOPS KEPT TO THEIR BARRACKS.

JUN 29 1940

IT WAS A DAY OF MOURNING. ALL STORES, SHOPS, AND CAFES WERE CLOSED AND NEWSPAPERS APPEARED WITH HEAVY MOURNING BANDS.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY OF FRANCE'S DEFEAT WAS TOPPED BY A BRIEF PERIOD OF PRAYERFUL SILENCE AT 11 A.M.

AMERICANS AND OTHER NEUTRALS WERE WAITING TO SEE HOW THE ARMISTICE WOULD AFFECT THEM, BUT MANY BRITISH WERE DEPARTING. HOWEVER, SOME 700 OR 800 BRITISH CITIZENS WERE REMAINING IN THE UNOCCUPIED AREA.

DB1232PED

BULLETIN MATTER

BERLIN--FIRST ADD RUSSO-RUMANIAN X X X RADIO.

THE DISPATCH SAID:

"RUSSIA DEFINITELY REQUESTED BESSARABIA, WHICH UNTIL 1919 BELONGED TO RUSSIA, AS WELL AS THE NORTHERN PART OF THE FORMER AUSTRIAN PROVINCE OF BUKOVINA.

"IN ADDITION RUSSIA ASKED CONTROL RIGHTS OVER THE RUMANIAN BLACK SEA HARBOR OF CONSTANTA AND THE DANUBE HARBOR OF TULCEA.

"ACCORDING TO THE SAME QUARTERS SOVIET RUSSIA DEMANDED A BINDING ANSWER BY 10 P.M. THURSDAY EASTERN EUROPEAN TIME (3 P.M., E.S.T.).

"AT PRESENT KING CAROL IS ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN A SETTLEMENT OF THIS PROBLEM THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

JUN 29 1940

"NO CONFIRMATION IS YET AVAILABLE FROM OFFICIAL RUMANIAN QUARTERS."

WF953AED

C27 521

MOSCOW, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, WILL PRESENT HIS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT KALININ AT THE KREMLIN SATURDAY NOON.

JUN 29 1940

DB535PED

BERLIN, JUNE 27-(AP VIA RADIO)--SOVIET RUSSIAN "REQUESTS" FOR THE "IMMEDIATE CESSION" BY RUMANIA OF "ALL RUMANIAN TERRITORIES INHABITED CHIEFLY BY UKRAINIANS," INCLUDING BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUKOVINA, WERE REPORTED TODAY IN A BUCHAREST DISPATCH QUOTING "WELL INFORMED BUCHAREST POLITICAL QUARTERS" AND BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO.

JUN 29 1940

WF949AED

BERLIN, JUNE 27-(AP BY RADIO)-GEN. CHARLES HUNTZIGER, THE LEADER OF THE FRENCH ARMISTICE DELEGATION AT COMPIEGNE AND ROME, MADE A DETAILED REPORT TO THE FRENCH CABINET TODAY, SAID A MESSAGE RECEIVED HERE FROM BORDEAUX.

JUN 29 1940

THE MESSAGE SAID PRESIDENT LEBRUN OF FRANCE WARMLY THANKED HIM AND THE OTHER FRENCH DELEGATES FOR THEIR EFFORTS IN NEGOTIATING WITH THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS.

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ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JUNE 27-(AP)-FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED FROM ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO TO INTERIOR DESERT VILLAGES IN FEAR OF ITALIAN BOMBING ATTACKS.

JUN 29 1940

AUTHORITIES SAID 150,000 HAD LEFT ALEXANDRIA AND AT LEAST 250,000 FROM CAIRO IN A STEADY STREAM OF TRUCKS, CARTS, AUTOMOBILES AND TRAINS.

DA625PED

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, JUNE 27-(AP)-A BUDGET CALLING FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF £37,500,000 (ABOUT $83,250,000) FOR WAR PURPOSES DURING THE 1940-41 FISCAL YEAR AND PROVIDING INCREASED INCOME TAXES WAS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY BY PRIME MINISTER WALTER NASH.

JUN 29 1940

THE BUDGET LEVIED AN INCOME TAX OF 12 1/2 PER CENT PER POUND FOR THE FIRST £100 OF TAXABLE INCOME INSTEAD OF 10 PER CENT, THE PRESENT RATE. IT WILL INCREASE TO 60 PER CENT OF EACH POUND FOR INCOMES ABOVE £3,800 (ABOUT $11,500).

DB247PED

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR TODAY ISSUED A DECREE PROHIBITING FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS WHICH CLOSES THE RADIO DURING THE ENGLISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN HOURS.

TA1003PED

JUN 29 1940

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 27-(AP)-FINANCE MINISTER PEDRO GROPPO SAID TODAY THE $20,000,000 AMERICAN CREDIT TO ARGENTINA THROUGH THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK WOULD AID MATERIALLY IN SOLVING THE NATION'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

HE REFERRED TO THE CREDIT, WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IN WASHINGTON BY JESSE H.JONES, FEDERAL LENDING ADMINISTRATOR, AS A "DISTINCT CASE OF GOOD NEIGHBOR COOPERATION INDICATING A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE MUTUAL PROBLEMS OF BOTH COUNTRIES."

WE904PED

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED RECEIPT TODAY OF A NOTE IN WHICH GERMANY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT A NAZI SUBMARINE SANK AN ARGENTINE MERCHANT SHIP, PRESUMABLY THE FREIGHTER URUGUAY, OFF THE SPANISH COAST LAST MONTH BUT DISCLAIMED IT WAS A "PREMEDITATED ACT OF WAR."

JUN 29 1940

THE NOTE TOLD OF "CERTAIN CONDITIONS" WHICH IN THE GERMAN VIEW MADE THE SINKING UNAVOIDABLE.

THE MINISTRY SAID IT WAS STUDYING THESE CONDITIONS "IN THE SAME FRIENDLY SPIRIT SHOWN BY GERMANY THUS FAR."

TA1002PED

PANAMA, JUNE 27-(AP)-AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF U.S. ARMY PLANES WILL TAKE OFF A DAWN TOMORROW ON A TRIP TO CENTRAL AMERICAN CAPITALS. THEY ARE TO RETURN JULY 2.

OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID IT WAS "ROUTINE TRAINING."

JUN 29 1940

SN405PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 27-(AP)-A BRITISH REPORT HEARD HERE BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY TONIGHT QUOTED A BUCHAREST DISPATCH AS SAYING THE GERMAN MINISTER HAD LEFT THERE FOR VIENNA TO CONFER WITH GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP.

TA1017PED

JUN 29 1940

30.24-3271

30.24-3271

NEW YORK, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT FRENCH WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM PATROL DUTY IN THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR, NECESSITATING ADDITIONAL BRITISH PATROL UNITS, ACCORDING TO A BROADCAST PICKED BY HERE BY THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

THE RADIO SAID THE 42,000-TON BRITISH BATTLE CRUISER HOOD, TWO OTHER BRITISH CRUISERS AND TWO TORPEDO CHASERS HAVE ALREADY ARRIVED AT GIBRALTAR.

WD1059AED

JUN 29 1940

Amsterdam, German-Occupied Netherlands, June 28-Friday-AP--New foreign exchange regulations have been issued here ordering Netherland citizens to offer all gold and silver bullion as well as gold coins and foreign exchange in their possession to the Netherlands Bank at prices to be fixed later.

The regualtions, issued in a decree, further require the registration of all foreign securities, accounts and possessions of Netherlanders.

The secretary general of finance is empowered to allow a free stock exchange dealing in certain foreign bonds and shares. Financial circles said they also expected free trading in Dutch certificates of American shares.

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JUN 29 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, JUNE 27-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IN A STEP INTERPRETED AS LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR POSSIBLE DETENTION OF FRENCH SHIPS, TODAY AUTHORIZED SEIZURE OF FOREIGN VESSELS IN AMERICAN WATERS IF NECESSARY TO PROTECT THIS COUNTRY'S INTERESTS, OR THE SAFETY OF THE SHIPS THEMSELVES.

JUN 29 1940

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE ACTED UNDER THE ESPIONAGE ACT OF 1917 TO GRANT THIS POWER TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU ALONG WITH OTHER BROAD POWERS OF CONTROL OVER BOTH DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN VESSELS. BOTH THE COAST GUARD AND THE CUSTOMS OFFICE ARE UNITS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT MR.ROOSEVELT'S ACTION WAS SUPPLEMENTARY TO HIS PROCLAMATION OF A LIMITED NATIONAL EMERGENCY LAST SEPTEMBER. IT DESCRIBED THE POWERS GRANTED TO SECRETARY MORGENTHAU IN THIS MANNER:

"THE POWERS WHICH ARE MADE AVAILABLE FOR EXERCISE BY TODAY'S PROCLAMATION INCLUDE THE PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS SUBJECT TO THE PRESIDENT'S APPROVAL, GOVERNING THE ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF VESSELS, AND, WITH THE CONSENT OF THE PRESIDENT, TAKING POSSESSION AND CONTROL OF ANY VESSELS IF NECESSARY TO SECURE THEM FROM DAMAGE OR INJURY, OR TO PREVENT DAMAGE OR INJURY TO UNITED STATES HARBORS OR WATERS, OR TO SECURE OBSERVANCE OF THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES."

A HIGH OFFICIAL, WHO WOULD NOT BE QUOTED BY NAME, TOLD REPORTERS THAT THE ORDER COULD BE INTERPRETED AS CLEARING THE WAY FOR POSSIBLE DETENTION NOT ONLY OF FRENCH SHIPS IN AMERICAN WATERS BUT ALSO OF VESSELS OF OTHER GERMAN-DOMINATED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

A24WX

JUN 29 1940

FRENCH SHIPS NOW IN AMERICAN PORTS INCLUDE THE HUGE LUXURY LINER, NORMANDIE, AT NEW YORK; THE SAN FRANCISCO AND LEOPOLD L.D. AT NEW YORK; THE VANNES AND WISCONSIN AT LOS ANGELES; THE TANKER MEROPE, AT CHESTER,PA.; THE WINNEPEG AT MIAMI, AND THE TANKER SCHEHERZADE AT CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.

THE POWER TO SEIZE FOREIGN VESSELS ALSO WAS GRANTED TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE PANAMA CANAL UNDER THE SAME RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON SECRETARY MORGENTHAU.

THE FACT THAT THE SHIPS MAY BE SEIZED "TO SECURE OBSERVANCE OF THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES" ATTRACTED PARTICULAR INTEREST.

IT WAS RECALLED THAT STEPHEN T.EARLY, PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY, TOLD REPORTERS LAST MONDAY THAT THE WHITE HOUSE HAD RECEIVED HUNDREDS OF COMMUNICATIONS SUGGESTING SEIZURE OF FRENCH WESTERN HEMISPHERE POSSESSIONS, OR FRENCH MERCHANT VESSELS, AS PAYMENT ON THE FRENCH WAR DEBT.

JUN 29 1940

THE FRENCH OWE THE UNITED STATES $4,200,000,000 ON THE WORLD WAR DEBT. THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT ON WHETHER THE POWERS GRANTED TO MORGENTHAU MIGHT BE CONSTRUED TO AUTHORIZE SEIZURE OF THE FRENCH SHIPS AS WAR DEBT PAYMENTS.

AT THE TREASURY, IT WAS INDICATED THAT, IN ANY EVENT, NO IMMEDIATE ACTION UNDER THE GRANT OF POWERS WAS IN PROSPECT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ISSUED HIS PROMULGATION AT THE END OF A BUSY DAY DEVOTED ALMOST ENTIRELY TO DEFENSE AND ATTENDANT PROBLEMS.

EARLIER, HE HAD SIGNED A $1,768,913,000 BILL FOR EMERGENCY ARMY AND NAVY NEEDS, CONFERRED WITH MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET ON HIS PLAN FOR WESTERN HEMISPHERE ECONOMIC SOLIDARITY, AND GONE OVER PROGRESS OF THE ADVISORY DEFENSE COMMISSION'S WORK.

UNDATED GENERAL NOGUES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GENERAL AUGUSTE NOGUES, MILITARY ADMINISTRATOR AND SAND-BITTEN FIGHTING MAN OF THE OLD FRENCH COLONIAL SCHOOL, IS THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN FRENCH NORTH AFRICA.

HE HAS REFUSED TO GIVE UP FRANCE'S FIGHT, DISDAINED THE ARMISTICE, AND RALLIED UNDER HIS COMMAND IN FRENCH MOROCCO NOT ONLY HIS OWN CRACK MOROCCAN TROOPS, BUT AN ARAB VERSION OF THE "NATIONAL GUARD."

REPORTS FROM GIBRALTAR INDICATED THAT HE ALSO HAS POWERFUL UNITS OF THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN FRENCH NAVY, CALLED TO A RENDEZVOUS IN THE HARBOR OF CASABLANCA, RECENTLY DEVELOPED ATLANTIC PORT OF FRENCH MOROCCO, AND PLANES FLOWN FROM FRANCE BEFORE THE ARMISTICE.

GENERAL NOGUES, COMMANDER OF ALL FRENCH NORTH AFRICAN FORCES, LENT SUPPORT TO THOSE REPORTS HIMSELF IN A RADIO BROADCAST EARLIER THIS WEEK WHEN HE SAID:

"TO ABANDON WITHOUT FIGHTING ALL OR ANY PART OF THE TERRITORY OVER WHICH WE EXERCISE SOVEREIGNTY OR PROTECTORATE IS OUT OF THE QUESTION.

"THIS GOVERNMENT IS NOT WILLING TO CONSENT TO REDUCTION OF THE CONTINGENTS (ARMED FORCES) STATIONED IN THIS TERRITORY.

"FOR THE TIME BEING THE INTEGRITY OF NORTHERN AFRICA AND ITS MEANS OF DEFENSE HAVE BEEN ASSURED."

HUSKY, WITH HAIR GREYING AT THE TEMPLES AND A CLOSE-CLIPPED GREY MUSTACHE, GENERAL NOGUES HAS DEVOTED MOST OF HIS MILITARY LIFE TO THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE HOT, SANDY LANDS OF THE SARACEN AND ARAB.

JUN 29 1940

HE TRAINED THERE, SERVED THERE, ROSE TO HIGH COMMISSION THERE AND RETURNED TO FRENCH MOROCCO AS COMMISSIONER GENERAL IN 1936--24 YEARS AFTER FRANCE ASSUMED PROTECTORATE OVER THE MOROCCAN SULTAN'S LANDS.

30.24-3273

HE WAS WAR AND CIVIL CHIEF--RESPONSIBLE ONLY TO THE HOME GOVERNMENT IN PARIS.

HIS RECORD IN NIPPING OUT UPRISINGS AND HANDLING HIS TROOPS (HOW MANY HE HAS NOW HAS NEVER BEEN DISCLOSED SINCE HE BOLSTERED MOROCCAN DEFENSES BY FORMING, ARMING AND DRILLING A NATIVE "NATIONAL GUARD") LED TO HIS HIGHER APPOINTMENT AS SUPREME COMMANDER OF FRENCH ARMED FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA.

WE910PED

RUMANIA --- BEHIND THE NEWS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 29 1940

RUMANIA WAS SQUEEZED TODAY LIKE A RIPE PLUM BETWEEN GERMANY, DOMINANT IN WESTERN EUROPE, AND SOVIET RUSSIA IN THE EAST, EAGER FOR HER SHARE IN THE EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL RECKONING.

WITH GERMANY RISING TO NEW HEIGHTS OF POWER IN THE LAST FEW DAYS, RUMANIA HAD MADE HER PEACE WITH ADOLF HITLER. SHE FOLLOWED UP LONG-STANDING COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS WITH A NAZIFICATION OF HER GOVERNMENT, SHELVING THE OLD TIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

TODAY IT WAS JOSEPH STALIN'S TURN. APPARENTLY HE DEMANDED BESSARABIA, NORTHERN BUCOVINA AND EXTENSIVE RIGHTS IN TULCEA, DANUBE RIVER PORT, AND CONSTANTA ON THE BLACK SEA.

IN GIVING UP BESSARABIA, 17,146 SQUARE MILES, RUMANIA WOULD LOSE THE LAST BUFFER BETWEEN RUMANIA PROPER AND RUSSIA TO THE EAST. LAST FALL THIS BULWARK WAS OUTFLANKED BY RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF EASTERN POLAND.

MORE THAN THREE MILLION OF RUMANIA'S 19,500,000 POPULATION LIVE IN BESSARABIA, WHICH RUMANIA GAINED IN THE POST-WORLD WAR SETTLEMENTS. BUT RUSSIA NEVER RENOUNCED HER CLAIM TO THE AGRICULTURALLY RICH LAND WHICH SHE LOST IN 1918 AFTER BESSARABIA DECLARED HERSELF INDEPENDENT AND ASKED FOR RUMANIAN PROTECTION.

RUMANIA MIGHT HAVE PUT UP A FIGHT, BUT SHE PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BEEN ON HER OWN.

SHE HAD GUARANTEES OF AID FROM BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN THE EVENT OF AGGRESSION THREATENING HER INDEPENDENCE, BUT THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE MADE THESE OF LITTLE COMFORT. HER EARLIER RELIANCE ON THE FRENCH-FOSTERED LITTLE ENTENTE---RUMANIA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND YUGOSLAVIA---HAD VANISHED WITH THE BREAKUP OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

IN THE BALKANS IT HAD BECOME EVERY NATION FOR ITSELF.

FROM THE TIME THAT EUROPE WENT TO WAR LAST SEPTEMBER, RUMANIA WAS A COVETED, ESPECIALLY FOR HER OIL AND GRAIN.

SHE RANKS SIXTH AS AN OIL PRODUCER AND 10TH AS A WHEAT GROWER AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

TO PROTECT HERSELF, RUMANIA HAD BUILTUNDER KING CAROL II A POTENT MILITARY MACHINE COMMENSURATE WITH HER POSITION AS THE STRONGEST BALKAN-STATE.

JUN 29 1940

RUMANIA BOASTED AN ACTIVE ARMY OF 800,000 MEN AND APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 TRAINED RESERVES WHEN THE PRESENT EUROPEAN CONFLICT BROKE OUT IN SEPTEMBER, 1939.

MOST OF THE RESERVES WERE SPEEDILY CALLED TO THE COLORS, AND MILITARY EXPERTS ESTIMATED THAT THE COUNTRY HAD SOME 1,500,000 MEN UNDER ARMS WITHIN SIX MONTHS TIME.

ASIDE FROM GERMAN AND RUSSIAN PRESSURE. RUMANIA FACED THE CLAIMS OF

HUNGARY FOR RETURN OF WAR-LOST TRANSYLVANIA AND BULGARIA FOR SOUTHERN DOBRUJA.

JUST HOW MUCH MONEY RUMANIA POURED INTO HER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM NO ONE CAN SAY FOR CERTAIN, BUT SHE SPENT MILLIONS ON EQUIPMENT AND FORTIFICATIONS WITHIN THE PAST YEAR ALONE.

HER NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET FOR 1938-39 WAS APPROXIMATELY $82,600,000. SHE SPENT RECENTLY MORE THAN $10,500,000 TO BOLSTER HER 300-MILE "LITTLE MAGINOT LINE" ALONG THE HUNGARIAN BORDER, BEHIND WHICH LIE TRANSYLVANIA WITH ITS RICHES OF FOREST, INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE. SHE SPENT MORE MILLIONS ON DEFENSES ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

WD1130AED

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

JUN 29 1940

YOU PROBABLY HAVE HEARD THE RUMORS WHICH HAVE BEEN GOING THE ROUNDS TO THE EFFECT THAT A PEACE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND GERMANY IS IN THE MAKING.

THESE HAVE BEEN CROPPING UP IN VARIOUS PLACES. YESTERDAY FOR INSTANCE THERE WAS THE REPORT THAT SIR SAMUEL HOARE, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN, HAD BROACHED THE QUESTION OF PEACE THROUGH THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT. THIS MORNING A BERLIN RADIO COMMENTATOR SAID THE BRITISH WERE TRYING TO CONTACT THE AXIS POWERS, PRESUMABLY FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THERE HAS BEEN NO SUBSTANTATION OF ANY OF THESE REPORTS, BUT ON THE CONTRARY ALL OFFICIAL STATEMENTS IN LONDON HAVE INDICATED A DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT. BOTH THE STORIES MENTIONED ABOVE HAVE BEEN CATEGORICALLY DENIED.

RUMORS SPRING FROM SUCH THIN SOIL THAT IT DOESN'T TAKE MUCH TO GET THEM STARTED. TAKE THE REPORT ABOUT SIR SAMUEL HOARE, WHILE HE UNDOUBTEDLY HASN'T MADE ANY PEACE OVERTURES, I SHOULD BE MUCH SURPRISED IF HE HADN'T BEEN SOUNDING TO SEE WHAT THE GERMAN TEMPER WAS.

WHAT BUSINESS COULD A WAR-TIME AMBASSADOR POSSIBLY HAVE IN THE CAPITAL OF AN INTERMEDIARY NATION (AS IS SPAIN) IF IT WASN'T TO KEEP A FINGER ON THE PULSE OF THE ENEMY TO DETERMINE WHO HE FELT ABOUT PEACE? IT IS EASY TO SEE HOW SUCH AN INQUIRY MIGHT LEAK OUT AND CREATE AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION.

I DOUBT IF I SHOULD HAVE MENTIONED THESE RUMORS AT ALL WERE IT NOT FOR THE FACT THAT EVERY DAY AND ALL DAY I AM BOMBARDED WITH TWO QUESTION:

JUN 29 1940

"DO YOU THINK ENGLAND WILL ASK FOR PEACE WITH HITLER?"

"HAS ENGLAND A CHANCE TO DEFEAT GERMANY?"

THOSE ARE VERY NATURAL INQUIRIES IN VIEW OF THE CRISIS, AND BECAUSE I IMAGINE THEY ARE THE ONES WHICH ARE FOREMOST IN YOUR MINDS IT WOULD SEEM WELL FOR US TO EXAMINE THEM.

AS REGARDS THE QUESTION OF PEACE, THE POSITION WHICH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS MAINTAINED WAS RATHER WELL PUT LAST NIGHT IN A STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION. THE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED "COMPLETE DISAGREEMENT" WITH THE VIEW EXPRESSED BY UNITED STATES SENATOR PITTMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, THAT "BRITAIN IS TOTALLY UNPREPARED FOR DEFENSE." THE SENATOR ALSO SAID, BY THE WAY, THAT "THE PROBABILITY OF HITLER'S DOMINATION OF EUROPE IS EVIDENT."

THE MINISTRY DECLARED THAT BRITAIN IS FACING THE COMING STRUGGLE

30.24-3275

"WITH CONFIDENCE." IT ADDED THAT ENGLAND HASN'T "THE SLIGHTEST INTENTION" OF LAYING DOWN HER ARMS WITHOUT A FIGHT AND "IS DETERMINED TO CARRY THE STRUGGLE THROUGH TO A VICTORIOUS END."

IT IS MY PERSONAL VIEW THAT THIS IS A FAIR STATEMENT OF THE PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC TOWARD PEACE. I DON'T BELIEVE THEY HAVE ANY PRESENT INTENTION OF QUITTING. I HAVE WORKED WITH THE BRITISH, IN WAR AND IN PEACE, FOR YEARS IN MANY PARTS OF THEIR EMPIRE AND KNOW THEM TO BE A BRAVE AND ESPECIALLY DETERMINED PEOPLE.

BUT I AM BOUND TO SAY THAT THEIR PRESENT INTENTION (AND I REPEAT THAT WORD "PRESENT") IS GOING TO BE PUT TO A VERY TERRIBLE TEST IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. WILL THAT INTENTION WEAKEN IF THE GERMANS ARE ABLE TO GIVE ENGLAND THE "BLOOD-BATH" THEY HAVE THREATENED, AND THE ROADS OF THE LITTLE COUNTRY ARE JAMMED WITH HELPLESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN FLEEING DEATH?

JUN 29 1940

WAR MINISTER ANTHONY EDEN LAST NIGHT RECOGNIZED THE DANGER IN THE REFUGEES WHEN HE WARNED:

"IN CASE OF AN ATTACK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE. REFUGEES ON ROADS OR RAILWAYS HAMSTRING THOSE UPON WHOM DEFENSE DEPENDS. MASSES OF REFUGEES HELPED TO LOSE THE BATTLE OF FRANCE. THEY WILL NOT LOSE THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN."

ENGLISHMEN DON'T QUIT UNDER FIRE FOR SAKE OF THEIR OWN SAFETY. BUT WE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT THE BULK OF BRITAIN'S POPULATION OF FORTY-SIX MILLIONS IS CENTERED IN THE CONGESTED AREAS OF THE HEART OF THE COUNTRY. WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF AND WHEN THE NAZI BOMBS BEGIN TO RAIN DOWN ON THIS CROWDED AREA? WILL THE BRITON'S DETERMINATION AND BRAVERY BE ABLE TO STAND IT?

WE SHALL HAVE TO WAIT AND SEE. I THINK WE HAD BETTER ADMIT NOW THERE ALWAYS IS THE POSSIBILITY THAT IT MIGHT BE NECESSARY TO SURRENDER ENGLAND ITSELF TO SAVE SLAUGHTER OF CIVILIANS. THEN THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT, AS IT HAS DECLARED, TRANSFER ITS ACTIVITIES TO CANADA AND CARRY ON FROM THERE.

HOWEVER, BY WAY OF SUMMARY I REPEAT THAT I BELIEVE THE BRITISH HAVE NO PRESENT INTENTION OF MAKING PEACE, BUT ARE DETERMINED TO CARRY ON JUST SO LONG AS THEY CAN.

HAS ENGLAND A CHANCE TO DEFEAT GERMANY?

IN MY VIEW--YES. WITHOUT QUESTION BRITAIN HAS A TERRIFIC TASK CUT OUT FOR HER, BUT NOBODY HAS THIS WAR IN A SACK YET.

MUCH WILL DEPEND UPON TWO THINGS, WHICH YOU AND I HAVE DISCUSSED IN THIS COLUMN BEFORE--WHETHER IN THE FIRST PLACE ENGLAND'S DEFENSES ARE STRONG ENOUGH TO WITHSTAND THE INITIAL GERMAN AIR-ASSAULTS, AND WHETHER THE FRENCH NAVY AND AIR FORCE ELECT TO FIGHT WITH THE BRITISH AND AREN'T SURRENDERED TO GERMANY. LATEST REPORTS ARE THAT MUCH OF THE NAVY AND MANY PLANES ARE STILL UNDER BRITISH CONTROL.

WAR MINISTER EDEN YESTERDAY REFERRED TO "OUR EXCEEDINGLY POWERFUL AIR FORCE," AND HE HAD CONSIDERABLE REASON FOR THIS. BRITAIN IS MUCH BETTER PREPARED NOW IN THIS ARM THAN SHE WAS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, AS WITNESS THE RECENT WIDESPREAD AND VIGOROUS BOMBING RAIDS OVER GERMANY.

JUN 29 1940

HAVING DRAWN A PICTURE OF DARK POSSIBILITIES FROM GERMAN BOMBING OF ENGLAND, ONE MUST SAY THE BRITISH EXPRESS CONFIDENCE THAT THEY CAN BEAT OFF THE ENEMY AIR ATTACKS. THAT'S JUST ONE OF THOSE

THINGS WE MUST WAIT TO SEE. SO FAR AS CONCERNS ACTUAL INVASION, ENGLAND HAS A MILLION SOLDIERS UNDER ARMS AND A LARGE FLEET FOR PROTECTION.

SHE HAS A CHANCE TO STAND OFF THIS FINAL PHASE OF THE HITLERIAN BLITZKRIEG--BUT IT WOULD BE FOOLISH NOT TO RECOGNIZE ALSO THAT SHE MAY BE DEFEATED.

HF920AED

RUSSIANS SLICE UP RUMANIA; GERMANS SEE BRITISH PLOT

But Declare They Will Not Be "Tricked Into War on New Front.

JUN 29 1940

SURPRISED NAZIS IN FLIGHT

Carol's Plea to Hitler Fails to Curb Stalin, Whose Troops Occupy Four Cities.

BUCHAREST, June 28 (A. P.).—Russia's swift, bloodless acquisition of a huge expanse of Rumanian territory was labeled by German legation officials today as a British trick to make Germany fight on a new war front in the Balkans, but they declared, Germany is carefully staying out of any such trap.

They declared frankly that German diplomats had advised King Carol to meet Moscow's demands, but had told him that relinquishing of the territory was only a temporary adjustment," and that Germany "definitely will settle things later."

There was every indication that the Soviet ultimatum and advance into Bessarabia and Bucovina took the Germans completely by surprise. Wealthy German land owners and German experts employed in the territory now being occupied by the Red Army fled to Bucharest late last night and early today like ordinary refugees, without any warning.

'Abetted' by Great Britain.

The legation sources declared bitterly that Russia's move had been aided and abetted by Great Britain, to take advantage of German preoccupation with the war in the west.

These Germans alleged that the British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Stafford Cripps, had "pushed" Stalin into Rumania in an attempt to create a new embarrassment for Germany and to cause the Reich to turn her attention away from the west. They asserted that Germany would not be fooled by this "maneuver" at this time.

They declared openly that the Reich cannot permanently permit the Soviets to dominate the mouth of the Danube and northern Bucovina, because of the potential long range military danger and the possibility left open to Russia of blocking Germany's approaches to the Black Sea.

Continued on Page 9.

Carol Calls Parliament.

King Carol issued a decree summoning the Rumanian Parliament into extraordinary session tomorrow afternoon.

A Government order closed all night clubs, theaters and movies and forbade music in public places for three days.

Two Iron Guard (Rumanian Nazi) leaders, Horia Sima and Ion Simonescu, were appointed to the Cabinet.

Sima, chief of the Iron Guard, was made Under-Secretary of Education, and Simonescu, Iron Guard chief lieutenant, was appointed Secretary of Health.

All civilian railway traffic was suspended throughout the country to leave the rails clear for military movements.

Four Cities Are Occupied.

Russia's huge Red Army occupied four Rumanian cities shortly after dawn after a futile attempt by Carol to win help from Chancellor Hitler.

The cities occupied—Cernauti, Tighina, Chisinau and Cetatea-Alba—are all in Bessarabia and northern Bucovina, territories won by Rumania in the world war settlement and demanded by Russia in an ultimatum yesterday.

The Red Army forces seemed sweeping onward to quick possession of the whole territory, as the Rumanian Army fell back in orderly fashion. In taking Cernauti, Tighina, Chisinau and Cetateaalba, the Russian troops made it a triumphant procession, with flags flying and brass bands playing.

Three Planes Shot Down.

During the night there were some troop clashes at frontier points, apparently outlying posts which failed to receive advice from the Bucharest Government to retire. Three Rumanian airplanes were shot down by Russian fighters during the night near Cernauti.

Throughout both Bessarabia and northern Bucovina the Russian occupation was proceeding without a hitch. Local officials, under orders from Bucarest, quietly removed official documents and State property in army trucks. The red, yellow and blue Rumanian flag was hauled down from the Government buildings.

Armored Russian advance units rolled rapidly toward the old frontiers of pre-world war Rumania. They immobilized all Rumanian trains and automobiles, allowing refugees to make their way into the old Rumanian Kingdom only on foot. Refugees were allowed to take only strictly personal property with them. The roads were choked with refugees who had left their homes in fear of the possibility of armed conflict.

Although Hitler had not replied to the Rumanian appeal for help up to noon today (6 A. M., New York time), official quarters were informed that he had sent a telegram to Josef Stalin asking him to meet Rumania "half way." What effect this was having was not immediately clear.

Nazi Envoy Rushes Home.

It was learned, however, that the German Minister to Rumania, Johann Fabricius, left suddenly for Vienna by special airplane today, and the trip was reported being made in connection with King Carol's appeal to Hitler for help.

It was not clear whether the appeal of the harassed Rumanian King was a request for direct aid against Russian encroachments or an entreaty that Der Fuehrer use his influence to temper the Russian demands.

Meanwhile today the Russian legation here issued a statement declaring that "Stalin is immensely pleased with Rumania for her loyal co-operation."

Cabinet Uproar Revealed.

Reports circulated in diplomatic quarters that King Carol told his Cabinet that he was willing to open negotiations "at a suitable moment" with Hungary and Bulgaria regarding their territorial claims on Rumania. At the same time the King is determined to resist with force any attempts by those countries to repeat the Russian procedure.

Ion Inculetz, appointed by Carol to the post of Minister for Bessarabia in a Cabinet reconstruction during the night, announced that he had refused a Cabinet place. This, he said, was a protest "against selling of territory from the Fatherland."

Mr. Inculetz was one of those responsible for the attachment of Bessarabia to Rumania by vote of representatives after the world war.

Another Emergency Session.

Carol's reconstructed Cabinet—six new Ministers were appointed at 3 A. M. to replace those who failed to agree fully with acceptance of the Russian demands—was called to meet in emergency session at 4 P. M.

Officials said that the Cabinet would fix the details of changing ownership of territories being transferred to Russia.

Demonstrations took place in front of the royal palace.

Crowds sang Bessarabian songs until they were broken up by the police.

The authorities then roped off the Royal Square around the palace to prevent a repetition of the demonstration.

Public buildings were guarded heavily. Troops occupied telephone exchanges, the post office and all ministries.

JUN 29 1940

Red Warships Reported Seen.

Rumania feared that Hungary and Bulgaria would now press demands upon her for the return of territories they had lost to Rumania as a result of the world war. Accordingly the Rumanian High Command rushed hundreds of thousands of troops to her borders to prevent a possible break-up of the country like that of Czecho-Slovakia after the "peace of Munich."

Soviet warships were reported sighted in the Black Sea near the mouth of the Danube shortly before noon, but this could not be confirmed immediately.

A Turkish fleet was reported patrolling Turkish Black Sea territorial waters as a precautionary measure. Turkey continued her feverish defense preparations which were designed, the authorities said, for "any eventuality."

Meanwhile Russia delivered a further demand upon Rumania that all Rumanians now living in Bessarabia and northern Bucovina must leave these territories within four days.

New Soviet Envoy Received.

King Carol received the new Russian Minister, Arkedy Lavrentiev, at 11 A. M. (5 A. M. Eastern standard time) today at a casual ceremony at which the latter presented his credentials and delivered a speech prepared several days ago as if nothing had occurred meanwhile in Russo-Rumanian relations.

The status of Rumanian mobilization and the concentration of troops in Transylvania, which began yesterday in an apparent move to hold the province against expected Hungarian demands, were obscure today.

Whether they were continuing or not was not clear.

The Bulgarian Legation, which had been informed that mobilization also was in effect in Dobruja, which Bulgaria claims, was advised that military moves of all kinds had been suddenly halted during the night.

GRATEFUL TO RUMANIA

BUCHAREST, June 28 (AP).—The Soviet Russian legation issued a statement this morning declaring that "Stalin is immensely pleased with Rumania for her loyal co-operation.

30,24-3277

30.24-3277

SCORES KILLED FIGHTING INVADING SOVIET TROOPS IN CITY IN CEDED SECTION

Soviet Tanks Are Hurled Against Barricades In Streets Of Cernauti—Soldiers Move Beyond Area Given Up By Carol

JUN 29 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, *Saturday*, June 29—Embattled Rumanian citizens fought Red army troops for hours today in the border town of Cernauti as the Russian army of occupation swept into ceded parts of Rumania and moved beyond those areas into old Rumania itself. Scores of civilians were killed and wounded.

The fighting at Cernauti started between Communists and anti-Communists hours before the troops arrived in midafternoon and hurled tanks at barricades thrown up in the streets.

After being driven from the streets the anti-Communists took to housetops and sniped at the vanguard of the Russian army marching in to take over territory the Bucharest Government gave up in response to Moscow demands.

Snipers Blaze Away For Hours

From before dawn until Russian infantry arrived at 2 P. M., the snipers blazed away. They finally were killed or dispersed.

Many Russians were killed at an undisclosed point on the Bessarabian frontier when Rumanian forces opened up on the Red forces, which continued on past the limits of ceded Bessarabia and Bucovina into old Rumania.

King Carol ordered complete mobilization—"to the last man"—effective at midnight and all taxis and private vehicles here disappeared from the streets during the early morning hours.

Cafes, Restaurants Close

Cafes and restaurants closed as waiters hastily doffed their aprons and hurried to concentration points to join the 2,000,000 men already under arms in this war-threatened Balkan kingdom.

It was learned that the German legation warned the Rumanian Government to increase internal police measures against possible "revolutionary activity by Communists and Jews."

A complicated situation fell on the Rumanian general staff with the revelation that many of Rumania's troops on the Hungarian frontier—another trouble spot—are from ceded Bessarabia. According to the Russian demands to which King Carol capitulated they must return to their Bessarabian homes as new Russian citizens.

Besides losing some of its best fighters the general staff must find replacements quickly on the Hungarian frontier, which threatens to develop trouble over Budapest's demand for Transylvania, territory lost to Rumania after the World War.

Sweep Past Cernauti

After taking Cernauti, a city of 110,000 population, the Russians swept into Dorohio, a town in the province of Moldavia.

As soon as this news seeped out, the Rumanian Government filed an urgent appeal with the German Minister that Berlin put hard pressure on Moscow to halt the Red advance and force the Russians to retire to the line named in their original, and accepted, demand.

Hungarian Campaign Opens

All this was not the end of this unhappy country's troubles.

Budapest informants advised that while Hungarian official quarters were denouncing a "typical Rumanian gangsterism" published reports of a Russian ultimatum to Hungary, a campaign against Rumania was opened in the officially inspired Hungarian press.

The papers there asserted that the Bucharest newspapers published the story about a Russian ultimatum against Hungary only to alarm the Rumanian people "and make them think that other people are also in trouble."

JUN 29 1940

Lost One-Fifth Of People, Area

Already, this country has lost 4,000,000 people—one-fifth of her population—and one-fifth of its total area. Of these people, 80,000 are Germans.

Already, Red troops have occupied surrendered sections of Rumania in a political conquest that may yet bring conflict between Germany and Russia.

A German military mission, arriving here tonight, was understood to have come to see to it that the Soviet kept to the original territorial demands.

Tonight the officially inspired Rumanian press published as a Budapest dispatch:

"Diplomatic circles here in Budapest said the Moscow Government had sent a note to the Hungarian Government demanding a protectorate over the Ukrainian elements of Ruthenia. At present no one knows what Hungary will answer to this."

Post-Munich Grab

Hungary got Ruthenia, formerly eastern Czecho-Slovakia, in the post-Munich dismemberment of that country.

German legation sources declared that Moscow had been egged on by Britain at a time when Germany was preparing a decisive assault against the empire—that Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador to Moscow, had "pushed" Josef Stalin into Rumania.

Nazis To Fix It Eventually

The Reich would see to it eventually, they said, that the Russians were not permitted to dominate the mouth of the Danube and northern Bucovina itself—because there lie potential geographic weapons against Germany.

King Carol, standing feverishly amidst what may be a progressive breakup of his little empire, put two Rumanian Nazis into the Cabinet—Horia Sima and Ion Simonescue—and closed every place of gayety for an undeclared period of sorrow.

Johann Fabricius, the German Minister to Rumania, went to Vienna in a special airplane, apparently to get new instructions from Adolf Hitler.

Ready To Deal With Others

While Bulgaria and Hungary—both long-insistent on certain Rumanian territory—called up troops, it was widely understood that Carol had let it be known that even with them he would be prepared to enter into negetiations "at a suitable moment."

Nevertheless, a great force of Rumanian fighting men stood in Transylvania, the rich agricultural area bordering Hungary, ready to fight if the Hungarians moved.

Just how far Carol had asked Hitler to go in his aid was not disclosed, but it was learned that the Führer had sent a wire to Stalin asking him to meet Rumania "half way."

Brass Bands And Flags

The occupation itself was carried out in an atmosphere of thumping brass bands and flying flags. Every train and automobile in the politically conquered area was immobile by Soviet order. The refugees were permitted to move only on foot.

The first cities occupied in this ancient land were Cernauti, Tighina, Chisinau and Cetatea-Alba.

In the ceded area, the Rumanians were required to turn over the railways, air fields and factories in good condition.

Everywhere there were indications that this perpetually troubled area might become a major battlefield.

Turkey Concerned

Turkey was understood to be concerned over reports that Russia had demanded, in addition to the ceded areas, naval bases on the Black Sea and the Danube.

The Soviet legation here announced that Stalin was "immensely pleased with Rumania for her loyal cooperation."

Moscow broadcast to the world a long official communique in explanation of what she had done.

Cites Action In 1918

This communique stated that in 1918 Rumania, "taking advantage of Russia's military weakness," had "wrested" Bessarabia from the territory of the Soviet Union, and that now, when the Soviet was strong," . . . the international situation demands the speediest solution of outstanding issues inherited from the past in order to lay at last the foundations of a durable peace between countries.

". . . the transfer of northern Bucovina could constitute—in only an insignificant degree, it is true—a means of compensation for the tremendous damage inflicted on the Soviet Union and the population of Bessarabia by twenty-two years of Rumanian domination in Bessarabia."

To Lose Munitions

Rumania now stands to lose a major part of her military equipment in Bessarabia, along with much rolling stock.

The Russians insisted that everything remaining in the occupied territory after four days shall belong to them.

The Rumanian public first learned of the Soviet occupation in a one-page newspaper which carried tonight a communique to that effect.

Germans Concerned

The German Legation here was especially concerned over the fate of such towns at Tarutino, whose population of 15,000 is almost exclusively German.

Neutral military observers said that the whole Russian move in a military sense was an enormous bluff since the thirty-five Soviet divisions which had been along the Bessarabia frontier were so widely spaced that quick maneuvering would have been impossible.

What the Rumanian military feared, however, was that the Russians were prepared to make big use of parachute troops while getting their infantry into action.

HUNGARY PUTS MEN ON BORDER WITH RUMANIA

Troops Are Ready To Cross Frontier If Russians Continue Advance

JUN 29 1940

Full Axis Support Is Pledged To Budapest If Reds Don't Halt

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, June 28—Hungary sent her troops marching clear to the Rumanian frontier tonight and official quarters said they would continue across the border with the full support of Germany and Italy if the Russian army of occupation keeps moving toward the Carpathian mountains.

Officials here admitted the continuing Russian advance into old Rumania after occupying ceded Bessarabia and northen Bucovina would change entirely Hungary's attitude heretofore of watchful waiting.

They said Germany, although desirous of keeping Hungary out of war, would certainly give Hungary the go-ahead signal "with full Axis support" if the Russians failed to apply the brakes.

Depends On Red Advance

The entire question of peace or war in southeastern Europe appeared to hang on how far Russia goes into Rumania.

An open break between Moscow and Berlin seemed a growing possibility over the Rumanian issue.

Hungarian troops were "ordered to advance" tonight, the official news agency said, because of the complicated situation in Rumania. It was explained that this meant that chasseur troops had been sent up to the line a short distance from the Rumanian frontier.

Set To Enter Transylvania

Hungary appeared ready to go into Transylvania, a Rumanian agricultural area formerly Hungary's, at a moment's notice if the Red advance continues.

An official communique of the news agency said:

"The Hungarian Government, owing to the unclear situation in Rumania, has decided to make its control more severe all along the Rumanian border and to order the frontier chasseur (light cavalry or infantry) troops to advance."

The inspired press expressed concern tonight over the welfare of the 1,500,000 Hungarians in Transylvania.

"Don't they need protection?" the papers asked.

Red Cross Funds Asked

Simultaneously War Minister Karoly Bartha called upon Hungarians to quickly provide funds for Red Cross hospital trains, ambulances and medical supplies. He said pointedly:

"I trust you will understand what this appeal is all about."

The newspapers put it this way:

"Nobody can tell whether the Rumanian troops, fleeing from the Russians, will not turn on unprotected peoples; that is, minorities."

HUNGARIANS MARCH

JUN 29 1940

Will Go Into Rumania if Red Army Pushes On, Spokesmen Warn

CLAIM AXIS SUPPORT

Bulgaria Holding Off on Dobruja—Nazi-Soviet Rift Deemed Nearer

By The Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 28—Hungary sent her troops marching to the Rumanian frontier tonight and official quarters said they would continue across the border with the full support of Germany and Italy if the Russian Army of Occupation in Rumania kept moving toward the Carpathian Mountains.

Officials here asserted that the continuing Russian advance into old Rumania after the occupation of ceded Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina would change entirely Hungary's attitude heretofore of watchful waiting. They said Germany, although desirous of keeping Hungary out of war, would certainly give Hungary the go-ahead signal "with full Axis support" if the Russians failed to apply the brakes.

The entire question of peace or war in Southeastern Europe appeared to hang on how far Russia would go into Rumania. An open break between Moscow and Berlin over the Rumanian issue seemed a growing possibility.

Soviet Ultimatum Denied

Hungarian officials denied a Rumanian press assertion that Russia had sent Hungary an ultimatum demanding Carpatho-Ukraine [Ruthenia]. They said it was "typical Rumanian gangsterism" and asserted they had received no communication from Moscow.

[The inspired Rumanian press, The Associated Press reported, carried under a Budapest dateline a dispatch that said: "Diplomatic circles here in Budapest say the Moscow government has sent a note to the Hungarian Government demanding a protectorate over the Ukrainian elements of Ruthenia." Diplomatic quarters in Bucharest said they expected a similar move by Germany, the United Press reported.]

The Hungarian troops were ordered to advance tonight, the official news agency said, because of the complicated situation in Rumania. It was explained that this meant that troops had been sent up to the line a short distance from the Rumanian frontier.

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"The Hungarian Government, owing to the unclear situation in Rumania, has decided to make its control more severe all along the Rumanian border and to order the frontier chasseur [light cavalry or infantry] troops to advance."

The inspired press expressed concern over the welfare of the 1,500,000 Hungarians in Transylvania. Simultaneously, War Minister Carl Bartha called upon Hungarians to provide funds quickly for Red Cross hospital trains, ambulances and medical supplies. He said pointedly:

"I trust you will understand what this appeal is all about."

Rumania got the high plateau of Transylvania from Austria-Hungary during the World War. It is Rumania's largest province, geographically—24,020 square miles—and its second in population, about 3,500,000. Rumania has sent almost 2,000,000 troops into Transylvania.

The Bulgarian Council of Ministers meanwhile remained in session until early today. At the conclusion of the meeting it issued a brief communique:

"The Government's policy remains as it was—non-intervention in the troubles of neighbors."

Ivan Popoff, Foreign Minister, received the German, Italian, Russian and Hungarian Ministers separately during the day. Persistent rumors that the German and Italian Ministers attended the Cabinet meeting were denied officially.

Bulgaria in Demanding Mood.

BELGRADE, June 28 (A. P.).—As word was received here that the Red Army had begun the occupation of territories demanded only yesterday from Rumania, it was widely reported today that Bulgaria had demanded satisfaction of Rumania for her claims on Dobruja. There was no immediate official confirmation.

Hungary and Bulgaria Call Up Reservists in Balkan Unrest

BUDAPEST, June 28 (A. P.).—It was reported on high authority today that the Hungarian Government had ordered reservists called up on a large scale because of the situation in Rumania.

JUN 29 1940

Bulgaria Reports German Dead Line Against Russians

JUN 29 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Bulgaria, *Saturday*, June 29—The newspaper *Outro* declared today that Germany would "act" if the Russian army of occupation in Rumania goes beyond the Prut river, on the western edge of ceded Bessarabia.

The newspaper, known as a German mouthpiece, said "it is the desire of Germany" that no further changes take place in the Balkans. It added that the Nazis would "use all efforts to preserve calm."

The Russian army advance into Rumania—beyond the limits of ceded Bessarabia and Bucovina—is to the west of the Prut river.

Council Stays In Session

Germany, Russia, Italy and Turkey all busied themselves over Rumania, a country rich in oil and wheat, finding it impossible in today's changing world to hold together territories she won in the World War settlement.

Berlin, Moscow Seen Keys

Southeastern Europe nervously watched Hungary and Bulgaria to see whether they now would demand slices of Rumania.

The Hungarian Cabinet and the Bulgarian Crown Council sought an answer to this question in emergency sessions last night.

There is no doubt here that they will press for a settlement of their territorial claims in the near future. But whether action would come now was believed to be a question that would be decided in Berlin and Moscow. It was considered certain that Hungary would not act without approval from Hitler, and Bulgaria was expected to look for the signal from Stalin,

Axis Activity In Hungary

Hungary has laid claim to Transylvania, which Rumania got from Austria-Hungary after the World War, and Bulgaria wants the return of southern Dobruja.

An indication that Hungary was operating in close touch with the Rome-Berlin Axis was seen in visits of the German and Italian Ministers to Premier Teleki and Foreign Minister Csaky. The German Minister later was reported to have left for Vienna to confer with German Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop.

Hungarians Also Massed

While Rumania apparently was reconciled to yielding to the Russian demands, she gave evidence that she might not yield so easily to Hungary.

Precautionary measures also were taken by other countries. Bulgaria quietly called up additional men, Yugo-Slavia reinforced the guard on her Italian border after revisionist demonstrations which caused fear that Italy would decide to take the Dalmation coast, and Turkey rushed a naval squadron through the Straits of Bos-

[By the Associated Press]

porous into the Black Sea, ready to defend the Straits against the attack.

Turkey's move was believed to have been made in connection with the Russian demands, which had not yet been officially disclosed. Some reports said Moscow demanded, in addition to territory, control of Rumanian oil fields, a different political system in Rumania and naval bases on the Black Sea and the Danube.

Bulgaria's Wants

Bulgaria, in addition to wanting territory from Rumania, in the past has asked for an outlet to the Ægean Sea, which would be at the expense of Greece. This involves Turkey again, since Turkey objects to being separated from Greece. As a result, Turkey rushed troops to her Bulgarian frontier.

All communication with Rumania was cut off at 10 o'clock last night and the officially censored Rumanian press yesterday was not permitted to publish a word about either Russia's ultimatum or King Carol's acceptance of it.

Turkey Cut Off By Phone

Turkey was cut off from the outside world telephonically in a move reported made to aid censors.

(A Reuters dispatch from Bucharest reported that Rumanian Foreign Minister Gigurtu had resigned in the crisis to be succeeded by Constantine Argetoianu, President of the Senate.)

German quarters in Berlin said they expected a "peaceful adjustment" of the various Balkan territorial claims.

There was a reliable report that Hungarian Premier Teleki had received a letter from Hitler promising that Hungary's territorial claims "will be met."

Russ Occupation Delayed

The Hungarian Government radio, in announcing King Carol's acceptance of the Russian demands, said that "thus the integrity of Rumanian territory . . . exists no more."

After reports that Red troops already were on the march to occupy Bessarabia and northern Bucovina, it was disclosed that Russia had agreed to hold back until final details of the capitulation had been worked out. It was thought this might be done today.

Tense Balkans Throb With Secret Activity

JUN 29 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, June 28—Rumania rushed hundreds of thousands of men to her Hungarian and Bulgarian frontiers today to prevent a general dismemberment.

The Balkans, a patchwork of racial minorities, throbbed with secret activity and were tense with fear of war in the wake of Rumania's capitulation to Russian demands for Bessarabia, northern Bucovina and other concessions.

By secretly mobilizing reserves and adding to the men she already had under arms, Rumania had about 2,000,000 men ready for action and was rushing most of them into Transylvania.

Opposing these men, large forces were known to be assembled on the Hungarian side.

Other Countries On Alert

30.24-3279

Moscow Lists Steps in Taking Of Bessarabia

Communique Stresses Old Claim to Territory and Desire to End Friction

MOSCOW, June 28 (AP).—The text of the official Soviet communique on the Russian-Rumanian territorial settlement, issued here today by Tass, Soviet news agency, follows:

On June 26, the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Viacheslav Molotov, made the following representation of the Rumanian Minister to Moscow, Nicolai Davidescu:

JUN 29 1940

In 1918, taking advantage of Russia's military weakness, Rumania forcibly wrested from the Soviet Union part of its territory—Bessarabia—and thus broke the age-old unity of Bessarabia, populated chiefly by Ukrainians, with the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. The Soviet Union never reconciled itself to the forcible wresting of Bessarabia, as the U. S. S. R. government more than once openly declared for the whole world to hear.

"Now, when the military weakness of the U. S. S. R. has become a thing of the past, while the present international situation demands the speediest solution of outsanding issues inherited from the past in order to lay at last the foundations of a durable peace between countries, the Soviet Union considers it necessary and timely in the interests of the restoration of justice to take up jointly with Rumania the immediate settlement of the question of the restoration of Bessarabia to the Soviet Union.

Bukovina 'Compensation'

"The government of the U. S. S. R. considers that the question of the restoration of Bessarabia is organically bounded up with the question of the transfer of the Soviet Union of that part of Bukovina of which the population in its overwhelming majority is bound to the Soviet Ukraine by unity of historic destinies as well as by unity of language and national composition.

"This act would be all the more just, in that the transfer of northern Bukovina to the Soviet Union could constitute—in only an insignificant degree, it is true—a means of compensation for the tremendous damage inflicted on the Soviet Union and the population of Bessarabia by twenty-two years of Rumanian domination in Bessarabia.

"The government of the U. S. S. R. proposes to the Royal Government of Rumania:

"1. To restore Bessarabia to the Soviet Union.

"2. To transfer to the Soviet Union northern Bukovina within the boundaries shown on the accompanying map.

"The government of the U. S. S. R. hopes that the Royal Government of Rumania will accept these proposals and thus create the possibility of peaceful settlement of the protracted conflict between the U. S. S. R. and Rumania.

"The government of the U. S. S. R. awaits the reply of the Royal Government of Rumania in the course of the day, June 27."

The following reply to the foregoing was handed to Commissar of Foreign Affairs Molotov by Rumania's Minister in Moscow, M. Davidescu:

"Inspired, like the Soviet government, by the same desire to see a peaceful settlement of all issues which could cause differences between the U. S. S. R. and Rumania, the Royal Government declares that it is prepared to proceed immediately and in the broadest sense to a friendly discussion, with common accord, of all proposals emanating from the Soviet government.

"Consequently the Royal Government requests the Soviet government kindly to designate the place and date which the latter chooses to fix for this purpose.

"As soon as the Rumanian government receives the reply of the Soviet government, it will appoint delegates and it hopes that negotiations with representatives of the Soviet government will result in the creation of durable good relations, good will and friendship between the U. S. S. R. and Rumania."

JUN 29 1940

Proposals Accepted

To Molotov's question whether the Rumanian government accepted the proposals of the government of the U. S. S. R. regarding immediate transfer of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina to the Soviet Union, Davidescu replied that the Rumanian government accepted these proposals.

In this connection, Molotov yesterday handed to Davidescu the following Soviet reply:

"The government of the U. S. S. R. considers the reply of the Royal Rumanian government of June 27 indefinite, since it is not stated directly in its reply that it accepts the proposals of the Soviet government for immediate transfer of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina to the Soviet Union. But in view of the fact that the Rumanian Minister in Moscow, Davidescu, explained that the said reply of the Royal Rumanian government signifies its consent to the proposals of the Soviet government, the government of the U. S. S. R., proceeding from this explanation by Davidescu, proposes:

"1. That within four days, beginning at 2. p. m., Moscow time, June 28, Rumanian troops shall evacuate the territory of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina.

"2. That within the same period, Soviet troops shall occupy the territory of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina.

"3. That within the course of the day, June 28, Soviet troops shall occupy Cernauti, Kishinev and Akkerman (Cetatea-Alba).

"4. That the Royal Rumanian government shall assume responsibility for the preservation of and prevention of damage to railways, locomotives, railway cars, bridges, storehouses, airdromes, industrial enterprises, power stations and telegraph communications.

"5. That a committee be appointed consisting of representatives of the Soviet and Rumanian governments, two from each side, for settlement of disputable questions concerning evacuation of Rumanian troops and institutions from Bessarabia and northern Bukovina.

"The Soviet government insists that the Royal Rumanian government reply to the above proposals not later than noon, June 28."

"Obliged" to Accede

At 11 a. m. on June 28, Davidescu handed Molotov the following reply of the Rumanian government to the last statement of the Soviet government:

JUN 29 1940

"To preserve the possibility of avoiding serious consequences which would result from the application of force and the outbreak of hostilities in this part of Europe, the Rumanian government finds itself obliged to accept the conditions of evacuation contained in the Soviet reply.

"The Rumanian government would wish, however, that the time limit provided by Articles 1 and 2 be extended, bearing in mind that, in consequence of rains and floods which have damaged communications, it would be extremely difficult to effect the evacuation of the territory within four days.

"A joint commission established on the basis of Article 5 could discuss and decide this question. Names of the Rumanian delegates to this commission will be communicated in the course of the day."

Thus the Rumanian government accepted the proposal of the government of the U. S. S. R. for immediate transfer of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina to the Soviet Union.

Molotov informed Davidescu that the U. S. S. R. had appointed as its representatives on the commission gen. Kozlov and Gen. Bodin.

Molotov also told Davidescu that in case of necessity the Soviet-Rumanian commission will be able to discuss the question of postponement for several hours of the execution of Articles 1 and 2 in the Soviet conditions of June 27.

Davidescu promised immediately to communicate to the Soviet government the names of the Rumanian representatives on the beforementioned Soviet-Rumanian commission.

Precisely at 2 p. m., June 28, Soviet troops will begin crossing the Rumanian frontier to occupy the cities of Cernauti, Kishinev and Akkerman.

Moscow Describes Advance

MOSCOW, Saturday, June 29 (AP)—Soviet troops crossed at all points on the Rumanian frontier of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina at 2 P. M. yesterday, Tass, official Russian news agency, reported today.

It said Red Army tanks and motorized infantry entered the towns of Cernauti, Soroca, Beltsy, Hotin, Kaminev, Bender and Akkerman, and were advancing according to plan in perfect order and without incidents.

Soviet troops were pelted with flowers and smothered with hugs and kisses when they were greeted as "liberators" by residents of Bukovina and Bessarabia, the Soviet radio said last night in describing the Red Army's triumphant entry into the ceded Rumanian territory.

tablishments in the ceded territory. Rumanians said that they agreed to the Soviet demands to avoid turning their part of Europe into a battlefield.

JUN 29 1940

Hold Rumanians Responsible.

MOSCOW, June 28 (A. P.).—The official Soviet Radio announced today that Rumania had agreed to the Russian demands for the transfer of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina to the Soviet Union, and that Cernauti, Chisinau and Akkerman (Cetatea-Alba) would be occupied.

JUN 29 1940

It stated further that Moscow gave Rumania until noon today to reply in full as to whether the Russian demands were acceptable, and that the Rumanian Minister to Moscow delivered the consent at 11 A. M. (4 A. M., New York time).

An important Soviet demand is that the Rumanians are held responsible for the condition of railways, airdromes and industrial es-

Cripps Sees Kalinin

Moscow, June 28 (AP)—President Mikhail Kalinin tonight received Great Britain's new Ambassador, Sir Stafford Cripps, who presented his credentials.

JUN 29 1940

these nations' differences would be settled without resort to arms, and Berlin professed not to know whether the long-standing Hungarian and Bulgarian territorial claims might complicate the situation.

Authorized sources indicated that Germany and Italy were well aware of Russian moves in Southeastern Europe, just as they had been advised regarding Soviet moves in the Baltic.

Early changes in the Bulgarian Cabinet were expected in Sofia political circles as a result of a long conversation between King Boris and Premier Bogdan Philoff last night, it was reported today in advices reaching Berlin from Sofia.

Nazis Against Balkan War.

BERLIN, June 28 (A. P.).—Germany turned her eyes to the southeast today in a lull in the war with Great Britain and Nazis said that the Reich's interest is to prevent spread of the conflict to the Balkans at all costs.

The Danubian countries play an important part in Germany's plans to support her population and obtain supplies to carry on the war despite the British sea blockade.

Hence, it was assumed generally that Adolf Hitler would use his influence on the side of peaceful adjustment of the ancient and conflicting claims embroiling the Balkans.

The only comment from authorized persons regarding Russia's demands on Rumania for territorial and other concessions was: "It's purely a Rumanian-Russian affair."

The general impression was that

Continued on Page 9.

No Conflict, Says Berlin

BERLIN, June 28 (AP).—Authorized sources in Berlin declared tonight they do not share the view of officials of the Bucharest German legation—as expressed in a dispatch from the Rumanian capital—that Soviet Russia's demands on Rumania were a "British-inspired trick." These quarters accepted Russia's demands, now fulfilled, as not in conflict with German interests.

Budapest, June 28 (AP)—Hungary's War Minister, Gen. Karoly Bartha, today appealed to the public to "give quickly" hospital trains, ambulances and medical supplies to the Hungarian Red Cross.

With Hungary's claims for the return of Transylvania from Rumania on everyone's lips, the general remarked to his radio audience:

"I trust you will understand what this appeal is all about."

JUN 29 1940

Italy Passive In Balkans

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 28—An Italian authority said today that Italy, working closely with Germany in diplomatic activity in the Balkans, would not oppose Russian action in Rumania.

The Italian view, as defined in unofficial quarters, is that Italian public opinion would welcome a peaceful settlement of Soviet claims on Rumania. Dispatches from Bucharest indicated Rumania would accept such a solution.

JUN 29 1940

In Government circles it was said Italy was kept informed of the Soviet-Rumanian situation and was studying it "with reserve."

Italy, it was said, was carrying on only "normal diplomatic activity in view of the delicacy and importance of the question."

Asked if Hungary had presented any demands on Rumania, an Italian spokesman said nothing had come to his knowledge officially. Consequently, he was not able to answer whether Italy would support any such request.

But an authoritative Fascist pointed out that Italy constantly has backed Hungarian claims.

TURKEY SPEEDS UP WAR PREPARATIONS

500,000 Men Under Arms as Fleet Sails Into Black Sea to Warn Bulgaria

JUN 29 1940

By The Associated Press.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 28—Turkey mobilized more men tonight, raising to more than 500,000 the number of troops under arms, and poured both surface warships and submarines into the Black Sea. Significantly the Turkish fleet, followed by a submarine flotilla, was headed north, probably to cruise past the coast of Bulgaria, a former segment of the Ottoman Empire.

There were intensive troop movements throughout the country, mainly in the direction of the Bulgarian frontier. Aside from this manifest warning to Bulgaria and what might stand behind her, the Turks were taking every precaution to defend their heritage, the Dardanelles, from attack from the east. Turkey was vitally concerned by Soviet Russia's thrust into Rumania.

Plan to Double Fighting Force

In addition to the new mobilizations, the Turkish Government was understood to have completed a plan to double the fighting force of half a million within twenty-four hours if need be.

Before the Turkish fleet entered the Black Sea it was fully fueled and supplied in the Bosporus. It was headed by the 23,100-ton battle cruiser Yavuz, a product of Imperial Germany, Turkey's flagship. Turkish mine sweepers plied the waters outside the Straits and mine layers planted explosives along the Turkish Black Sea coast.

The action was regarded here as serving notice to all, and to Bulgaria in particular, that Turkey was ready to defend her territory and the Straits. Turkey was said to feel deep concern over Russia's demands on Rumania, which were reported to have included naval bases on the Black Sea and Danube River as well as the province of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina.

The first Turkish naval movement was reported last night in Ankara when it was disclosed that a naval squadron had steamed through the Bosporus to the Black Sea.

Turkey was said to feel deep concern over Russia's demands on Rumania which were reported to have included naval bases on the Black Sea and Danube river as well as the province of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina.

The fleet was headed by the battle-cruiser Yavuz. It represented approximately two-thirds of the total Turkish naval strength.

Turk Fleet Puts Out

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, Turkey, June 28—The Turkish fleet, fully fueled, loaded with munitions and stripped for action, moved into the Black Sea today, ready to defend the Dardanelles against any attack.

PEACE ATTEMPT IS IMMINENT, LONDON HEARS

Nazi Invasion Believed Likely To Await Outcome Of Move

British Position Said To Rest On French Fleet And Colonies Reply

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 28—A neutral diplomatic source declared tonight that a "peace move is in the air" and asserted that any attempt by Germany to invade Britain likely would await its disposition.

This source, who has world-wide contacts, said it was believed that the British position rested on the response of the French colonies and the French fleet to the effort of French Gen. Charles de Gaulle to have Frenchmen fight on for the Allied cause.

De Gaulle Recognized

De Gaulle, meanwhile, was recognized by the British Government as "leader of all free Frenchmen."

Nevertheless, the diplomatic correspondent of the authoritative British Press Association wrote that it "should not be regarded that diplomatic relations between Britain and the Petain Government have been severed."

In this connection he pointed to French General Mittelhauser's decision for a cessation of hostilities in Syria.

Switch To Allies Possible

He declared Soviet Russia's "natural concern" regarding Adolf Hitler's ultimate intentions could easily throw Russia on the Allies side at a peace conference table "provided the British install a genuinely leftist government which does not try to make a cat's-paw of the Russians."

Such a lineup, he said, would have the added weight of United States sympathy and Turkish backing and would put the British and French in a much better bargaining position than they would be after a German attack on the British Isles.

Has Her Own Armies

Britain, he added, had her own colonial and dominion armies, fleet and air force to back her arguments at the conference table.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—This dispatch passed the London censor. Only yesterday, an official British statement denied knowledge of any peace move.]

The neutral source said that already there was evidence of pressure from Wall Street in New York in favor of bringing the European conflict to an end—particularly if a peace that would protect United States markets is foreseen.

Ford's Refusal Explained

He declared that Henry Ford's refusal to manufacture airplane engines for the British probably was influenced by a feeling that there was a possibility for a peace that would leave the Ford factories converted to airplane factories without work.

This source said, too, that he believed Prime Minister Winston Churchill refused to permit the ouster of Neville Chamberlain from the Cabinet because he wanted it to remain a "rightist body."

He added it was doubtful that the Churchill government ever would win the support of Russia.

If the Government were changed, however, he remarked, Britain conceivably could "win the peace, at least from a realistic view of the present situation" with the friendship of Russia, Turkey and the United States.

Meanwhile, informed British sources said tonight that a totalitarian carve-up of all the Balkans was on, but they expressed confidence that it could not last.

However, the Balkan segments fit into the new jig-saw puzzle, these persons believed, and the end will be that Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini will have divided continental Europe either into occupied territories or spheres of dominant influence.

Britain The Outsider

Britain will be the outsider.

They argued, however, that this can be only temporary; that there can be no balance in a three-power Europe.

The dividers of spoils, they said, are sure to eye one another warily. There is bound to be one among them, they insisted, who will seek preservation of the British Empire and its power.

Hitler, these persons maintained, can never destroy the British Empire.

Concern, however, was expressed lest the British people become complacent with their own position in the west.

Beaverbrook's View

Today the *Evening Standard*, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, minister for aircraft production, said:

"The paramount desire of both Russia and the United States is still to keep out of major war.

"With the British navy at the bottom of the sea, the capacity of either to keep out of war would be heavily impaired.

"Upon such a solid community of interest our own diplomacy should have been constructed in days gone by and may be repaired in days to come.

Russia's policy is plain enough . . . it is to use the period of immunity purchased by the Nazi-Soviet pact to take all precautions for the security of Russia. This is appeasement turned inside out. . . ."

Chamberlain Brands Bid to Hitler Untrue

London, June 28 (AP)—A Conservative party united under the leadership of former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain pledged itself anew today to full support of the British Government in its "determination to win the war."

In a statement issued on Chamberlain's authority the powerful Conservatives denied and branded as "rumors obviously inspired from Fifth Column sources" reports that Chamberlain heads a group which "is prepared to come to terms with Adolf Hitler."

Their declaration of "wholehearted resolve" to back Prime Minister Churchill and the Government came almost simultaneously with raids on Britain by Hitler's bombing planes for the seventh time in the last ten days.

R. A. F. Battles Raiders

This time the Nazi raiders appeared over northeast and southeast England and southeastern Scotland.

They were met by British fighter planes and intensive anti-aircraft fire and, according to a communique from the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security, inflicted "no serious damage" and "very slight casualties."

The statement by the Conservative party—the party behind the government—"categorically denied" rumors which "have lately gained currency in the United States that differences of opinion exist within the Cabinet and notably within the Conservative party," and concluded with the declaration that:

"There has never been a time when Parliament and the nation were more united in their will to complete the task to which they have set their hand."

The statement was issued after two days of speculation over rumored British-German peace overtures, reports of which were carried b ythe German radio and circulated in New York financial circles. These already had been authoritatively denied.

It was for this reason, he said, that "emergency powers for the Government of India were rushed through Parliament this week."

Fear Social Change

As for the French colonies, he declared, "the older generals, like the politicians who betrayed France, are less frightened of Hitler than of social change. . . .

"This means that, apart from the relatively few French vessels in British ports and the relatively few Frenchmen who have responded to the inspiring appeals of General de Gaulle, the British are now left to fight with the Poles and other Allies who have found refuge in England as the sole active opponents of National Socialism."

Bartlett expressed the view that "Turkey must now be reckoned out of the war unless the Italians are foolish enough to attempt an occupation of Syria."

M. P. Foresees Defection Of Most Of French Forces

London, *Saturday*, June 29 (AP)—Foreseeing the defection of most of the French despite appeals for them to fight on at Britain's side, Vernon Bartlett, Member of Parliament and commentator for the *News-Chronicle*, said today that Britain, alone, must fight two wars.

"Faced with the possibility that the French African colonies will now surrender," Bartlett said, "the British Government must be prepared to fight two wars, the one west of Gibraltar and the other east of the island of Pantellaria, the Italian fortress between Sicily and Tunis."

15 SEIZED IN LONDON

Fifth Column War Is Pushed —Mosley Tried in Secret.

LONDON, June 28 (A. P.).—The British Government is continuing to keep close watch on potential fifth column activities. Scotland Yard last night arrested fifteen persons in London on suspicion of violating defense regulations.

Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the British Fascists, who has been in prison since May 23, was tried secretly in Chancery yesterday.

Britain Extends Defense Zone

London, June 28 (AP)—The east coast defense area, in which aliens are forbidden and travel is restricted, was extended today to include a strip twenty miles wide from southern England to the Scottish border. It previously ran only from Sussex northward to "the Wash," an inlet about halfway up the English coast.

Millions But None Left For Maker

London, June 28 (AP)—William Paterson, Scottish engineer who invented an air-raid shelter which has proved highly successful, decided today he'd better buy one for himself—and found he couldn't do it. Production was stopped after 2,300,000 shelters had been distributed.

$100,000 Necklace Sold To Help British Cause

LONDON, June 28 (A. P.).—A necklace of forty-two diamonds presented anonymously to the Government by a woman to help the British war effort was sold today by Christie's, famous London auctioneers, for £24,400 (nearly $100,000).

30,24-3281

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Kerensky Must Leave England

LONDON, Saturday, June 29 (AP)—The Daily Mail said today that Alexander Kerensky had been admitted to England only on condition that he leave for the United States as soon as possible. Mr. Kerensky, head of the first Russian Government after the Czarist regime fell, arrived Thursday as a refugee from France.

Scharnhorst's Attacker Named

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—The Admiralty announced tonight that the six-year-old submarine Clyde was the craft which was said to have torpedoed and damaged the German battleship Scharnhorst on June 20.

Brokers Would Do Bit

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—Members of the London Stock Exchange petitioned the governing committee today to close the exchange earlier to enable the members "to devote more time to national services."

Famous Cricketer Joins Air Force.

ADELAIDE, Australia, June 28 (A. P.).—Don Bradman, the famous cricket player, has joined the air force, it was announced here today.

ENEMY STRIKES AT 3 POINTS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Shells 4 'Open' Outposts Soon After Demilitarization Announcement

Blasts Heard In Southeast, Lone Raider Flies Over Wales

[By the Associated Press]

London, Saturday, June 29—The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security announced in a communique today that "enemy activity over Great Britain last night was on a small scale." The communique said that "the only casualty reported is one person slightly hurt."

London, *Saturday*, June 29—German planes renewed the bombardment of Britain last night and early today.

The raiders struck at southeast and southwest England and at Wales after having killed twenty-nine persons in bombing and machine-gunning England's Channel Islands last night soon after a British announcement that those outposts near the French coast were demilitarized.

Heavy explosions were heard in the southeast, anti-aircraft guns and searchlights got busy in the southwest, and bombs were dropped in Wales, apparently by a lone raider who made a hit-skip dash to that western region.

23 Killed In Guernsey

The Home Office said twenty-three persons were killed and thirty-six injured during the raids on Guernsey and six were killed and several injured on Jersey. Property damage was heavy. Most civilians, along with all military forces and equipment, were removed from the islands secretly last week, it was disclosed.

The islanders carried light luggage, abandoning crops and farm animals and shops filled with stocks. Automobiles were left at the wharves.

Officials acknowledged that the islands' position between the peninsulas of Normandy and Britanny made them virtually indefensible.

The Channel Island victims almost equaled the acknowledged casualties in the whole series of Nazi raids on England itself.

Crops And Stock Left Behind

They were among the few civilians remaining after their fellow-islanders packed up and left, leaving behind unharvested crops, live stock and boarded-up hotels which once thrived in that holiday paradise.

Many of the famous Jersey and Guernsey herds were shipped to England, however, along with everything of food value which might be seized by German raiding parties.

"I locked my schoolhouse up and said good-by to my home," said a school-master who accompanied a party of children. "I do not suppose I shall ever see it again."

Strafed By Swooping Plane

The British Press Association said an ambulance was on the way to the hospital with wounded when it was strafed by a swooping plane.

The raiders circled on undefended island towns, dropping high explosive bombs and incendiary bombs and blazing away with machine guns. The casualties and most of the material damage occurred within a radius of a mile. Houses at the Strand were so badly damaged they had to be abandoned.

Windows of the Royal Hotel, a resort spot, were shattered. Machine-gun bullets thudded against its walls.

Some men who crawled beneath their autos and trucks were burned to death from fires caused by direct hits.

The Channel Isladns, off the northwest coast of France, are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy still under the crown of Britain.

They have their own laws and their own customs, however.

The population is about 150,000. French is the official language. Mainly they are famous for Jersey and Guernsey cows.

NAZIS DECLARE PEACE FEELERS WON'T SUCCEED

Say 'Cannons Are Speaking' Will Be Reply if British Make Any Advances.

BERLIN, June 28 (A. P.).—Germany's reply to any peace feelers from London is an unequivocal statement that "cannons are speaking," authorized spokesmen said today.

These spokesmen declared that if certain British circles are endeavoring to bring about a peaceful settlement with Germany, these overtures are of no account to the Reich so long as the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, and his Government keep saying that they want war to a bitter finish.

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These sources declared that if certain British circles are endeavoring to bring about a peaceful settlement with Germany, these overtures are of no account to the Reich so long as Prime Minister Churchill's Government keeps saying it wants war to a bitter finish.

"That is the war we are giving them," these sources said.

"A Straw Man"

"We have no reason to attach importance to all these rumors of peace feelers emanating from London," one of these sources said. "On the contrary, it often looks to us as though the Churchill Government itself launched these rumors in order to have a straw man to knock down afterward."

Germany, according to these sources, in no way feels that her interest in southeastern Europe is adversely affected by Russia's demands on Rumania. Germany's interests are economic, and Russia's political demands do not change the situation, they said.

Determined On Balkan Peace

It was evident from the attitude of these sources that Germany and Italy were well aware of Russia's move in southeastern Europe just as they had been advised regarding her moves in the Baltic states.

Asked whether the Soviet move might not start things generally in southeast Europe, including demands by Hungary and Bulgaria on Rumania, these sources insisted that Germany had no such fears. The principal interested powers—obviously meaning Germany and Italy, chiefly—were represented as determined to keep the Balkans out of war.

Raids By British Admitted

Germany completed her seizure of the western coastal region of France yesterday, the high command reported. Fast detachments reached the Spanish border south of Bayonne.

(Copenhagen reported today that ten British planes dropped twenty bombs during the night at Nyborg on the Danish island of Fyn. No casualities were reported. Some Danish property was hit.)

DNB, the official German news agency, reported that the British bombers blasted oil tanks at Hanover yesterday, started fires and wounded several persons.

German Charges

By the Associated Press

Berlin, June 28—German charges that the Allies were on the point of extending the war just before Germany launched her offensive on May 10 were made today in a two-volume White Book issued by the Nazi Foreign Office.

Four persons, including three children, were killed and ten seriously wounded when a British plane raiding the Ruhr industrial area Wednesday dropped eight bombs on the city of Herne, DNB reported. The bombs hit apartment houses, it said.

Forty-three persons were killed last night in a British bombing raid on Netherlands towns, DNB reported. The fatalities were reported in the town of Helder and that vicinity. The raiders were said to have been driven off by pursuit planes and anti-aircraft batteries.

Nazis Say Guns Will Rebuff Any Peace Bids Now

Berlin Doubts Good Faith of British Feelers, Promises Churchill War to Finish

BERLIN, June 28 (AP).—The Wilhelmstrasse was cold tonight to the suggestion of possible peace overtures from London. Nazi spokesmen said the Reich could hardly take notice of unauthorized peace soundings at a time when the British government itself was categorically denying peace rumors and demanding a war to the finish.

"That is the war we are giving them," Nazi officials said. "The cannon are speaking."

Authorized sources said that the Churchill government, after all, had the power in its hands, while other circles, no matter how influential and how well connected they might be with friends in Germany, could not speak for Great Britain authoritatively.

"We have no reason to attach importance to all these rumors of peace feelers emanating from London," one of these sources said. "On the contrary, it often looks to us as though the Churchill governmnet itself launched these rumors in order to have a straw man to knock down afterward. Chamberlain (former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain), for instance, vigorously denied he is at odds with Churchill, yet the peace rumors were based on an alleged disagreement between these two statesmen."

[In London a statement issued by the Conservative party on Chamberlain's authority pledged full support of the Churchill government and branded as "rumors obviously inspired from fifth-column sources" reports that Chamberlain heads a group which "is prepared to come to terms with Adolf Hitler."]

The authorized sources directed attention to the fact that Hitler made a peace oer at Danzig on the conclusion of the Polish campaign last fall. They said his outstretched hand was rejected.

Official quarters also minimized Balkan events, insisting that Germany "has no fears" that the seizure of Bessarabia by Russia may spread the European conflict to the Danube Basin. Evening papers did not mention events in Rumania.

Actual military developments in the west were meager. The high command announced completion of Germany's seizure of the French western coast and the arrival of advance detachments at the Spanish border.

It acknowledged further British air raids against Germany and the German-held Dutch and Belgian coast yesterday and last night and asserted Nazi planes had bombed armament plants and harbor facilities in southern and central England.

D. N. B., official news agency, reported that forty-three persons were killed in a British bombing at Den Helder and other Dutch towns.

Nazi newspapers, commenting on the twenty-first anniversary today of the Versailles peace settlement, noted with satisfaction that that "criminal treaty" no longer carried weight in Europe.

Britons Warned on Bombs

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—German air raiders are using delayed action bombs on the British Isles, the Ministry of Home Security announced tonight, cautioning the public to keep away from apparent duds and to refrain from digging in bomb craters. The announcement said that the bombs might explode "many hours after reaching the ground."

Nazi Bomb in England Incapacitates a Duck

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—High explosive bombs dropped last night by German warplanes shattered the glass of a conservatory in southeast England and sent the fragments showering over 175 ducks sheltered there.

Only one was hurt.

British Again Strike At Enemy Overseas

London, June 27—The Air Ministry tonight reported extensive activity against German objectives across the English Channel, along the coasts of Scandiavia and the Netherlands and over Denmark and north Germany.

Nine British planes failed to return.

The communique said:

"During yesterday (Thursday), in addition to their routine convoy escorts, aircraft of the coastal command carried out extensive reconnaissances over the North Sea and English Channel and coasts of Scandinavia and Holland.

Shipping Damaged

"In the course of these operations and continuing during the night, damage was done to enemy shipping. seaplane bases at Helder and Texel were bombed and a Heinkel bomber was destroyed. Five of our aircraft failed to return.

"Yesterday also R. A. F. bombers carried out deep reconnaissances over France and in the afternoon penetrated into Germany as far as Hanover. Here two oil tanks were set on fire.

"From these operations two of our bombers are missing. Two of our fighters have failed to return from escort patrol over France.

Barge Blown Out Of Water

"Last Thursday night our bombers attacked military objectives in Denmark and northern Germany. Oil tanks at Nyborg Island west of Copenhagen were set on fire. Aircraft factories at Wismar in Mecklenburg were heavily bombed and fires were started at an aircraft factory at Daichshausen. Lock gates on Dortmund-Ems Canal were heavily damaged.

"Barges on a canal five miles north of Reinsenbeck were bombed, one being blown out of the water. Inland docks, near Duisberg, also were bombed as well as marshalling yards at Schwerte and Osnabruck and a munitions factory at Heerdt, near Dusseldorf.

"All our aircraft returned safely.

Ammunition Dump Hit

"This morning coastal command aircraft attacked and blew up an ammunition store at Willmsoord harbor in Holland."

Hanover Oil Tanks Blasted.

BERLIN, June 28 (A. P.).—For the first time in weeks, Germany admitted today that British raiding planes had managed to bomb a military objective in Germany.

DNB, the official German news agency, reported that two British bombers blasted oil tanks at Hanover yesterday, started fires and wounded several persons. The Germans said that one of these planes was destroyed, in addition to five others previously shot down in an attempt to fly across the Netherlands.

A short wave broadcast, directed toward England, warned civilians there not to resist German soldiers if they invade the British Isles. The broadcast declared that international conventions provide that civilian fighters may be regarded as "snipers," subject to summary execution, and that homes from which shots are fired may be burned.

Four persons, including three children, were killed and ten others seriously wounded when a British plane raiding the Ruhr industrial area on Wednesday dropped eight bombs on the city of Herne, DNB reported, adding that the bombs hit apartment houses.

Continued on Page 8.

Food Restrictions in France.

BORDEAUX, June 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Gen. Joseph Edouard

SYRIAN FIGHTING ENDED BY FRENCH

Continued from Page 1.

Doumenc, who was named Commissioner of National Reconstruction for France last night, was placed in command of the demobilization of the French armed forces today as new food restrictions went into effect.

Gen. Doumenc, who headed the French transport system in the last war from 1914 to 1918, was ordered to take over the demobilization of nearly 5,000,000 troops, in addition to being put in charge of re-establishing communications and repatriation of the civilian population.

Close Vote Decided French Surrender

London, June 28 (AP)—The British Government tonight recognize Gen. Charles de Gaulee as "the leader of all free Frenchmen."

General de Gaulle, dropped from the French Army by the Petain Government of France after he had called for continued resistance to Germany, heads a national committee of French in London.

The British statement said:

"His Majesty's Government recognizes General de Gaulle as leader of all free Frenchmen whereve they may be who rally to him in support of the Allied cause."

"The officers mostly have their wives and families in Syria, but the men have their families at home and have not received any news of them in weeks."

Officers were quoted in expressions of bitter disappointment over the decision not to continue belligerency against Germany.

German Transport Sunk By British Sub Off Norway

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—The submarine Tetrarch has torpedoes and sunk a deeply-laden German transport of 8,000 tons off the south coast of Norway, the Admiralty announced today.

NAZI-GREEK TRADE PACT

Berlin, June 28 (AP) (via radio)—Greece and Germany signed an economic agreement today by which Germany obtains goods of particular interest to the Reich, the German wireless reported on advices from Athens.

In addition to the unspecified goods going to the Reich, Germany will ship coal to Greece in return for Greek ore. The agreement covers one year.

(Greece is the second country which was aligned with Britain and France to sign an economic agreement recently with Germany. Her neighbor Turkey has concluded a trade pact with the Reich.)

Belgians to Stay at War, Jaspar Insists in London

French Stop Fighting in Syria

Mittelhauser Announces Step—Petain May Act Against London Group.

JERUSALEM, June 28 (A. P.).—Gen. Mittelhauser, the French Commander-in-chief of the Allied Armies in the Near East, announced today the ending of hostilities in Syria.

The general added that the French flag would continue to be flown in Syria.

London Wants Confirmation.

LONDON, June 28 (A. P.).—Both the British War Office and the French National Committee in London refused today to accept without official confirmation the announcement from Jerusalem that "cessation of hostilities" had been ordered in Syria.

"It may be true," officials said, "but we shall have to wait."

"Cessation of hostilities" would be merely the formal way of stating that the French forces are no longer technically at war in Syria. There have been no hostilities there.

Soldiers Reported Joyous

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—The rank and file of the French Army in Syria received with more joy than did their officers the cessation of hostilities in Syria, Reuters, British news agency, reported tonight in a Beirut dispatch.

It said the ordinary men in the French Army had from the beginning been somewhat less enthusiastic over the war than the officers had, and quoted one soldier as saying:

The communique said the vessel was hit by two torpedoes.

"The transport was escorted by four motor torpedo boats. These unsuccessfully counter-attacked the submarine with depth charges," it said.

"Enemy aircraft were eluded."

SWISS DEMOBILIZE

Bern, Switzerland, June 28 (AP)—Swiss commander-in-chief, General Henri Guisan, ordered today a partial demobilization of the army and announced creation of volunteer labor battalions to complete work on Swiss fortifications and absorb the unemployed.

The European belligerents, Guisan said in an order of the day, "faithfully kept their word and respected Swiss neutrality. The army's task is not ended. It will continue to defend the honor and independence of the fatherland."

Guisan said the demobilization affects only older men who are most essential in the national economy.

Ancient City, Clermont-Ferrand, Prospective New French Capital

Bordeaux, France, June 27 (Delayed).—Transfer of the French Government from Bordeaux is expected by the end of the week.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—German and Spanish reports have said the new capital will be Clermont-Ferrand, in unoccupied central France.]

German soldiers already completely surround Bordeaux, and some carrying sidearms have entered the city, but there were no incidents.

Bordeaux is in the German occupation zone, but the Germans have agreed to keep clear of it while the French Government is there.

Minister Of Interior

Adrien Marquet, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, several times Mayor of Bordeaux and veteran of several Cabinets in the past decade, has been chosen Minister of Interior.

Charles Pomaret left that post to become Minister of Labor, while Andre Fevrier, Labor Minister, took over the previously vacant communications portfolio.

Marquet, in taking over his new job, declared that France had not been defeated but that "an opportunistic and weak" Government had been.

Now, he said, France must show her ability by deeds, not words.

The food decrees signed by President Albert Lebrun at yesterday's Cabinet meeting went into effect. They restrict the amount of flour to be used in baking bread; forbid pastry, ice cream and other luxury products and forbid restaurants to serve butter at tables.

Maugham Is Safe in Portugal

NICE, France, June 28 (AP) (Delayed)—Somerset Maugham, the author, is among the Britons who fled France and arrived safely in Lisbon, Portugal. Five elderly persons died on the rough, crowded voyage.

Pétain to Try "Plotters"

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—The Pétain government has decided to institute proceedings for "plotting against the security of the State in connection with intrigues of a number of French personalities who have gone abroad," the French news agency, Havas, was quoted as stating today in a delayed dispatch from Bordeaux by Reuters, British news agency.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 28—Marcel Henri Jaspar, Health Minister in the Belgian Government, said today in London that the Belgian Empire "will continue the war, trusting in the word of Great Britain and the empire which she has called to her aid."

[A Berlin dispatch to The Associated Press on Thursday reported the German radio quoting Premier Hubert Pierlot as admitting the surrender of the Belgian Government. Other dispatches yesterday said M. Pierlot was moving Belgian headquarters from Bordeaux to Poitiers, France.]

M. Jaspar issued a statement saying he had received "a great number" of telegrams from Belgian associations in all parts of the British and French empires and from the Belgian Congo, pledging support.

"My aim," he added, "is to put all the considerable resources at our disposal at the service of the British Empire of honor and liberty."

30,24-3283

30.24-3283

French Higher Council of War, has gone to French Morocco with an official message and with power to effect substantial changes in the military command there.

The Cifra (Spanish) news agency said the trip possibly was connected with removal of several French generals in northern Morocco, among them the Resident-General August E. Nogues, "who are in touch" with the French National Committee movement of Gen. de Gaulle in London.

JUN 29 1940

Morocco Changes Predicted

MADRID, June 28 (AP).—It was reported here today that Gen. Henri Gouraud, who is a member of the

All Coast Is Germans'.

BERLIN, June 28 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that the forces of occupation in France reached the Spanish border yesterday, thus placing the entire French west coast in German hands and giving Germany a land route to Spain.

This was expected to become important commercially, especially if the Balkan disturbance should limit the flow of raw materials to Germany from the Danubian Valley.

[Irun, Spain, reported that the swastika waved over the International Bridge to Hendaye, France, as two German motorized battalions moved up to the frontier. Formal ceremonies of occupation were scheduled for Saturday.]

German newspapers called attention to the twenty-first anniversary today of what they called the "criminal treaty" of Versailles.

Hitler's Volkischer Beobachter said that with much of France occupied, the rest under German surveillance and England facing the German war machine alone, "Versailles is dead."

Italians Claim Air Victories.

ROME, June 28 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported "effective actions" by the Italian Air Force in Northern Africa and Italian East Africa.

British motorized units were bombed in Cyrenaica and two British warplanes were shot down in sky battles, one over Asmara and the other over Assab, both towns in Eritrea, the Italian colony on the Red Sea Coast of Africa.

JUN 29 1940

Italians Attack Kenya

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—The Exchange Telegraph reported tonight from Nairobi that Moyale, in Kenya colony near the Ethiopian border, was attacked by Italian forces at dawn "without effect." A communiqué said: "The enemy was supported by light automatic and artillery fire. No casualties have so far been reported."

Mussolini Crosses The Alps

Rome, June 28 (AP)—Premier Mussolini strode across the frontier into France today to inspect Italian troops which led Italy's four-day offensive into French territory.

Il Duce crossed through Little St. Bernard Pass, accompanied by Marshal Pietro Badoglio and three of his generals.

JUN 29 1940

NAPLES, Italy, June 28 (AP)—The American Export liner Excalibur, caught in the Mediterranean when Italy entered the war, sailed for the United States today with 250 American refugees, taken on here and at Alexandria, Egypt.

JUN 29 1940

British

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué today stated:

During yesterday, in addition to their routine convoy escorts, aircraft of the Coastal Command carried out extensive reconnaissances over the North Sea and English Channel and coasts of Scandinavia and Holland.

In the course of these operations and continuing during the night damage was done to enemy shipping; seaplane bases at Helder and Texel were bombed and a Heinkel bomber was destroyed. Five of our aircraft failed to return.

Yesterday also R. A. F. bombers carried out deep reconnaissances over France and in the afternoon penetrated into Germany as far as Hanover. Here two oil tanks were set on fire.

From these operations two of our bombers are missing. Two of our fighters have failed to return from escort patrol over France.

Last Thursday night our bombers attacked military objectives in Denmark and Northern Germany. Oil tanks at Nyborg Island west of Copenhagen were set on fire. Aircraft factories at Wismar in Mecklenburg were heavily bombed and fires were started at an aircraft factory at Deichshausen. Lock gates on the Dortmund-Ems Canal were heavily damaged.

Barges on the canal five miles north of Reisenbeck were bombed, one being blown out of the water. Inland docks near Duisberg also were bombed, as well as marshaling yards at Schwerte and Osnabrueck and a munitions factory at Heerdt near Duesseldorf. All our aircraft returned safely.

This morning coastal command aircraft attacked and blew up an ammunition store at Willemsoord harbor in Holland.

An Admiralty communiqué follows:

Off the south coast of Norway one of our submarines, H. M. S. Tetrarch (Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Mills), has sunk a deeply laden enemy transport of about 8,000 tons. This transport was hit by two torpedoes.

The transport was escorted by four motor torpedo boats. These unsuccessfully counter-attacked the submarine with depth charges.

Enemy aircraft which appeared on the scene were eluded.

LONDON, Saturday, June 29 (UP)—The Home Office issued the following communiqué early today:

Enemy air attacks took place on Jersey and Guernsey yesterday. Material damage was done to property. Many civilians were machine-gunned on both islands.

At least six persons were killed and several more injured in Jersey, while in Guernsey twenty-three persons were killed and thirty-six injured.

As was stated last night the Channel Islands had been demilitarized and all armed forces and equipment already had been withdrawn.

JUN 29 1940

German

BERLIN, June 28 (AP)—The German High Command issued today the following communiqué:

As provided in the armistice treaty, our fast detachments advancing along the [French] coastal region yesterday evening reached the Spanish border south of Bayonné.

Thus France's entire channel a Atlantic Coast is securely in our possession.

Lieut. Captain Prien has reported the sinking of 40,100 tons of enemy merchant shipping.

Fighting units of the air force also during the night of June 27 successfully bombarded armament plants and port facilities in Southern and Central England.

Explosions and large fires still could be observed long after the attacks.

On June 27 British airplanes penetrated the Dutch and Belgian coast at several points during the day. They were attacked by our chasers and at one point all six of a squadron of approaching planes were shot down.

Two other planes under the protection of low-hanging clouds penetrated as far as the Hanover region, where they dropped bombs.

Several persons were killed or injured and some property damage was inflicted.

British planes during the night of June 27-28 revisited Western and Northern Germany. Bombs were dropped on several places, including apartment houses. Several persons were killed or injured. Our night chasers shot down three enemy planes.

During an attempted raid on Stavanger Airport [Norway] one British plane was shot down over the sea. The navy's anti-aircraft artillery bagged two enemy planes.

Our opponent on June 27 lost a total of twelve planes in air fights, four by anti-aircraft fire. One of our own planes is missing.

Italian

ROME, June 28 (AP)—The Italian High Command's communiqué today said:

Effective actions of the Italian Air Force have taken place in Northern Africa and Italian East Africa.

Enemy reat detachments and British motorized units were successfully bombed and damaged in Cyrenaica.

In air battles over Asmara one British plane was shot down. The crew landed safely and was taken prisoner.

In the skies of Assab [Italian East Africa] one British plane was shot down and two were esriiously damaged.

MEXICO GETS FRENCH NOTE

Mexico City, June 28 (AP)—The French people "have risked their existence for international morality," President Albert Lebrun of France said today in a cable to President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico.

"Profoundly moved" by the Mexican executive's recent message deploring the German invasion of France, Lebrun replied:

"I express my thanks for the message which your Excellency was kind enough to send me in the moment when the French people, who have risked their existence for international morality, are suffering their saddest test."

JUN 29 1940

INDIA ACCORD HELD NEAR

Linlithgow Confers With Gandhi at Simla Today

BOMBAY, India, June 28 (AP)—British hopes rose today for a settlement between Viscount Linlithgow, British viceroy of India, and Mohandas K. Gandhi, which would enable the Congress party to revoke its policy of non-cooperation in the war.

Belief spread that Lord Linlithgow would not have summoned Mr. Gandhi to a conference at Simla tomorrow unless he contemplated making a concrete proposal. The nature of the discussion was not disclosed.

Peace With Nazis Urged At South African Rallies

By The Associated Press.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 28—Thousands of persons tonight attended meetings, organized by the Opposition, urging the Union of South Africa to seek an "honorable peace" with Germany and Italy "without delay."

One resolution also urged the people to disobey a government order commandeering all rifles of military pattern. Many women attended.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 28 (AP)—Resolutions demanding that the government withdraw from the war were passed at eight Transvaal centers today.

The meetings protesting the Union of South Africa's war policy were called by Former Premier J. B. M. Hertzog, who bitterly opposed entering the war.

Australians Would Take 15,000 British Children

CANBERRA Australia, June 28 (A. P.).—The Australian Minister of the Interior, H. S. Foll, announced today that the Government had received offers to adopt 15,000 British children permanently or temporarily, and gave assurance that 5,000 would be placed in private homes.

Japan has undertaken to represent Italian interests in Australia for the duration of the war, it was announced.

JAPAN AND ITALY

Canberra, June 28 (AP)—Japan has undertaken to represent Italian interests in Australia for the duration of the war, it was announced today.

JUN 29 1940

AS PHILIPPINE AID FOR U. S.

Military Training Of Islanders Urged By Manila Bishop

Manila, June 28 (AP)—Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, head of the Philippine Independent Church which claims 1,500,000 members, today urged intensive military training for Filipinos so the Commonwealth could give the United States effective military help in event of an emergency. The prelate addressed the national brotherhood.

Canadian Destroyer Sunk

Ottawa, Ont., June 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced in the Commons today that the destroyer Fraser, of the Royal Canadian Navy, has been sunk.

Windsors Meet Envoy in Madrid

MADRID, Spain, June 28 (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Ambassador, gave a cocktail party here this afternoon for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. Attachés said there was no truth in Rome and Berlin reports that the couple hda an automobile mishap while en route to Portugal from Madrid.

WINDSOR ACCIDENT REPORTED IN ROME

JUN 29 1940

Duke Said to Have Saved Duchess From Injury.

The Duke of Windsor's quick action in grasping his Duchess's dress and holding her in their car when it crashed into a bridge in Spain saved her from possible injury, a National Broadcasting Company reporter said today in a talk from Rome.

The Duke and Duchess, in Spain after fleeing from France, were en route to Portugal yesterday when the accident occurred. The impact of the crash threw open the car door and nearly pitched the Duchess into a river.

The Spanish police are investigating.

MANY SHIPS OF FLEET REPORTED NEAR HAWAII

Admiral Leahy Says We Need It in the Atlantic

HONOLULU, June 28 (AP)—Several indications that a large part of the United States fleet still might be operating in the vicinity of Hawaii came to hand today.

An interisland plane reported that Wednesday evening it sighted twenty or thirty warships near the horizon. One ship was identified as the aircraf carrier Lexington.

A minesweeper lay at anchor last night and today near the entrance to Pearl Harbor channel, and the cruiser Portland, a unit of the fleet force, arrived there.

Reports that the fleet was on its way to the Atlantic, or to Philippine waters, have circulated since the ships took to sea unexpectedly Monday under sealed orders.

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy, Governor of Puerto Rico and former Chief of Naval Operations, expressed the opinion today that the fleet was on its way to the Atlantic Ocean.

"I think the place we need it now is in the Atlantic, or that is where we are going to need it," he asserted.

Admiral William D. Leahy, former Chief of Naval Operations, now Governor of Puerto Rico, expressed the opinion today that the United States fleet was on its way from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

"I think," said Admiral Leahy, "the place we need it now is in the Atlantic, or that is where we are going to need it."

There have been reports that the bulk of the fleet, which has been concentrated in Hawaiian waters for two months, was being sent to the Atlantic in the light of naval developments in the European war. Admiral Leahy called on President Roosevelt today, but said he did not inquire about fleet movements.

He said it would take about ten days for the vessels to reach the Panama Canal from Hawaii at the standard speed of fifteen or sixteen knots.

Report Destroyers Back from Hawaii

By the Associated Press.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 28.—Speculation was current here today whether yesterday's reported arrival of two destroyers from Hawaii—which the Navy did not confirm—meant the return of other fleet units from the islands.

Naval officials did not comment on the report, indicating that ship movements could not be made known for a time.

Pittman Favors Naval Liaison With the Allies

'Understanding' to Divide Duty of Patrolling Seas to Keep Hitler 'Localized'

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—Senator Key Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, suggested today that an "understanding" between the combined British-French fleet and that of the United States could "localize Hitler in Europe."

Senator Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in an interview that there should "never be an alliance between United States and Great Britain," but that "an understanding between the dominant fleets will be sufficient."

The combined British-French fleet could dominate one ocean while that of the United States would control another, he said. He added it was has "guess" that British and French fleets might be moving westward soon.

Pershing's Appeal

[Special Dispatch to The Sun]

Boston, June 28—Gen. John J. Pershing today appealed to Americans to prepare wholeheartedly for defense and to send all possible materials to Great Britain in the present world crisis.

The appeal was contained in a telegram received here by Mayo A. Shattuck, of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

Must Work Together

General Pershing's appeal follows:

"The time has come for all Americans to lay aside partisanship and work together to build up the defenses of their country and the defenses of our democracy against the greatest peril with which America has ever been faced.

"We need material equipment of every kind for our army and navy at the earliest possible moment. Our only chance of security lies in the wholehearted and energetic cooperation of all who can contribute in any way to the arming of democracy.

Would Aid England

"Without such team play and readiness to make sacrifices we cannot hope to get what we need when we need it, and cannot use it effectively when we get it; so long as Britain stands the danger may be kept at a distance.

"Therefore, while organizing and equipping ourselves, it is sound sense to do all that we can to keep Britain supplied with the food, arms and munitions of which she must have a continuous supply if that outer bulwark of democracy is not to crumble. If we do that, the last sacrifices may not be demanded of us.

Need For Materials

"British man power is far from exhausted, but there is desperate need for the products of our farms and factories.

"I earnestly hope that you may be successful in awakening our people to the real situation, for I am sure they will then play their part worthily as they have always done throughout our history. There is no time to lose."

Hull And Lord Lothian Discuss Developments

Washington, June 28 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, conferred today with the British Ambassador and Australian Minister as dispatches from Hongkong indicated growing concern there over Japanese intentions.

Lord Lothian refused to say what he and the Minister, Richard Casey, discussed with Hull. State Department officials likewise were silent.

Questioned about Hongkong, however, Lord Lothian asserted "you can be sure the British are not going to give it up." He said he had no official information about preparations for evacuating women and children from that crown colony, but that if it became necessary they probably would be removed to Australia.

Hull Hints Censorship Relaxation Is Sought

Indicates Negotiations With Belligerents Are Under Way. Confers With Farley

Washington, June 28 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, conferred at length today with James A. Farley, Postmaster General, primarily about censorship and distribution of mail abroad.

The Secretary indicated that new negotiations were under way with belligerent governments for relaxation of censorship. British censorship of American mail long has been a thorny question between the two governments.

The call of the Democratic national chairman on Hull so soon after the Republican nomination of Wendell L. Willkie for President led to speculation on its possible political implications. Hull has been mentioned as possibly President Roosevelt's choice for the Democratic Presidential nomination if the President should decline to accept a third nomination.

British Firm's Patents Are Declared Invalid

U. S. Appeals Court Decides Against Acoustic And Films Concern

Philadelphia, June 28 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today held invalid two patents owned by the British Acoustic and Films, Ltd., on mechanism designed to produce constant speed and "braking" of talking motion pictures.

The British concern had sought damage for purported infringement of patents against the R. C. A. Manufacturing Company, Inc., and the Electrical Research Products, Inc.

The Circuit Court order sustained dismissal of the suit by Federal District Judge John P. Nields, at Wilmington, Del. The opinion by Judge Albert B. Maris said that even if the patents were valid, neither defendant corporation infringed them since they do not use devices described in the patents.

Keep Pacific Peaceful, Japanese Envoy Urges

U. S. And Nippon Should Strive Together Toward That End, Ambassador Asserts

New York, June 28 (AP)—Kensuke Horinouchi, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, pleaded tonight for this country and his to pursue a common policy "to keep the Pacific peaceful and free from the effects of the war in Europe."

"If each of our two nations works toward that end, it is certain that peace and trade of the Pacific can be preserved," he told nearly 1,400 guests at a dinner celebration of Japan's twenty-six centuries of national life.

The European conflict, he said, increased the importance of strengthening ties of friendship "which have held us together since 1854," the year Commodore Perry opened Japan's gates to Western trade.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 28—Mackay Radio said tonight it received a message from the American Export liner Excalibur that its radio had intercepted messages reporting the torpedoing of an American vessel, the Edgehill, and the steamship Empire Toucan.

The Excalibur sailed today for the United States from Naples and was somewhere in the Mediterranean when it reported to Mackay.

The messages indicated the torpedoings occured approximately 500 miles southwest of the southern coast of Ireland, which is about 700 to 900 miles directly west of Brest, France.

Lloyd's 1940 register lists an American steamer, Oremar, whose name was changed from Edgehill last year. It is a 6,854-ton freighter, built in 1919 in Seattle, Wash.

Records listed the Empire Toucan as a 4,127-ton British freighter, normally carrying a crew of thirty-three. She formerly was the American Freeport Sulphur No. 5 and was built in 1920 at Kearny, N. J. She left Galveston, Tex., April 17.

These reports indicated that there was confusion about the identity of the torpedoed vessel. There is no Edgehill listed now and the Oremar last night was at the lower yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company undergoing repairs.

Texas, recently for an undisclosed European port, is several hundred miles distant from that given for the Oremar.

At the offices of the Colmar Steamship Company it was said early today that its freighter, the Oremar, formerly known as the Edgehill, was tied up at a dock in the Lower Yard, Baltimore. It was said that the company was fairly certain that there was no other vessel by the name of Edgehill and that therefore the message must have been false.

The line, it was said, does not operate to Europe, confining its operations to the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of North and South America.

Norse Trawler Arrives After Long, Hard Trip

Reported Mine Sweeper Fled Nazi Invaders in April

The Bergholm, a sixty-eight foot, two-masted Norwegian fishing trawler which showed signs of a long, hard voyage, docked yesterday noon at the Bethlehem Steel docks at Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

The captain and the crew of seven were taciturn about the voyage of the Bergholm, reported to be a converted mine sweeper which had fled Norwegian waters April 9, the day Hitler invaded Norway. Members of the crew referred questions on this report to the captain. He left the vessel as soon as it docked, presumably to report at the Norwegian Consulate.

The members of the crew permitted, however, that they had left Norway early in April, crossed the Atlantic and stopped at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Customs officials made a routine inspection of the vessel in the afternoon. The Bergholm flew the Norwegian flag from the stern and had the flag painted on each side of the hull.

Anglo-French Buyers Get 2,500 U. S. Planes

10,500 Ordered at a Total Cost of $1,700,000,000

Revised statistics issued yesterday by the Anglo-French Purchasing Board, 15 Broad Street, showed that 2,500 airplanes for combat and training purposes had been delivered to Great Britain and France from United States factories. The total of planes ordered is 10,500.

Spokesmen for the French and British purchasing commissions, jointly represented on the board, said the present total value of war orders in the United States, including airplanes and other implements of war, was $1,700,000,000.

The course to be followed by the French delegation on the board was still unclarified yesterday, although the French spokesman said that instructions on policy were expected at any time.

The board denied German reports of seizure of many unassembled airplanes in the invasion of northern France. It was suggested that such reports be received with reservations, one reason being thatt aircraft never remained unassembled long after delivery.

30,24-3285

30.24-3285

Ready to Evacuate Hongkong

British Say Ships Are Ready if Women and Children Must Go

JUN 29 1940

HONGKONG, June 28 (A. P.).—Ships are being held in readiness here to remove women and children from Hongkong if it becomes necessary, the British disclosed today.

TOKIO, June 28 (A. P.).—Japan is making diplomatic moves to obtain air-tight assurances that her supply of vital comomdities from the Netherlands East Indies will not be curtailed, a Foreign Office communique said today.

Netherlands Minister J. C. Pabst and Vice-Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani conferred today and will hold further conversations through which the Japanese Government hopes that the Netherlands and the East Indies "will take active measures in order to assure definitely exports of required goods in the desired quantities from the East Indies."

A Dutch informant said that the conversations, which are proceeding smoothly, might result in a formal agreement. "We are anxious to sell our goods," he explained.

Essentials Promised.

The Foreign Office communique said that the Netherlands Government and the East Indies already had declared they would not take any measures to prevent the export to Japan of "commodities of the East Indies which are deemed essential for Japan."

It added that the East Indies Government would comply with Japan's desires, but nevertheless the Japanese Government was desirous that the Dutch dispose promptly of questions regarding Japanese enterprises and the entry of Japanese into the East Indies.

Materials Sought by Japan

TOKYO, June 28 (AP)—The Foreign Office communiqué today did not specify the commodities sought from the Netherlands Indies, but it was understood they included rubber, oil, tin and other war materials. The Japanese fear exports of these commodities to them might be curtailed through diversion to Britain. Japanese contend their assurance of these materials is insecure because of this possibility and a potential American embargo.

One Netherland source declared the war had deprived the Netherland Indies of the bulk of their European markets and termed the Japanese desires "quite normal."

A high Netherland source said the conversations, which are proceeding smoothly, might result in a formal agreement, because "we are anxious to sell our goods."

PREPARATIONS MADE TO MOVE ALL IN 2 HOURS

Nationals Include 200 Women, Children And Filipinos

16 Liners And Freighters Arrange To Pick Up Refugees In Europe

[By the Associated Press]

Hongkong, Saturday, June 29—United States authorities, apprehensive at indications of possible trouble between Japan and Great Britain in this crown colony, were expected to decide today whether to remove 1,000 Americans from Hongkong.

British instructions from London indicating pending removal of women and children from the Far Eastern British outpost were taken in some quarters to mean that Britain had decided to reject Japan's demand for the closing of the Burma route, over which Japan charges China has been receiving arms.

Ships Held Ready

British authorities disclosed that ships were being held in readiness to take the women and children from the city.

United States officials were said to have asked the State Department in Washington for permisson to hold the United States liner President Coolidge until further notice. She is due today from San Francisco en route to Manila. Two United States gunboats also are in this section.

200 Women, Children

The American nationals include Occidentals, Filipinos and American-born Chinese, with not more than 200 women and children among them. In the event of an emergency they can be gathered within two hours.

Directing the American preparations for any eventuality is Consul General Addison Southard, of Louisville, Ky., a World War veteran who has seen revolutions in Ethiopia, riots in Palestine and has been through many crises.

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Saturday, June 29—The Red Cross said today it was prepared to handle 5,000 persons who would be evacuated from Hongkong in case of trouble between Japan and Great Britain at the crown colony.

JUN 29 1940

Officials said that agencies which handled Shanghai war refugees in 1937 were ready to function under plans worked out some time ago.

THIS WAS TAKEN IN SOME CIRCLES AS INDICATION THAT BRITAIN HAD DECIDED TO RESIST JAPAN'S DEMAND FOR THE CLOSING OF THE BURMA (BRITISH) ROUTE, OVER WHICH ARMS HAVE BEEN SHIPPED TO CHINA.

IT WAS LEARNED UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVE CABLED THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON FOR PERMISSION TO INSTRUCT THE UNITED STATES LINER PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, ARRIVING HERE TOMORROW FROM SAN FRANCISCO, TO GO TO MANILA AND STAND BY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE STEAMER CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS, WHICH LEFT HONGKONG TODAY FOR AMERICA, COULD BE RECALLED IF NECESSARY BUT THE PRESIDENT COOLIDGE WAS CONSIDERED LARGE ENOUGH TO TAKE ALL AMERICANS ON BOARD.

(NO PICKUP)

JUN 29 1940

NF147PED

30.24

FIRST LEAD REMOVAL

HONGKONG, JUNE 28-(AP)-A DECISION ON THE POSSIBLE REMOVAL OF 1,000 AMERICAN CITIZENS IN HONGKONG MAY COME TOMORROW, IT WAS SAID TONIGHT AS BRITISH QUARTERS DISCLOSED THEY WERE HOLDING SHIPS READY TO CARRY AWAY WOMEN AND CHILDREN IF IT BECOMES NECESSARY.

A STATEMENT BROADCAST BY THE GOVERNMENT RADIO HERE SAID INSTRUCTIONS HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM LONDON WHICH INDICATE THAT AN ORDER FOR REMOVAL OF THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN MIGHT BE MADE SOON.

BRITISH EMBASSY HIT

Peiping, June 28 (AP)—A hand grenade was thrown today into the compound of the British Embassy, shattering windows and wounding a Chinese employe. The grenade thrower got away.

JUN 29 19[illegible]

U.S. HOSPITAL IN CHINA HIT

London, June 28 (AP)—A dispatch to Reuter's from Chungking says that the American Methodist Hospital was badly damaged and the offices of the British diplomatic mission and consulate general were made "completely uninhabitable" in a new Japanese bombing raid on the provisional Chinese capital today.

JUN 29 1940

North China Control.

PEIPING, June 28 (A. P.).—Total

Japanese control of North China exports and imports, similar to that in Manchoukuo, was established today with announcement of new regulations by the Japanese-controlled Chinese customs in North China.

The regulations will channelize all imports through a system of permits issued by the Japanese-established Federal Reserve Bank. They also provide machinery to exclude all but officially desired imports.

LONDON, JUNE 28 (AP)--- A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH [redacted] FROM PEIPING, NORTH CHINA, SAID THAT A HAND GRENADE WAS THROWN THROUGH THE GATE OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY EARLY TODAY; THERE WAS A [redacted] DEAFENING EXPLOSION.

JUN 29 1940

BERLIN, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE NAZI BLITZKRIEG LAUNCHED AGAINST THE LOW COUNTRIES ON MAY 10 FORESTALLED ALLIED PLANS TO MARCH THROUGH HOLLAND AND BELGIUM AND INVADE GERMANY'S GREAT RUHR INDUSTRIAL CENTER, GERMANY SAID TODAY IN AN OFFICIAL WHITE BOOK.

JUN 29 1940

THE STATEMENT, ACCOMPANIED BY DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED AS REPORTS OF A BRITISH, FRENCH, AND BELGIAN GENERAL STAFF DISCUSSION, PARALLELED ASSERTIONS MADE IN VARIOUS OFFICIAL STATEMENTS GIVEN OUT ON THE DAY GERMAN TROOPS MARCHED INTO HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG.

THE WHITE BOOK CHARGED THAT IN BOTH BELGIUM AND HOLLAND THE ALLIES FOUND "WILLING TOOLS" TO CARRY OUT DESIGNS AGAINST THE RUHR AREA.

CHUNGKING, CHINA, JUNE 28-(AP)-ONE WING OF THE AMERICAN METHODIST UNION BRANCH HOSPITAL WAS DESTROYED AND OFFICES OF THE BRITISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION AND CONSULATE-GENERAL DAMAGED TODAY IN ATTACKS BY THREE SQUADRONS OF JAPANESE BOMBERS.

JUN 29 1940

CASUALTIES IN DEAD AND WOUNDED WERE ESTIMATED UNDER 50.

THE ATTACK ON THE PROVISIONAL CHINESE CAPITAL WAS THE FIFTH IN AS MANY DAYS AND THE SEVENTEENTH RAID OF THE SEASON.

VALUABLE X-RAY EQUIPMENT AND OTHER APPARATUS WERE DESTROYED BY A DIRECT HIT.

THE 104-PAGE DOCUMENT WAS THE FIFTH IN A SERIES. PREVIOUS ONES COVERED THE GERMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH DISCUSSION PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE WWAR LAST SEPTEMBER; DOCUMENTS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN POLISH FOREIGN OFFICE FILES; AND AN ALLEGED ENGLISH PLAN TO MOVE INTO NORWAY AHEAD OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

JUN 29 1940

A135

THE FIRST OF 20 DOCUMENTS IN THE WHITE BOOK DESCRIBED A PLAN BY FRENCH AND ENGLISH GENERAL STAFFS FOR A MILITARY OPERATION INVOLVING LUXEMBOURG.

ANOTHER CONTAINED AN EXCERPT ALLEGED TO BE FROM THE DIARY OF A FRENCH LIEUTENANT IN WHICH HE NOTED ON JAN. 16, 1940, THAT HE HAD BEEN IN BELGIAN TERRITORY TO STUDY PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE PASSAGE OF HIS TROOPS.

30,24-3287

30.24-3287

ANOTHER DOCUMENT SAID THAT LOCKED FRENCH TROOP TRAINS ALREADY WERE IN BELGIUM BEFORE THE GERMANS MARCHED IN ON MAY 10.

A MEMORANDUM DATED MARCH 23 AND ATTRIBUTED TO GEN.H.G.WINKELMAN, THE DUTCH COMMANDER, OUTLINED PROPOSED COOPERATION AMONG DUTCH, BELGIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH ARMIES.

JUN 29 1940

ACCORDING TO THIS DOCUMENT, THE WHITE BOOK ALLEGED, WINKELMAN ASKED THAT FOUR FRENCH DIVISIONS AND ONE BRITISH DIVISION SUPPORTED BY PLANES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS BE PLACED AT HOLLAND'S DISPOSAL FOR "DEFENSE."

BUDAPEST, JUNE 28--THE QUESTION OF WAR OR PEACE FOR SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE WAS DELICATELY POSED TONIGHT AS GOVERNMENT LEADERS CONFERRED THROUGHOUT ALL THE AREA OVER WHICH THE RED ARMY OF SOVIET RUSSIA NOW CASTS A LONG SHADOW.

THE CHANCES FOR PEACE APPEARED TO REST CHIEFLY WITH THE AIX PARTNERS, GERMANY AND ITALY.

GERMANY APPARENTLY WAS NOT CONSULTED BY RUSSIA REGARDING THE SOVIET ANNEXATION OF BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUCOVINA FROM RUMANIA. GERMANS ARE BELIEVED TO BE THOROUGHLY ANXIOUS TO KEEP HUNGARY AND BULGARIA ON A PRODUCTION INSTEAD OF A WARTIME BASIS, AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT.

THE AXIS ALSO WAS REGARDED AS UNWILLING TO RISK THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW WAR FRONT IN THE SOUTHEAST.

IN THIS CONNECTION, GERMANY WAS SAID TO BE COUNSELING BOTH HUNGARY AND BULGARIA TO WAIT FOR PEACE CONFERENCES FOR SETTLEMENT OF THEIR TERRITORIAL CLAIMS ON RUMANIA.

OBSERVERS FOUND AMPLE EVIDENCE THAT RUMANIA INTENDS TO FIGHT IF ATTACKED BY EITHER OF THESE NEIGHBORS.

RUMANIAN TROOP CONCENTRATIONS IN TRANSYLVANIA AND THE DOBRUDJA, ON WHICH HUNGARY AND BULGARIA HAVE CLAIMS, WERE HALTED THURSDAY NIGHT BUT RESUMED TONIGHT.

IN BUCHAREST, KING CAROL APPOINTED A WAR COUNCIL WITH THE ANNOUNCED PURPOSE OF GUARDING AGAINST NY FURTHER SEIZURES OF HIS TERRITORY.

JUN 29 1940

JUST WHAT HUNGARY AND BULGARIA INTEND TO DO WAS HIDDEN IN THEIR COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

IN BOTH COUNTRIES, ARMY LEADERS WERE PREPARING MEN AND MATERIALS STEADILY FOR ANY AND ALL EVENTUALITIESM

THE HUNGARIAN WAR MINISTER, GEN. KAROLY BARTHA, APPEALED TO THE NATION TO BE PREPARED FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR. BULGARIA'S COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MET AT LENGTH WHILE BULGARIAN TROOPS CONTINUED TO SHIFT FROM THE TURKISH TO THE RUMANIAN FRONTIER.

TURKISH WARSHIPS PATROLLED THE BLACK SEA NEAR BULGARIAN SHORES AS A WARNING THAT TURKEY WAS PREPARED TO MEET ANY ATTACK.

BOUND ECONOMICALLY TO GERMANY AND EMOTIONALLY TO RUSSIA, BULGARIA IS IN AN ESPECIALLY DELICATE POSITION.

SHE OBVIOUSLY IS TEMPTED TO ASSERT HERSELF, BUT IS AWARE THAT ANY DIRECT ACTION MAY ANGER GERMANY.

JUN 29 1940

GENERAL BARTHA SOUNDED THE HUNGARIAN KEYNOTE WHEN HE URGED PREPAREDNESS ON A NATIONAL SCALE, DECLARING IN A RADIO ADDRESS:

"THE GERMAN EXAMPLE IS BEFORE US TO SHOW THE ENORMOUS FORCE WHICH A STIFFLY ORGANIZED NATION CAN DEVELOP."

Berlin

SAID
THE GERMAN RADIO [redacted] LAST NIGHT THAT BEGINNING OF GERMAN-
BELGIAN GOVERNMENTAL DISCUSSIONS HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED BY BELGIAN
PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT IN A BROADCAST FROM BORDEAUX TO HIS
COUNTRYMEN.

JUN 29 1940

THIS ACCOUNT QUOTED PIERLOT AS SAYING:

"OUR FOREMOST TASK IS TO SECURE THE RETURN HOME OF BELGIAN
OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, OFFICIALS AND CIVILIAN FUGITIVES AND TO TAKE
CARE THAT UNITY OF THE BELGIANS MAY COME EVER CLOSER IN DISTRESS.

"WITH THIS IN VIEW, WE HAVE ESTABLISHED CONTACT WITH THE
(GERMAN) OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES AND WITH THE AUTHORITIES THAT
REMAINED IN BELGIUM (AFTER PIERLOT'S GOVERNMENT FLED TO FRANCE)."

-GZ-STEINS 0445 THRU FIFTH---REV NITE--~~STORED~~

BERLIN, JUNE 28-(AP)- THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES ON
THE FRANCO-GERMAN ARMISTICE COMMISSION ARRIVED BY PLANE
TONIGHT AT THE WEISBADEN-ERBENHEIM AIRPORT.

JUN 29 1940

BERLIN, JUNE 28-(AP)-GERMAN-GREEK ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDED
AT ATHENS TODAY ARE EXPECTED TO LEAD TO INCREASED TRADE BETWEEN
THE TWO COUNTRIES, DNB, THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY.
THE PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA WERE INCLUDED IN THE TREATY.

JUN 29 1940

BERLIN, JUNE 28-(AP VIA RADIO)--EARLY CHANGES IN THE BULGARIAN
CABINET ARE ANTICIPATED IN SOFIA POLITICAL CIRCLES AS A RESULT OF A
LONG CONVERSATION BETWEEN KING BORIS AND PREMIER BOGDAN FILOFF LAST
NIGHT. IT WAS REPORTED TODAY IN ADVICES REACHING BERLIN FROM SOFIA.

JUN 29 1940

BERLIN, JUNE 28-(AP)-FORTY-THREE PERSONS WERE KILLED LAST NIGHT IN
A BRITISH BOMBING RAID ON NETHERLANDS TOWNS, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS
AGENCY, DNB, REPORTED.

BERLIN--FIRST ADD BOMBING X X X DNB, REPORTED.

THE FATALITIES WERE REPORTED IN THE TOWN OF HELDER AND THAT
VICINITY.

JUN 29 1940

THE BRITISH RAIDERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN DRIVEN OFF BY PURSUIT
PLANES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES.

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-CHARLES DE GAULLE, THE FRENCH GENERAL WHO IS
HERE ORGANIZING CONTINUED RESISTANCE AGAINST GERMANY, WAS RECOGNIZED
BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TONIGHT AS "LEADER OF ALL FREE FRENCHMEN."

NEVERTHELESS, THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF THE AUTHORITATIVE
BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION WROTE THAT IT "SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED
THAT DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT
HAVE BEEN SEVERED."

JUN 29 1940

THE WORD "FREE," HE SAID, WAS IMPORTANT; ADDING THAT BRITAIN STILL
RECOGNIZED MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN AS "THE LEADER OF
FRENCHMEN WHO ARE IN BONDAGE TO HITLER."

30,24-3289

30.24-3289

BY EDWIN STOUT

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-A SQUARE-SHOULDERED, SHARP-NOSED MAN WITH FOUR WOMEN AROUND HIM ARE AT THE RITZ TODAY, BOOSTING THE CENSUS OF ROYALTY EXILED IN ENGLAND BY WAR.

THE NEWEST ARRIVAL IS KING ZOG OF ALBANIA, WITH QUEEN GERALDINE AND HIS SISTERS MAXHIDE, RUHIJE AND MYZEYEN.

THEY ARE NOT SETTLED DOWN ENOUGH YET TO KNOW JUST HOW THEY ARE GOING TO SPEND THEIR TIME HERE.

JUN 29 1940

BUT IF ZOG WANTS TO GET UP A BRIDGE GAME FOR CROWNED HEADS IN EXILE ONLY, HE COULD PUT QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS, KING HAAKON OF NORWAY AND THE FORMER EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA, HAILE SELASSIE, ON THE OTHER THREE SIDES OF THE TABLE AND DEAL THE CARDS.

WILHELMINA MIGHT NOT FIND TIME TO COME, FOR SHE STILL IS FAIRLY BUSY WITH NETHERLANDS STATE AFFAIRS. SHE KEEPS SIMPLE COURT IN A HOUSE ON EATON SQUARE, TO WHICH SHE MOVED AFTER THREE WEEKS AS A GUEST AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

SHE READS FULL REPORTS OF HER EXILED GOVERNMENT'S DOINGS DAILY, AND INSISTS THAT STATE DOCUMENTS BE PRESENTED TO HER CAREFULLY TYPED IN A SINGLE NARROW COLUMN CENTERED ON SPECIAL HANDMADE PAPER 20 BY 15 INCHES.

JUN 29 1940

SHE RULED OUT THE SUGGESTION THAT BECAUSE OF THE PAPER SHORTAGE EACH SHEET SHOULD CARRY TWO COLUMNS INSTEAD OF THE CUSTOMARY ONE.

SHE OFTEN CONSULTS WITH HER SON-IN-LAW, PRINCE BERNHARD,, HUSBAND OF CROWN PRINCESS JULIANA, WHO IS IN CANADA WITH THEIR TWO CHILDREN.

THE "KING OF KINGS," WHOSE AFRICAN DOMAIN FELL TO MUSSOLINI, MIGHT HAVE TO COME HERE FROM BATH FOR THE GAME, FOR HE DIVIDES HIS TIME BETWEEN THAT CITY AND LONDON. WHEN IN TOWN HE STAYS AT THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL WITH A HUSKY ETHIOPIAN AIDE WHO DOESN'T ALLOW THE "LION OF JUDAH" TO SAY MUCH IN PUBLIC.

DURING AN INTERVIEW AT THE HOTEL, HAILE SELASSIE KEPT TRYING TO TELL REPORTERS HOW TICKLED HE WAS ABOUT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEEC OF JUNE 10, AND HOW HE THOUGHT ETHIOPIANS WERE READY TO REVOLT AGAINST ITALIAN RULE. BUT THE AIDE STEERED HIM AWAY FROM TOO MUCH TALK.

JUN 29 1940

HE KEEPS IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH ETHIOPIAN ORGANIZATIONS PRESENTL STIRRING UP TRIBES AGAINST THE FOREIGN CONQUEROR.

KING HAAKON GOT HERE JUNE 10 AND MOVED INTO BUCKINGHAM PALACE WITH CROWN PRINCE OLAV; THERE HE HAS BEEN BUSY WITH AFFAIRS OF THE EXILED NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT. HIS BUSIEST DAY RECENTLY WAS JUNE 16, WHEN HE BROADCAST IN NORWEGIAN A DECLARATION THAT IT WAS "UNTHINK-ABLE" THAT NORWAY COULD REMAIN PERMANENTLY UNDER THE NAZIS.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL EXPECTED FROM THE WAR-TORN CONTINENT ALMOST ANY DAY IS THE DUKE OF WINDSOR. HOWEVER, AS ENGLAND'S FORMER KING HE WOULD BE COMING HOME NOT GOING INTO EXILE.

LONDON, JUNE 29-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-ELISABETH BERGNER AND A GROUP OF MOTION PICTURE ACTORS AND TECHNICIANS LEFT TODAY FOR CANADA TO MAKE A BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR FILM.

JUN 29 1940

IT WAS REPORTED HERE THAT CHARLES BOYER, A FRENCHMAN, WOULD GO TO CANADA FROM HOLLYWOOD TO PLAY OPPOSITE MISS BERGNER, VIENNESE ACTRESS.

THE PARTY INCLUDED DIRECTOR MICHAEL POWELL, PRODUCTION CHIEF ROLAND GILLETT, FIVE CAMERAMEN, AND ABOUT 20 OTHERS.

PAUL HOLT, LONDON DAILY EXPRESS MOVIE CRITIC, SAID THEY LEFT ON 24-HOUR NOTICE TO DO THREE MONTHS' WORK. HE SAID THE PICTURE STORY INVOLVED THE CREW OF A NAZI SUBMARINE SUNK IN HUDSON BAY, WITH THE SURVIVORS BECOMING ABSORBED IN THE LIFE OF THE NEW WORLD UNTIL ONLY ONE RETURNS TO GERMANY TO TELL NAZI YOUTH THE ADVANTAGES OF LIVING IN A FREE COUNTRY.

LONDON JUNE 28-(AP)-THE BRITISH HOME OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IT HAD DECIDED TO DEMILITARIZE THE BRITISH CHANNEL ISLANDS, NEAR THE FRENCH COAST, AND THAT ALL ARMED FORCES AND EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM THEM.

JUN 29 1940

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE JERSEY, GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY AND SARK.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE DECISION WAS MADE "IN VIEW OF THE FERMAN OCCUPATION OF THOSE PARTS OF FRANCE NEAREST THE CHANNEL ISLANDS."

JUN 29 1940

(THIS MEANS, PRESUMABLY, THAT THE BRITISH HAVE DECIDED THE CHANNEL ISLANDS CANNOT BE DEFENDED AND DESIRE TO MAKE THEM "OPEN" TERRITORY.)

JUN 29 1940

BULLETIN

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TONIGHT RECOGNIZED GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE AS "THE LEADER OF ALL FREE FRENCHMEN."

DA307PED

FOLLOW CHANNEL ISLANDS, LONDON, UNDER DASH

--DASH--

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS, OFF THE NORTHWEST COAST OF FRANCE, ARE THE ONLY PORTIONS OF THE DUKEDOM OF NORMANDY STILL UNDER THE CROWN OF BRITAIN.

THEY HAVE THEIR OWN LAWS AND THEIR OWN CUSTOMS, HOWEVER. THE PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS ARE THE CROWN-APPOINTED LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

THE POPULATION TOTALS ABOUT 150,000. FRENCH IS THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

JUN 29 1940

MAINLY THEY ARE FAMOUS FOR JERSEY AND GUERNSEY COWS.

GENERAL DE GAULLE, DROPPED FROM THE FRENCH ARMY BY THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE AFTER HE HAD CALLED FOR CONTINUED RESISTANCE TO GERMANY, HEADS A NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF FRENCH IN LONDON,--- A SORT OF SHADOW GOVERNMENT IN EXILE.

JUN 29 1940

THE BRITISH STATEMENT SAID:

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES GENERAL DE GAULLE AS LEADER OF ALL FREE FRENCHMEN WHEREVER THEY MAY BE WHO RALLY TO HIM IN SUPPORT OF THE ALLIED CAUSE."

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE SWISS RADIO BROADCAST A REPORT TONIGHT THAT FORMER PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD OF FRANCE HAD BEEN TAKEN TO HOSPITAL WITH MINOR AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT INJURIES. NOTHING WAS SAID AS TO THE LOCALE OF THE ACCIDENT.

JUN 29 1940

30.24-3291

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-EACH OF BRITAIN'S MORE THAN 600 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT HAS RECEIVED A 60-PAGE BROCHURE FROM A PAPER MANUFACTURER EMPHASIZING A PAPER SHORTAGE AND URGING THAT MORE SHIPS BE MADE AVAILABLE TO BRING PAPERMAKING MATERIALS TO ENGLAND, CAPT. L.F.PLUGGE, M.P., DISCLOSED TODAY.

JUN 29 1940

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE FIRST RED ARMY DETACHMENT TO ENTER BESSARABIA, CEDED RUMANIAN PROVINCE, WAS OVERWHELMED WITH EMBRACES AND KISSES FROM THOUSANDS OF NATIVES WHO THANKED THEM FOR "FREEING THE BESSARABIAN PEOPLE FROM 22 YEARS UNDER THE YOKE OF THE RUMANIAN ESTATE OWNERS."

JUN 29 1940

LONDON, JUNE 28--(AP)--THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD RAISED £70,000 ($280,000) IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF ITS DRIVE FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO PUT 200 AMBULANCES IN SERVICE. IT SAID 130 CARS ALREADY HAVE BEEN OBTAINED.

JUN 29 1940

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JUN 29 1940

30.24-3291

LONDON, JUNE 28 (AP)--- THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE "POSSIBILITY OF EVACUATION FOR MILITARY REASONS OF THE BULK OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF CERTAIN DISTRICTS" OF THE BRITISH ISLES IS BEING CONSIDERED.

JUN 29 1940

THE STATEMENT ENVISAGING COMPULSORY REMOVAL OF CIVILIANS FROM AREAS THREATENED WITH INVASION WAS MADE IN A CIRCULAR TO AUTHORITIES IN LONDON, PORTSMOUTH AND TOWNS ALONG THE SOUTHERN BANK OF THE THAMES ESTUARY.

JUN 29 1940

"OFF THE SOUTH COAST OF NORWAY ONE OF OUR SUBMARINES, HMS TETRARCH (LIEUT.-COMMANDER R.G. MILLS) HAS SUNK A DEEPLY LADEN ENEMY TRANSPORT OF ABOUT 8,000 TONS. THIS TRANSPORT WAS HIT BY TWO TORPEDOES.

JUN 29 1940

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 28--(AP)--TEN BRITISH PLANES DROPPED 20 BOMBS DURING THE NIGHT AT NYBORG ON [redacted] THE DANISH ISLAND OF FYN LAST NIGHT. NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED. SOME DANISH PROPERTY WAS HIT.

D JUN 29 1940

NICE, FRANCE, JUNE 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FEW FEET OF FRENCH SOIL WON BY THE ITALIANS BEFORE THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED COST AT LEAST A SCORE OF LIVES, ACCORDING TO OBSERVERS RETURNING FROM THE FRONT.

THEY REPORTED DEAD ITALIANS STILL SPRAWLED ON MENTON BEACH, WHERE A LANDING WAS ATTEMPTED JUST BEFORE THE ARMISTICE. THE FRENCH CLAIM THAT A SMALL FORCE IN A BLOCKHOUSE REPULSED THE LANDING EFFORT.

JUN 29 1940

BUCHAREST, JUNE 28-(AP)-- AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ORDERING GENERAL MOBILIZATION WAS ISSUED TODAY. IT READ:

tonight

KING CAROL, UPON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE MINISTER FOR WAR, SIGNED THE FOLLOWING ROYAL DECREE : 1. I ORDER [redacted] MOBILIZATION OF THE [redacted] ENTIRE LAND, AIR AND NAVAL FORCES.

2. THE FIRST DAY OF MOBILIZATION BEGINS AT MIDNIGHT JUNE 28.

JUN 29 1940

BUCHAREST, RUMANIA, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE INSPIRED RUMANIAN PRESS TONIGHT FRONT-PAGED A DISPATCH DATELINED BUDAPEST WHICH SAID:

JUN 29 1940

"DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE IN BUDAPEST SAY THE MOSCOW GOVERNMENT HAS SENT A NOTE TO THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT DEMANDING A PROTECTORATE OVER THE UKRAINIAN ELEMENTS OF RUTHENIA (FORMERLY EASTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA."

JUN 29 1940

BUCHAREST, JUNE 29-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-A SCORE OF CIVILIANS WERE REPORTED KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED IN SEVERE STREET FIGHTING IN THE BORDER TOWN OF CERNAUTI INCIDENT TO THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF CEDED BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUCOVINA, SAID REPORTS RECEIVED HERE EARLY TODAY.

JUN 29 1940 REV. 10110 -ED8-834P

LEAVE BLANK

30.24 - 3293

30.24-3293

MOSCOW--THIRD ADD DEMANDS X X X INTO A BATTLEFIELD.

RUSSIA INSISTED THAT THE TERRITORY BE TRANSFERRED WITHIN FOUR DAYS. ON RUMANIA'S REQUEST FOR A LONGER PERIOD, HOWEVER, SHE AGREED THAT IF AN EXTENSION BECOMES NECESSARY A COMMITTEE OF TWO RUMANIANS AND TWO RUSSIANS WOULD TAKE UP THE PROBLEM.

THE TRANSFER OF THE TERRITORY ACTUALLY BEGAN TODAY.

A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE DISTRIBUTED BY TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, SAID THAT RUMANIA TOOK ADVANTAGE OF RUSSIA'S MILITARY WEAKNESS IN 1918 AND "FORCIBLY WRESTED" BESSARABIA FROM THE SOVIET UNION.

JUN 29 1940

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT RUSSIA NEVER RECONCILED HERSELF TO THAT ACT AND, "NOW, WHEN THE MILITARY WEAKNESS OF THE U.S.S.R. HAS BECOME A THING OF THE PAST, THE SOVIET UNION CONSIDERS IT NECESSARY X X X TO TAKE UP JOINTLY WITH RUMANIA THE IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION OF THE RESTORATION OF BESSARABIA TO THE SOVIET UNION."

THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT RUSSIA CONSIDERED THE RESTORATION OF BESSARABIA "ORGANICALLY BOUND" WITH THE TRANSFER TO RUSSIA "OF THAT PART OF BUCOVINA OF WHICH THE POPULATION IN ITS OVERWHELMING MAJORITY IS BOUND TO THE SOVIET UKRAINE."

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE TRANSFER OF NORTHERN BUCOVINA TO RUSSIA COULD CONSTITUTE "A MEANS OF COMPENSATION FOR THE TREMENDOUS DAMAGE INFLICTED ON THE SOVIET UNION AND THE POPULATION OF BESSARABIA BY 22 YEARS OF RUMANIAN DOMINATION IN BESSARABIA."

THE RESTORATION OF BESSARABIA TO THE SOVIET UNION AND THE TRANSFER OF NORTHERN BUCOVINA TO RUSSIA WERE THE ONLY DEMANDS DISCLOSED IN THE COMMUNIQUE.

ISTANBUL, JUNE 28-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED FIFTY FRENCH NAVAL MEN ARRIVED IN ISTANBUL TODAY AS PRIVATE CITIZENS AND DISCLOSED THEY HAD BEEN MANNING RUMANIAN COASTAL DEFENSES.

JUN 29 1940

ISTANBUL--THIRD ADD TURKISH X X X NAVAL STRENGTH.

THE WARSHIPS TURNED NORTHWARD AND WERE EXPECTED TO CRUISE PAST THE SOUTHERN BULGARIAN COAST AS A WARNING THAT TURKEY IS READY TO DEFEND HERSELF. THE SHIPS WERE EXPECTED TO MAKE NO "PROVOCATIVE" DEMONSTRATIONS.

AFTER LEAVING ITS ISMID BASE THE FLEET REMAINED [redacted] HOURS IN THE BOSPORUS NEAR THE BLACK SEA OUTLET TAKING ON SUPPLIES AND MAKING FINAL PREPARATIONS.

ISTANBUL--FOURTH ADD TURKISH X X X FINAL PREPARATIONS.

AT THE SAME TIME TURKEY SPURRED THE MOBILIZATION OF HER ARMY PAST THE 500,000 MARK.

INFORMED CIRCLES SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD COMPLETED A PLAN TO DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF MEN UNDER ARMS WITHIN 24 HOURS SHOULD IT BE NECESSARY.

JUN 29 1940

SOFIA--FIRST ADD BULGARIAN X X X RUMANIAN BORDER.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MET THIS AFTERNOON, PRESUMABLY TO DISCUSS BULGARIA'S POLICY AND PROGRAM REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENTS IN RUMANIA.

JUN 29 1940

CAIRO, EGYPT, JUNE 28-(AP)-HASSAN SABRY PASHA, INDEPENDENT PARTY MEMBER AND FORMER MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE, FORMED A COALITION CABINET TODAY MADE UP OF FOUR LIBERALS, FOUR SAADISTS, FIVE INDEPENDENTS, ONE NATIONALIST AND ONE ITTIHADIST (CORRECT).

Valetta

MALTA, JUNE 28 - (AP) -- ENEMY AIRCRAFT FLEW OVER HERE THIS BRITISH NAVAL BASE THREE TIMES YESTERDAY, BUT WITHOUT DROPPING BOMBS.

ONE OF THEM IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN HIT BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

JUN 29 1940

OTTAWA--FIRST ADD DESTROYER XXX SUNK.

HE SAID THE FRASER WAS LOST OFF BORDEAUX, FRANCE. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN OF THE CREW WERE RESCUED AND 45 ARE DEAD OR MISSING.

NEXT OF KIN OF DEAD AND MISSING MEN HAVE BEEN INFORMED BY THE NATIONAL DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

JUN 29 1940

IT WAS CA[illegible] FIRST NAVAL LOSS OF THE WAR.

OTTAWA--SECOND ADD DESTROYER XXX THE WAR.

CANADA HAS FIVE OTHER DESTROYERS, THE ST. LAURENT, THE OTTAWA, RESTIGOUCHE, SAGUENAY AND SKEENA.

THE 1,375-TON FRASER WAS ACQUIRED FROM THE BRITISH NAVY.

SHE WAS LAID DOWN IN 1930 AND COMPLETED IN 1932.

FOLO FORT WORTH AIR TRAINING

OTTAWA, JUNE 28-(AP)-ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE OFFICERS SAID TODAY THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF A PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A WINTER AIR TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CANADIAN AIR RECRUITS AT FORT WORTH, TEX.

THEY ALSO SAID THEY KNEW NOTHING OF HOMER SMITH, REPORTED IN A FORT WORTH DISPATCH AS REPRESENTING THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IN NEGOTIATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A TEXAS SCHOOL.

JUN 29 1940

IT WAS RECALLED HERE, HOWEVER, THAT CANADIAN FLYING CADETS TRAINED IN SUNNY TEXAS DURING THE LAST WAR WHEN SNOW COVERED CANADIAN FLYING FIELDS, BUT LATE IN THE WAR THE CANADIAN FLEDGLINGS OPERATED THROUGHOUT THE WINTER FROM TORONTO FLYING FIELDS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, IN AN ANNOUNCEMENT HEARD HERE BY CBS, SAID THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN BASE OF MALTA HAD BEEN RAIDED FOUR TIMES TODAY BY ITALIAN PLANES, MAKING A TOTAL OF 48 RAIDS SINCE ITALY ENTERED THE WAR.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE SENATE AMENDED AND RETURNED TO THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TONIGHT A DEFENSE BILL EMPOWERING THE GOVERNMENT TO SUSPEND PUBLICATION OF ANY NEWSPAPER TEMPORARILY OR IN SOME CASES PERMANENTLY.

THIS POWER COULD BE INVOKED FOR VARIOUS OFFENSES FROM "ENDANGERING" NEUTRALITY TO ATTACKING FOREIGN POTENTATES OR INCITING OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE MEASURE, DESIGNED TO SAFEGUARD NEUTRALITY AND REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT AGAINST THREATS FROM WITHIN ARGENTINA, ALSO WOULD GIVE THE GOVERNMENT STRICT CONTROL OVER CLUBS AND SIMILAR ASSOCIATIONS, WITH POWER OF SUMMARY DISSOLUTION OF ANY OFFENDING GROUP.

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO WOULD BE EMPOWERED TO TAKE OVER ANY PUBLIC UTILITY OR SERVICE TO GUARANTEE ITS NORMAL FUNCTIONING.

JUN 29 1940

PENALTIES UNDER THE ACT RANGE FROM 15 DAYS TO 15 YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP FOR NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

SAO SALVADOR, BRAZIL, JUNE 28 (AP).-THE FRENCH COLONY HERE, HEADED BY CONSUL LUCIEN CAMEAU, SENT A MESSAGE TODAY TO GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE IN LONDON SUPPORTING HIS DETERMINATION TO CARRY ON THE WAR against Germany. GEN. DE GAULLE HEADS THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

JUN 29 1940

30.24 — 3295. 30.24-3295

HAVANA, JUNE 28-(AP)-DR.MIGUEL ANGEL CAMPA, CUBAN SECRETARY OF STATE, DECLARED TODAY THAT IN HIS OPINION, THE ONLY THING NEEDED TO BRING ABOUT A LEAGUE OF AMERICAN NATIONS WAS THE FORMAL RECORDING OF THE ACT IN THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS TO BE HELD HERE SHORTLY.

"I THINK THAT FOR ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES," DR.CAMPA SAID "SUCH A LEAGUE ALREADY EXISTS. THERE REMAINS ONLY THE PROCEDURE OF APPROVING IT AT THE CONFERENCE."

DR.CAMPA, WHO WILL SERVE AS CHAIRMAN OF THE HAVANA CONFERENCE, SAID THAT THE DATE FOR THE MEETING HAS NOT YET BEEN DEFINITELY FIXED BUT THAT THE CONFERENCE PROBABLY WILL BE HELD LATE IN JULY.

DR.CAMPA RECALLED THAT COLOMBIA AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC HAD BEEN URGING THE FORMATION OF A LEAGUE OF AMERICAN NATIONS FOR THREE YEARS AND THAT AT THE CIUDAD TRUJILLO CONFERENCE OF CARIBBEAN NATIONS EARLY THIS MONTH CUBA PROPOSED THAT THE MATTER BE REFERRED TO THE CONGE

ZNCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN HAVA

JUN 29 1940

EARLY THIS MONTH CUBA PROPOSED THAT THE MATTER BE REFERRED TO THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN HAVANA.

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MEXICO CITY, JUNE 28.--(AP).--AN OFFICIAL OF MEXICO'S [redacted] "GOLD SHIRTS", DESCRIBED AS A NATIVE FASCIST GROUP, SAID TODAY THE ORGANIZATION WOULD STAGE A "MARCH OF ANTI-COMMUNISTS" NEXT MONTH TO ASK [redacted] PRESIDENT LAZARO CARDENAS "FOR FULL

GUARANTEES FOR FREE CITIZENS AND RESPECT FOR THE NATIONAL FLAG AND THE HONOR OF MEXICANS."

THE OFFICIAL SAID THE MARCH WOULD CONVERGE ON THE CAPITAL SOME TIME AFTER ELECTION DAY, JULY 7, AND THAT IT WAS HOPED MORE THAN 200,000 WOULD TAKE PART. [redacted] MEXICO. HE SAID THE DEMONSTRATION WAS SCHEDULED AFTER THE ELECTIONS TO AVOID POSSIBLE CHARGES IT HAD POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE 6,334-TON GERMAN FREIGHTER HAVELLAND, WHICH HAD BEEN IN REFUGE IN THE MEXICAN PACIFIC COAST PORT OF MANZANILLO SINCE LAST NOVEMBER, SLIPPED AWAY LAST NIGHT, PRESUMABLY FOR VLADIVOSTOK.

JUN 29 1940

FOR SEVERAL WEEKS LAST DECEMBER THE U.S. GUNBOAR ERIE WAS ANCHORED NEAR THE VESSEL AFTER TRAILING HER INTO PORT. THE PRESENCE OF THIS WAR VESSEL BROUGHT AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT THAT IT WAS ABLE TO SAFEGUARD THE NEUTRALITY OF ITS SHORES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL GERMAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE THIS MORNING BY NBC, SAID THAT FORMER PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD OF FRANCE "EMPHATICALLY PROTESTS THE DISLOYAL METHODS OF BRITISH PROPAGANDA."

JUN 29 1940

THE GERMAN REPORT SAID REYNAUD "HAS HANDED TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT BORDEAUX A STATEMENT" SAYING THAT "HE IS NOT A MEMBER NOR A SUPPORTER OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN LONDON CONSTITUTED BY

MR.CHURCHILL" AND THAT "HE REGARDS THIS COMMITTEE AS A BREACH OF DISCIPLINE AND ENTIRELY UNPATRIOTIC."

THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, HAS APPEALED TO FRENCHMEN AND THE FRENCH COLONIES TO CARRY ON THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY.

NEW YORK, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE DUKE OF WINDSOR'S QUICK ACTION IN GRASPING HIS DUCHESS' DRESS AND HOLDING HER IN THEIR CAR WHEN IT CRASHED INTO A BRIDGE IN SPAIN SAVED HER FROM POSSIBLE INJURY, A NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY REPORTER SAID TODAY FROM ROME.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS, IN SPAIN AFTER FLEEING FROM FRANCE, WERE EN ROUTE TO PORTUGAL YESTERDAY WHEN THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED. THE IMPACT OF THE CRASH SPRUNG OPEN THE CAR DOOR AND NEARLY PITCHED THE DUCHESS INTO A RIVER.

SPANISH POLICE ARE INVESTIGATING.

(IN MADRID THE WINDSORS' SECRETARY SAID LAST NIGHT THEY EXPECTED TO LEAVE SPAIN SUNDAY FOR LISBON.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL GERMAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY CBS, SAID TONIGHT THAT "ALL REPORTS CIRCULATING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES THAT GERMANY, ITALY AND RUSSIA INTEND TO CONVOKE A BALKAN CONFERENCE ARE WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

RUSSIA'S SUCCESSFUL ULTIMATUM TO RUMANIA, DEMANDING SWEEPING CONCESSIONS WHICH INCLUDE CESSION OF BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUCOVINA IS TO MY MIND LARGELY A STRATEGIC DEFENSIVE MOVE AGAINST GERMANY IN PARTICULAR AND THE AXIS PARTNERS IN GENERAL.

THE THUNDER FROM THE UNIMPEDED CHARGE OF THE GREAT GERMAN WAR-MACHINE ACROSS EUROPE IS BEGINNING TO RATTLE THE WINDOWS OF MOSCOW'S KREMLIN.

THE BOLSHEVIST ACTION HAS SENT SPARKS SHOWERING ABOUT THE OPEN BALKAN POWDER-KEG. THE SITUATION IS TENSE AND THERE IS DANGER OF AN UPHEAVAL IN THIS COCK-PIT OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

IF THE MUSCOVITES DON'T ENCOUNTER ANY SNAG IN CARRYING OUT THEIR SUDDEN MANEUVER WHICH FURTHER SCRAMBLES THE ALREADY UNRECOGNIZABLE MAP OF EUROPE, THE REDS NOT ONLY WILL ACQUIRE FRESH TERRITORY BUT SECURE A LARGE DEGREE OF CONTROL OVER THIS IMPORTANT BALKAN STATE WHICH HITLER HAD STAKED OUT FOR HIMSELF.

THIS IS CALCULATED TO IMPROVE THE SOVIET'S MILITARY POSITION, AND FURTHER SAFEGUARD ITS INTERESTS IN THE BALKAN PENINSULA AND THE NEAR EAST.

THE BERLIN ATTITUDE THAT GERMANY IS DISINTERESTED UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS CAN BE DISMISSED AS JUST ANOTHER WAY OF SAYING THAT NAZIDOM DOESN'T WANT TO TALK. EQUALLY UNSATISFYING IS THE IDEA IN SOME DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS THAT THE BOLSHEVISTS ARE ACTING WITH THE APPROVAL OF GERMANY.

(UNDATED) FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY BY MACKENZIE XXX OF GERMANY.

HERR HITLER ISN'T LIKELY TO ABANDON HIS ERZ LAMB IN SUCH FASHION. IF HE APPEARS TO ACQUIESCE IT IS BECAUSE FORSOOTH THERE IS VERY LITTLE ELSE HE CAN DO ABOUT IT, IN VIEW OF HIS COMMITMENT TO PERFORM THE CONSIDERABLE TASK OF DISMEMBERING THE BRITISH EMPIRE. THE FACT THAT KING CAROL APPEALED TO HITLER FOR HELP SHOWS HOW THE WIND LIES.

MOREOVER, THE FUEHRER CAN'T AFFORD TO HAVE A WAR STARTED IN THE BALKANS, BECAUSE HE IS DEPENDING GREATLY ON THIS AREA TO FEED HIS PEOPLE IN CASE THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND GIVES HIM TROUBLE AND THE BRITISH BLOCKADE CONTINUES TO CUT HIM OFF FROM FOOD SUPPLIES.

CONTROL OF RUMANIA CERTAINLY IS A MATTER OF VITAL CONCERN TO BERLIN. HERE IS THE OIL WHICH IS ALL-IMPORTANT TO GERMANY, ESPECIALLY FOR WAR. HERE ARE WIDE GRAIN FIELDS TO HELP FILL HER CAVERNOUS BINS.

HERE THE GREAT DANUBE RIVER, WHICH WINDS ITS NAVIGABLE WAY THROUGH ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL WHEAT-GROWING AREAS OF THE WORLD CLEAR INTO

30.24 — 3297

30.24-3297

GERMANY, EMPTIES INTO THE BLACK SEA AND FORMS ONE OF THE REICH'S LIFE-LINES. ONE OF THE DREAMS OF FIELD MARSHAL GOERING, HITLER'S SECOND IN COMMAND, HAS BEEN TO LINK THE DANUBE AND THE RHINE AND THUS GIVE GERMANY A THROUGH WATERWAY FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BLACK SEA.

THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS ARE SAID TO GIVE MOSCOW CONTROL OF THE PORTS AT THE MOUTH OF THE DANUBE, AS WELL AS RAILWAY BASES AND THE GREAT HARBOR OF CONSTANTA, FOR A NAVAL BASE. GOERING'S DREAM MAY GO UP IN SMOKE.

UNDATED, SECOND ADD MACKENZIE'S THE WAR TODAY XXX UP IN SMOKE.

NO, I DON'T BELIEVE THE NAZI FUEHRER HAS INVITED ANY SUCH ARRANGEMENT. STALIN HAS JUST BEAT HIM TO THE DRAW, THAT'S ALL.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING ASPECTS OF THIS EXTRAORDINARY SITUATION TO ME IS THE UKRAINIAN ANGLE. THE PEOPLES OF BESSARABIA (FORMER RUSSIAN TERRITORY) AND NORTHERN BUCOVINA ARE UKRAINIANS. WHEN STALIN HAS JOINED THEM TO THE RUSSIAN UKRAINE HE WILL HAVE UNITED MOST ALL THE UKRAINIANS IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD, SAVE A FEW IN THE CARPATHO-UKRAINE WHICH BELONGED TO THE NOW DISMEMBERED CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

JUN 29 1940

YOU WILL RECALL THAT AFTER HITLER SMASHED CZECHOSLOVAKIA IT WAS REPORTED HE WAS FOSTERING A MOVEMENT TO JOIN INTO ONE NATION ALL THE UKRAINIANS, INCLUDING THOSE IN RUSSIA. IN THIS WAY HE MIGHT ACQUIRE THE RICH RUSSIAN UKRAINE WHICH HE ALWAYS HAS WANTED.

RECENTLY IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT THE FUEHRER HAS REVIVING THIS IDEA. WHETHER THIS BE SO OR NOT, IF STALIN HAS BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUCOVINA HE WILL HAVE ELIMINATED THE CHANCE OF HITLER GETTING A TOE-HOLD ON THE RUSSIAN UKRAINE THROUGH THESE TERRITORIES.

BEFORE EVER HE CAME TO POWER HITLER LAID IT DOWN THAT GERMANY MUST POSSESS THE UKRAINE IN ORDER TO FEED HER PEOPLE. NOTHING HAS HAPPENED IN ANY OF HIS CONQUESTS TO CHANGE THE NEEDS OF THE REICH FOR FOOD SUPPLIES. SHE STILL IS DEPENDENT ON MANY IMPORTS.

THE UKRAINE IS ONE OF THE RICH SPOTS OF THE WORLD. IT IS AMONG THE GREATEST GRANARIES, PROVIDES SOME 70 PERCENT OF RUSSIA'S PIG IRON, 80 PERCENT OF HER COAL, 85 PERCENT OF HER SUGAR AND VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE MANGANESE USED IN HER INDUSTRIES. THE UKRAINE ITSELF HAS MUCH INDUSTRIAL AREAS.

HITLER'S REASONS FOR WANTING THE UKRAINE ARE QUITE APPARENT. AND STALIN HAS EQUAL REASONS FOR PROTECTING THIS GOLD MINE.

KING CAROL MUST BE A VERY UNHAPPY MAN, AS HE WAITS TO SEE WHETHER HE MUST FACE FURTHER TERRITORIAL DEMANDS FROM HUNGARY AND BULGARIA.

IT IS ONLY TWENTY YEARS AGO THAT I WAS PRESENTED TO HIS FATHER AND MOTHER--KING FERDINAND AND QUEEN MARIE--IN LONDON WHERE THEY WERE BEING CONGRATULATED ON RUMANIA'S ACQUISITIONS OF TERRITORY AS THE RESULT OF THE WORLD WAR. OVER NIGHT THEIR LITTLE COUNTRY HAD BECOME GREAT. CROWN PRINCE CAROL WAS HEIR TO A WONDERFUL HERITAGE. NOW A SCORE OF YEARS LATER HE SITS AMONG THE RUINS.

THE BALKANS UNDER ARMS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AN ESTIMATED 3,500,000 MEN ARE UNDER ARMS IN THE BALKANS MORE THAN HALF OF THEM IN RUMANIA ALONE.

LATEST ESTIMATES OF BALKAN AND SOVIET RUSSIAN ARMED FORCES FOLLOW:

RUMANIA 2,000,000 HUNGARY 400,000
TURKEY 600,000 BULGARIA 200,000
YUGOSLAVIA 300,000 GREECE 100,000
RUSSIA 2,000,000 (X)

JUN 29 1940

(X) RUSSIA IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE A POTENTIAL TRAINED MANPOWER OF 14,000,000.

NEW YORK, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE NEW FRENCH CAPITAL WILL BE CLERMONT-FERRAND, IN CENTRAL FRANCE, THE GERMAN RADIO STATION DJL ANNOUNCED TODAY IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC. JUN 29 1940

CLERMONT-FERRAND, THE PROSPECTIVE NEW CAPITAL OF DEFEATED FRANCE, IS A PLACE OF MANY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS. JUN 29 1940

AMERICANS WHO SERVED IN FRANCE DURING THE WORLD WAR WILL REMEMBER IT AS THE PLACE WHERE MOST A.E.F. ARTILLERISTS WERE TRAINED WITH FRENCH 155-MILLIMETER GUNS. FRANCE'S GREAT ARTILLERY RANGE IS THERE.

SOME 2000 YEARS AGO IT WAS THE SCENE OF A VICTORY OVER JULIUS CAESAR. VERCINGETORIX, THE GREAT GAUL, DEFEATED THE ROMAN LEGIONS THERE.

CLERMONT-FERRAND HAS ITS PLACE IN FICTION, TOO. NOVELIST HERVEY ALLEN PICKED IT AS THE OPENING SCENE FOR HIS "ANTHONY ADVERSE"; PROBABLY BECAUSE HE--THE NOVELIST, NOT ANTHONY--WAS THERE DURING THE WORLD WAR.

(BX) HALIFAX, N.S., JUNE 28-(AP)-ARRIVAL OF GERMAN PRISONERS AT QUEBEC CITY, QUE., WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY PRESS CENSOR JEFFERSON OF HALIFAX. JUN 29 1940 KILLED

THE CENSOR SAID THE PRISONERS WERE LANDED FROM AN ARMED MERCHANTMAN UNDER A HEAVY GUARD AND THAT THEY WOULD BE TAKEN TO A CONCENTRATION CAMP AT AN UNDISCLOSED LOCATION.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PRISONERS WERE PROHIBITED, THE CENSOR SAID, "BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE REPRISALS." JUN 29 1940

THE MARITIME PRESS CENSOR AT HALIFAX, N.S., HAS NOTIFIED ALL CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE STORY OF THE ARRIVAL OF GERMAN PRISONERS AT QUEBEC CITY SHOULD BE HELD FOR RELEASE, PROBABLY TUESDAY. WE SUGGEST YOU HOLD THE STORY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE SO AS NOT TO JEOPARDIZE OUR NEWS SOURCES IN CANADA.

HALIFAX,N.S.--THE STORY ABOUT THE ARRIVAL OF GERMAN PRISONERS AT QUEBEC CITY, QUE., HAS BEEN KILLED. A KILL IS MANDATORY. MAKE CERTAIN THE STORY IS NOT PUBLISHED. (CANADIAN CENSOR HAS DEMANDED THE KILL OF THIS STORY AND IT IS BEING DONE FOR PROTECTION OF OUR STAFF MAN IN CANADA.) JUN 29 1940

UNDATED NAVAL STRATEGY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TURKEY'S DISPATCH OF HER FLEET TO THE BLACK SEA TODAY REFLECTED THAT NATION'S FOREBODINGS OVER RUSSIA'S DIP INTO RUMANIA AND ADDED ANOTHER "READY FOR ACTION" NAVAL SQUADRON TO FTEETS DOTTING THE MEDITERRANEAN AND OTHER SOUTH EASTERN WATERS.

THE TURKS SENT THEIR WARSHIPS THROUGH THE BOSPORUS IN THE FIRST STEP IN DEFENSE OF THEIR VITAL DARDANELLES STRAITS FROM ANY ATTACK FROM THE EAST. JUN 29 1940

IN DOING SO, TURKEY APPARENTLY PLACED RELIANCE ON PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S PROMISE NOT TO ATTACK HER WHILE SHE REMAINS NEUTRAL IN ITALY'S WAR AGAINST BRITAIN, FOR THE BLACK SEA MOVE PUT THE TURKISH FLEET ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE DARDANELLES FROM ITALY'S DODECANESE ISLANDS, WHERE MUSSOLINI IS SAID TO HAVE GATHERED A NAVAL FORCE.

RUSSIA WAS SAID IN SOME QUARTERS TO HAVE DEMANDED RUMANIAN NAVAL BASES ON THE BLACK SEA AND THE DANUBE RIVER AS WELL AS SLICES OF TERRITORY, AND TURKEY, PRESUMABLY, SEES A GREATER MENACE TO THE DARDANELLES FROM THE EAST THAN FROM THE WEST.

3024 - 3299.

30.24-3299

IN PROLONGED DICKERINGS LAST FALL IN MOSCOW BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY, WHICH FELL THROUGH WHEN TURKEY SIGNED PACTS WITH FRANCE AND BRITAIN, THE DARDANELLES WAS REPORTED A MAJOR POINT OF DIFFERENCE. THE TURKS INSIST ON NO ENCROACHMENT ON CONTROL OF THE STRAITS, WHICH THEY HELD DURING THE WORLD WAR AGAINST THE ALLIED MIGHT.

AFTER THE WORLD WAR THE DARDANELLES WAS MADE A NEUTRAL ZONE, BUT UNDER THE TREATY OF MONTREUX, IN 1936, TURKEY WON THE RIGHT TO REMILITARIZE THE STRAITS AND TO BAR THE PASSAGE OF WARSHIPS, EXCEPT THOSE OPERATING ON A MISSION UNDER AEGIS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BRITAIN LONG HAS HAD A BATTLE FLEET STATIONED AT ALEXANDRIA, SOUTHWARD ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN FROM THE DODECANESE ISLANDS. AT LEAST PART OF THE FRENCH FLEET, SUPPOSED TO BE TURNED OVER TO GERMANY AND ITALY FOR INTERMNENT UNDER ARMISTICE TERMS, STILL IS AT ALEXANDRIA WITH THE BRITISH.

JUN 29 1940

IN THE WEST, THE BRITISH HAVE THEIR GIBRALTAR FORTIFICATIONS. ANOTHER PART OF THE FRENCH FLEET IS REPORTED AT CASABLANCA, FRENCH MOROCCO, ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

TURKEY'S FLEET, ACCORDING TO THE AUTHORITATIVE NAVAL GUIDE, JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, IS MUCH SMALLER THAN RUSSIA'S. HOWEVER, TURKEY UNDOUBTEDLY HAS ALMOST HER ENTIRE FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA AND THERE IS NO INDICATION HOW STRONG THE RUSSIAN NAVY IS IN THOSE WATERS.

THE FLAGSHIP OF THE TURKISH FLEET IS THE BATTLE CRUISER YAVUZ, 23,100 TONS, FORMERLY THE GOEBEN OF THE IMPERIAL GERMAN NAVY. TURKEY ALSO HAS EIGHT DESTROYERS, TWO OLD CRUISERS OF APPROXIMATELY 3,500 TONS EACH, 17 SUBMARINES AND ABOUT A DOZEN TORPEDO BOATS, MINELAYERS, MINESWEEPERS AND TORPEDO GUNBOATS.

RUSSIA IS REPORTED TO HAVE THREE BATTLESHIPS, ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, FIVE CRUISERS, ONE CRUISER-MINELAYER, 30 DESTROYERS, 150 SUBMARINES, 19 TORPEDO BOATS AND 100 MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS. A MAJOR PORTION OF THAT FORCE, HOWEVER, is believed TO BE IN FAR EASTERN WATERS.

UNDATED SARAJEVO-VERSAILLES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BALKAN UNREST, SEETHING AGAIN TODAY, THRUST SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE INTO THE SPOTLIGHT, JUST AS IT DID 26 YEARS AGO, ON THIS DATE OF DOUBLE SIGNIFICANCE.

JUN 29 1940

FOR THIS IS THE ANNIVERSARY OF SARAJEVO AND OF VERSAILLES--THE START AND CONCLUSION OF THE WORLD WAR.

ON JUNE 28, 1914, IN THE DROWSY BALKAN TOWN OF SARAJEVO, PART OF THEN IN THE AUSTRIAN-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE, 19-YEAR OLD GAVRIO PRINZIP FIRED THE SHOTS THAT TOUCHED OFF THE WORLD WAR--THE ASSASSINATION OF ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND, HEIR TO THE EMPIRE'S THRONE, AND HIS WIFE, THE COUNTESS OF HOHENBERG.

FIVE YEARS LATER TO THE DAY, ON JUNE 28,, 1919, IN THE FAMED HALL OF MIRRORS IN LOUIS XIV'S RESPLENDENT PALACE AT VERSAILLES, FRANCE, A RELUCTANT GERMANY ACCEDED TO THE TREATY ENDING

THE WAR.

VERSAILLES ALREADY HAD [illegible] BEEN GERMANY'S BISMARCK DICTATE THE PEACE TERMS OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR IN 1871. WILHELM I WAS CROWNED EMPEROR OF GERMANY IN THIS HALL.

BY VICTORIOUS
TODAY VERSAILLES IS OCCUPIED [illegible] SOLDIERS [illegible]

[illegible] OF NAZI GERMANY, WHOSE WATCHWORD IN A NEW WAR HAS BEEN THE CRY AGAINST THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES, WHICH STRIPPED GERMANY OF ALL HER COLONIES AND 13 PER CENT OF HER LAND IN EUROPE.

THE ANCIENT PALACE WEARS A DOWN-AT-HEEL APPEARANCE FOR THE ANNIVERSARY. ITS PAINTINGS ARE GONE--REMOVED FROM THEIR FRAMES BY THE FRENCH. STATUES IN THE HALL OF MIRRORS ARE COVERED WITH WHITE-PAINTED BOARDS. THE LAWNS ARE UNKEMPT.

JUN 29 1940

THE POST-WAR NATION OF
SARAJEVO, NOW IN YUGOSLAVIA, [illegible] STILL IS A SLEEPY TOWN.

BUT 26 YEARS AGO IT HAD ROYAL VISITORS. ON JUNE 29, 1914, THE AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE WENT WITH HIS WIFE TO ATTEND MILITARY MANEUVERS IN THE PROVINCE OF BOSNIA, DESPITE A WARNING FROM THE SERBIAN MINISTER IN VIENNA THAT A PLOT AGAINST HIS LIFE PROBABLY EXISTED.

THE A[illegible] WENT AWRY, AND THE WARNING
QUICKLY CAME TRUE. AS HE AND HIS WIFE ENTERED SARAJEVO, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 28,
A BOMB WAS THROWN [illegible] BY A YOUTH, NEDJELKO CABRINOVIC.
THIRTEEN PERSONS WERE INJURED, BUT THE ROYAL [illegible] VISITORS
ESCAPED AND WENT ON TO A RECEPTION AT THE TOWN HALL.

AS THEY WERE RETURNING, PRINZIP, [illegible]
WITH ZEALOUS MADNESS, FIRED THE FATAL SHOTS. [illegible]

THE CRIME IMMEDIATELY WAS BRANDED AS A POLITICAL
PRESUMABLY AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S
CONSPIRACY, PROBABLY IN REVENGE FOR THE ANNEXATION OF BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA BY AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, WHICH FRANZ FERDINAND HAD
ADVOCATED.

JUN 29 1940

[illegible] AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S INVESTIGATION POINTED
TO THE POWERFUL PAN-SERBIAN SOCIETY, NARODNA ODBRANA, AS
OR
THE PROBABLE INSTIGATOR AND IMPLICATED PERSONS HIGH IN SERBIAN
OFFICIAL LIFE.

[illegible] AUSTRIA DEMANDED THAT SERBIA ACCEPT THE FINDINGS HER OF
HER INVESTIGATION AND ADOPT DRASTIC PROPOSALS ENDANGERING
SERBIAN INDEPENDENCE, WITHOUT GIVING SERBIA ANY R OPPORTUNITY
TO EXAMINE THE EVIDENCE.

IN AN ULTIMATUM JULY 23, 1914, AUSTRIA [illegible]
ACCUSED SERBIA OF [illegible] CULPABLE TOLERANCE OF TERRORISTIC
ACTIVITIES DIRECTED AT THE EMPIRE, AND ACCUSED SERBIAN

30.24-3301

30.24-3301

OFFICERS OF PLANNING THE ASSASSINATIONS,

DISSOLUTION OF SERBIAN SEX SOCIETIES, EXPUNGING OF CERTAIN PASSAGES FROM SERBIAN TEXTBOOKS, TRIAL OF SPECIFIED PERSONS, AND SERBIAN ACCEPTANCE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARIAN COLLABORATION IN SUPPRESSING SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS WERE DEMANDED.

SERBIA, HOWEVER, ACCEPTED SOME OF THE TERMS AND OFFERED TO MEDIATE THE OTHERS AT THE HAGUE.

JUN 29 1940

AUSTRIA REFUSED, AND ON JULY 28, 1914, JUST ONE MONTH AFTER PRINZIP'S PISTOL HAD BARKED, AUSTRIAN TROOPS WERE BOMBARDING BELGRADE, THE SERBIAN CAPITAL.

THE WORLD WAR HAD BEGUN. BEFORE IT ENDED MORE THAN 30 NATIONS WERE DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

RUSSIA BEGAN MOBILIZING, AND WHEN SHE DID NOT REPLY TO A GERMAN DEMAND THAT SHE X CEASE, GERMANY DECLARED WAR. FRANCE INFORMED GERMANY THAT SHE WOULD DO AS HER OWN INTERESTS DICTATED, AND GERMANY DECLARED WAR ON HER TWO DAYS LATER, AUG. 3.

WHEN HOSTILITIES CEASED, WHEN THE CONFLICT HALTED, MORE THAN 8,500,000 PERSONS WERE DEAD AND 21,000,000 WOUNDED; THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN-HUNGARIAN THRONES HAD CEASED TO EXIST; RUSSIA'S ROYAL FAMILY HAD BEEN SLAIN AND THE COUNTRY WAS IN THE HANDS OF THE BOLSHEVIKI: SERBIA HAD REGAINED FREEDOM, WHICH PRINZIP HAD HELPED TO REGAIN, BUT PRINZIP DID NOT LIVE TO SEE IT END, THE WAR.

HE WAS TRIED IN OCTOBER, 1914, AT SARAJEVO, ADMITTED THE ASSASSINATIONS AND WAS SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS IN PRISON--MAXIMUM TERM FOR A MINOR. CABRINOVIC AND ANOTHER ALLEGED CONSPIRATOR, TRIFKO GRABESCH, RECEIVED SIMILAR SENTENCES.

PRINZIP DIED IN A FORTRESS PRISON NEAR PRAGUE IN THE SPRING OF 1918. THE OTHERS SOON FOLLOWED HIM IN DEATH.

JUN 29 1940

SINCE 1929, PRINZIP'S HAS BEEN BURIED AT SARAJEVO. OCCASIONALLY FLOWERS ARE FOUND ON HIS SIMPLE GRAVE, BUT LARGELY HIS NAME IS FORGOTTEN--EXCEPT ON THIS DAY OF ANNIVERSARIES.

A COALITION CABINET IS FORMED IN EGYPT

Hassan Sabry Pasha Takes Foreign Portfolio and Premiership

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 29—Hassan Sabry Pasha announced today the formation of a Cabinet to succeed that of Aly Maher Pasha. His list follows:

Hassan Sabry Pasha—Premier and Foreign.
Fahmy el Nokrashi—Interior.
Abdul Hamid Seleiman Pasha—Finance.
Hilmi Issa Pasha—Justice.
Mahmoud Fahmy el Kiessy Pasha—Defense.
Hussein Sirry Pasha—Public Works.
Ibrahim Abdul Hadi—Commerce and Industry.
Ahmad Abdul Ghafar—Agriculture.
Hafez Aumadan Pasha—Social Affairs.
Mahmoud Ghaleb Pasha—Communications.
Dr. Aly Ibrahim Pasha—Public Health.
Salib Samy Bey—Provisions.
Mustapha Abdul Razik Bey—Religious Foundations.
Hussein Heikal Pasha—Education.
Aly Ayoub Bey and Abdul Ibrahim Bey—Without portfolio.

JUN 29 1940

The only Ministers retained from the previous Cabinet are Fahmy el Nokrashi, Sirry Pasha and Ghaleb Pasha. The new Ministry is a coalition of all parties except the Wafdists. It includes four Saadists, four Liberal Constitutionalists, one Ittehadist, one Nationalist and six non-party members, including the Premier.

Maher Pasha's resignation had been insisted upon by the British, who charged he had not carried out the Anglo-Egyptian treaty in spirit. The British demanded that the new Ministry be headed by Mustapha Nahas Pasha, president of the Wafd party, or at least have that party's support.

Nahas Pasha, however, refused and proposed a non-party Cabinet which would dissolve Parliament and eventually hold elections, at which he was confident his party would win.

King Farouk thereupon called on Sabry Pasha. There has been no British reaction so far.

AP110 LONDON 83 28 840P

PRESS ASSOCIATED NEWYORK

SECOND 2029 THE FOLLOWING COMPOSITE CABINET WAS ANNOUNCED;

HASSAN SABRY PASHA PREMIER FOREIGN AFFAIRS;

ABDEL GHAFAR BEY, AGRICULTURE;

MAHMOUD GALEB PASHA, COMMUNICATIONS;

ABDEL MEGUID IBRAHIM BEY, WITHOUT PORTFOLIO;

SHEIKH MOSTAFA ABDEL RAZEK WAKFS HUSSEIN HEIKAL PASHA, EDUCATION;

ALY AYOUB BEY, WITHOUT PORTFOLIO;

HILMY ISSA PASHA, JUSTICE;

ABDEL HAMID SOLIMAN PASHA, FINANCE;

HUSSEIN SIRRY PASHA, PUBLIC WORKS;

NOKRASHY PASHA, INTERIOR;

DR ALY IBRAHIM PASHA, PUBLIC HEALTH;

MAHMOUD FAHMY KHEISSY PASHA, DEFENSE;

SALIB SAMY PASHA, SUPPLY;

HAFEZ RAMADAN PASHA, SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

JUN 29 1940

30.24-3303

30.24-3303

2,000,000 RUMANIANS CALLED TO HALT INVASION

RUSSIAN DRIVE GOES BEYOND BESSARABIA

Scores of Civilians Killed and Wounded as Soviet Troops Push Into Ceded Territory.

JUN 30 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, June 29—Germany and Italy were said on high authority tonight to have assured Rumania that they would prevent any further Red Army advances into King Carol's kingdom.

The informants, who are close to the palace and Cabinet, declared that the governments at Rome and Berlin had promised Rumania even land and air assistance if Russia made further attempts to overstep the line of territorial demarcation agreed upon by Carol in ceding Bessarabia and northern Bucovina to the Soviet. Russia's occupation of Rumanian territories ceded by King Carol was reported today to have been transformed abruptly into an invasion of old Rumania. Rumanian military leaders speeded general mobilization which will place 2,000,000 men in battle array within the next few days.

Fresh substantiation for reports that the Soviet troops had advanced into Rumania itself were received in semi-official quarters, but difficult communications delayed details from frontier points, jammed with confused masses of citizens and soldiers answering the mobilization call.

It was said here, however, that it was entirely possible that the Red Army taking over Bessarabia and northern Bucovina might have overstepped the agreed frontier limits in error. Official spokesmen made no comment.

Bulgar-Hungarian Situation Calmer.

The Soviet Army was said to have penetrated to the towns of Dorohio and Botoshani in Moldavia, fifteen and twenty-five miles respectively beyond the River Pruth, the western boundary of Bessarabia.

The impression prevailed in diplomatic circles that the Hungarian and Bulgarian situation had calmed, but King Carol was said to be taking full precautionary measures. Both countries have territorial claims on Rumania dating from world war days.

Rumania agreed to give up Bessarabia and nodthern Bucovina to Russia without opposition, but King Carol met the joint dangers of further territorial demands from mobilized Hungary and Bulgaria with an order for mobilization "to the last man." A special session of Parliament was called for this afternoon, but was postponed until Monday.

The refugee problem became acute.

The Soviets were reported turning back crowds of residents of Bessarabia and Bucovina caught outside of those areas who are attempting to return to their homes and families.

Transport Is Choked.

Tens of thousands of refugees now straggling through old Rumania and the mobilized soldiers going to the frontier are choking all means of land and water transport.

The Government is rushing plans to care for the refugees, the majority of whom left all their possessions in the Soviet-occupied territory which was their home.

The police in Bucharest took strict precautions meanwhile against possible anti-Hungarian demonstrations, as indications that Hungary might seek to enforce her claims to Transylvania caused excitement to mount.

King Carol's decision for full mobilization, which was accompanied by the disappearance of all taxicabs and private automobiles from Bucharest streets during the early morning, appeared to have met with strong popular approval.

The Soviet occupation of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina brought bloodshed. At Cernauti, fifteen miles south of the border of Polish Russia, anti-communist civilian snipers fired on advance tank units of the Soviet Army and were not dispersed until the Russian infantry arrived in force.

At an undisclosed point on the Russo-Bessarabian frontier, Rumanian troops opened fire with machine-guns on Russian infantrymen.

The fighting at Cernauti, a city of 110,000 population, began as a skirmish between communist and anti-communist civilians. The arrival of the Russian tanks, which went charging into street barricades, drove the anti-communist forces to the house tops. Scores of civilians were killed and wounded before the Red infantry was able to break this resistance.

The Bulgarian newspaper Outro in Sofia previously had declared that Germany would take "action" if the Russians should go beyond the Prut. Outro, known to be a Nazi mouthpiece, said Germany would "use all efforts to preserve calm" in its desire to prevent any further changes in the Balkans.

Hungarians Active.

Rumanian mobilization, which started at midnight last night and is expected to be completed in two days, was proclaimed shortly after receipt of an official Hungarian news agency communique announcing that the Hungarian Government had decided "to make control more severe all along the Rumanian border and to order frontier chasseur troops to advance" because of the unclear situation in Rumania.

It was not known here what was meant by the words "order frontier chasseur troops to advance." But King Carol's Government is taking every precaution. Large forces long have been stationed in Transylvania, rich agricultural province which was part of Austria-Hungary before the world war, to match the Hungarian troops massed across the border, and these are expected to be re-enforced.

New Appeal to Hitler.

The information that Russian troops had advanced into Moldavia caused the Government to send an urgent appeal to Adolf Hitler to bring pressure on Moscow for recall of the Soviet forces to the line originally agreed upon in the Russian-Rumanian deliberations.

The purpose of the Nazi military mission which arrived here last night was said to be to make sure that Russia did not overstep its original demands. At the same time it was learned the German legation had warned King Carol's Government to strengthen internal police control against possible "revolutionary activity by Communists and Jews."

Except for a few demonstrations and disorders, the Soviet occupation of Bessarabia, which according to the official Moscow communique was "wrested" from the Soviet Union in 1918, continued without a serious hitch. Refugees hurriedly left the province ahead of the incoming troops, and Rumania's Bessarabian army units were moved to other parts of the frontier.

The work of the Rumanian General Staff in effecting mobilization was made more difficult by the fact that many of the soldiers stationed along the Hungarian border live in Bessarabia and, under the terms of the Russian ultimatum, must return to their homes to take up life as new citizens of the Soviet.

REDS SEIZE NAZI WAR FOODS

HUGE CARGOES OF WHEAT AND SUGAR CONFISCATED BY RUSSIANS IN RUMANIA

Axis Powers Pledge Military Aid To Bucharest If Soviet Continues Invasion—Millions Called To Arms As Conflict Threatens

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 29—The British radio quoted an official Rome broadcast tonight as saying it was believed in the Italian capital that "Germany and Italy will intervene in favor of a solution of the Danubian problem as they did in the case of Czecho-Slovakia." The British station was heard by NBC.

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, June 29—Russian seizure of German-owned materials in ceded Bessarabia led to mounting fears tonight of complications between Germany and the Soviet Union.

At Chilia Harbor, on the Danube, the German grain company, Dunarex, had a large quantity of wheat ready for export, but all was seized by the Soviet committee headed by the Mayor.

In the town of Baltzi, in northern Bessarabia, long strings of freight cars loaded with sugar were ready to leave for Germany, but after the cession of the territory to Russia the population refused to let it go. Rumanian authorities were able to get away only a few of the cars.

Axis Powers Pledge Aid To Rumania

Germany and Italy tonight promised military and air assistance to Rumania, it was reported on high authority, if Soviet troops attempt to make further advances into this patchwork kingdom beyond the areas reluctantly ceded by King Carol.

Informants who are close to both palace and cabinet said the Axis powers had given broad and flat assurances that any more penetrations would be stopped.

Troops Already Rule Bessarabia

Bessarabia, which the Russians always have called the land of milk and honey, already is under the heavy tread of Soviet troops in a comparatively bloodless occupation.

Russian sources said, too, that the principal cities in northern Bucovina—the other area yielded by Carol under a Moscow ultimatum—are now in control of the Red army.

The chaotic state of affairs and the lack of good communications from Bucharest to the provinces made it difficult to learn at what point in the north the Russians had halted, but the latest semi-official word was that they had pushed on as far as Dorohoi, some fifteen miles beyond the western boundary of Bessarabia and thus well within old Rumania.

Soviet Calls It "Error"

Russian informants declared, however, that this penetration beyond the agreed line was "probably a military error."

There were, at the same time, signs that at least two possible sources of conflict were quieting.

These involved Bulgaria and Hungary, which have claims of their own on Rumanian territory. It seemed clear, from information received by diplomats here, that their demands were being calmed.

In Budapest, it was learned that Germany and Italy were urging both Bulgaria and Hungary to stay at peace and continue their production, with the understanding that their demands upon Rumania would be "adjusted in due time."

Nevertheless, King Carol, who already had appealed strongly for Hitler's help lest his country simply break apart under the Russian-Bulgarian-Hungarian demands, was forming an army of 2,000,000 in a "last man" mobilization.

The highways of Rumania were jammed with refugees and with hundreds of thousands of Rumanian troops answering the call to service while the Russian soldiers tramped down the winding, muddy roads of Bessarabia, taking control of town after town.

The army of occupation, which started pouring down yesterday from Russian Poland and also over the only bridge over the Dniester river near Kisinev, continued streaming today through these bottlenecks and then spreading into the territory.

Waves of Soviet fighting planes flew overhead as escorts and then landed at Bessarabian airports over which were hoisted the Red flag.

Tanks Lead Invasion

The first Russian units to enter Rumania were corps of heavy tanks followed by light tanks, artillery supply trains, motorized infantry and soldiers on foot.

Eyewitnesses said that a scarcity of supply trucks indicated that the army intended to live on the land.

In some isolated points on the Rumanian frontier forces not informed of the country's capitulation fired on Soviet planes and engaged the advance Red army units.

Other reports told of several scattered machine-gun actions in which an undetermined number of Russian soldiers were wounded.

But for the most part, the Rumanian frontier force simply stood silently by, watching the entry of troops against whom, for twenty-one years, their own army had stood guard.

Mixed Emotions

Bessarabia's population of 4,000,000—one of the most conglomerate in Europe—took the occupation with feelings as mixed as their blood connections.

Hundreds of thousands of Jews, who only a few days ago had expressed terror that Rumania's new totalitarian Government might become as anti-Semitic as the old Goga regime, were declared by the Russians to have welcomed the Soviet arrival.

These same sources asserted that Russians and Ukrainians—about 1,000,000 of them scattered through the province—cheered the arrival of the Red forces, waving their long-outlawed Red flags, throwing flowers on the troops and giving them wine and black bread.

The Bulgarians (of whom there are 200,000) and Germans (of whom there are 100,000) stood in groups discussing what might lie in store for them.

Black Day To Millions

To millions of Rumanians it was a black day—in contrast to the national day of twenty-one years ago when Bessarabia was taken from the Russians.

Most of them took it with resignation, but there was some street fighting in the larger cities between Russians, Ukrainians and Rumanians.

The Rumanian air line, which used to take the Rumanian papers to Bessarabia, suspended service twenty-four hours before Russia had made her demands, and so only a small percentage of the population knew of the developments until the Soviet forces arrived.

Many weathy landowners had received advance notice to flee from Bessarabia, but they were trapped by the severance of railway communications and the impossibility of getting automobiles through the refugee-jammed roads.

Red Flags Hoisted

As Red troops arrived in the towns public buildings were taken over and the Red flag immediately run up.

Most Rumanian officials had left with official documents, secret codes and money before the Russians appeared.

The Rumanian military was making a great effort to bring across the river Prut—the western boundary of Bessarabia—as many of their tanks and artillery pieces as possible before the evacuation dead line of noon Tuesday.

Russian troops were reported to be turning back many of the residents of Bessarabia and Bucovina who had been unexpectedly caught out of those areas.

While German and Italian pressure for a continuation of peace was reported to be having its effect on Hungary and Bulgaria, those countries went on with big-scale military preparations, still keenly worried about Russia's actions in Rumania.

Hungary Fears Outcome

In Hungary there still was the thought that if she is to get the Rumanian territory she claims, it may be necessary to act soon, lest Russia take it.

It was declared officially that if the Soviet advance goes on toward the Carpathian Mountains, Hungarian troops will move into Rumanian Transylvania, despite the knowledge that Hitler wants no further territorial revision in the Balkans just now.

In Sofia, the Bulgarian Government was quiet. There were many reports here of German pressure to quiet Bulgarian zeal for action.

Turkey was represented as feeling that in the rivalry between Germany and Italy on the one hand and Russia on the other lies her best chance of maintaining control of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus.

[King Carol was said in unconfirmed reports Saturday night to be in Rome seeking the support of Premier Benito Mussolini to forestall demands by Hungary and Bulgaria for territory Rumania gained from them after the World War, The United Press said. The reports, which emanated from Zurich, Switzerland, could not be confirmed in Bucharest, the dispatch added.]

Informants close to both palace and Cabinet said the axis powers had given broad and positive assurances that any more penetrations would be stopped. A number of government bureaus, however, arranged meetings for Sunday to discuss plans for an emergency seat of the Rumanian government in the Carpathian mountains.

Foreign correspondents were told that the Rumanian authorities had taken over the communications system, and a military censorship was to become effective at midnight Saturday. Some correspondents of London newspapers and others have had their telephone connections cut off in the last twenty-four hours because of dispatches they filed.

Hungary and Bulgaria

Axis Moves for Peace.

BUDAPEST, June 29 (A. P.).—Germany and Italy are making serious efforts to keep Hungary and Bulgaria on a peacetime producing basis, with assurances that their territorial claims on Rumania will be achieved later, it was reported here today.

The axis moves for peace in southeastern Europe were reported in the midst of full speed military preparations by Hungary and Bulgaria, who are apprehensive over Russia's actions in Rumania. Military leaders in Hungary and Bulgaria were in constant conference with political authorities.

The surprise advance of Russian troops into Moldavia, a part of old Rumania which was not demanded in the Soviet ultimatum, raised the new question in Hungary and Bulgaria of whether they must act now to get the Rumanian territories they have laid claim to or run the risk of having Russia beat them to it.

The Hungarian and Bulgarian answers depend to a large extent on what Germany and Italy say. Both countries have been in close touch with the axis Powers since the Balkan crisis started, and their Cabi

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nets held long sessions yesterday.

In the midst of intense Government and diplomatic activity in every southeastern country, the tension was increased by Rumania's order for general mobilization and Hungary's decision to dispatch her troops to the Rumanian frontier.

Claim Axis Support.

Official spokesmen here said the Hungarian forces would continue on across the border into Transylvania, pre-world war Hungarian territory which she now claims from her neighbor, with "full Axis support" if the Russians continue their drive toward the Carpathian Mountains.

But German spokesmen in the Balkans indicated Adolf Hitler is not ready to take up any Balkan revision problem at this time and would prefer to keep the situation quiet.

This attitude on the part of the Nazis, however, is likely to be changed if Russia should go too far.

Bulgaria is in a somewhat different position from Hungary because of her traditional friendship with Russia. She may have had assurances that Russia will not interfere with her claim to Dobruja.

Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff held individual conferences yesterday with the German, Italian, Hungarian and Russian Ministers. The Cabinet was in session until early today. The subsequent release of a communique announcing that the Government was continuing its policy of "non-intervention in the troubles of its neighbors" was interpreted as meaning that Bulgaria has no intention of taking action at present.

Greece Mobilizing.

Transylvania, on the other hand, is threatened more directly than Dobruja by the Russian advance in northern Rumania, and Hungary is correspondingly more reluctant to abide by its policy of watchful waiting.

While the inspired Hungarian press stressed the need for "protection" of the 1,500,000 Hungarians in Transylvania, precautionary measures continued in all Balkan countries.

Like Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, Greece was reported to be calling up additional troops, and the Turkish fleet steamed into the Black Sea, presumably to cruise along the Bulgarian coast. The Turks, with 500,000 men, many of them on or near the Bulgarian frontier, already under arms, were said to be ready to double that force within twenty-four hours.

Balkan Arming Pushed Despite Hope Of Peace

Budapest, June 29 (AP)—Military preparations continued in the Balkans tonight although it was believed that Hungary and Bulgaria, under diplomatic pressure from Germany and Italy, had decided to defer their revisionist claims upon Rumania.

If this postponement of demands is definite and the crisis in the Balkans has been surmounted, it is assumed that a clear promise was given by the Rome-Berlin Axis partners that the claims of Bulgaria and Hungary will be met in full later.

Political observers opined that Bulgaria and Hungary were told to wait until southeastern Europe has been "reformed" under a policy of "peaceful revisionism."

Held Victory For Axis

These observers viewed the proceedings as a diplomatic victory for Germany and Italy at a time when they need peace in this important production area.

Nevertheless, reports persisted that Bulgaria was considering general mobilization and that Turkey would react in the same way.

Out of this conflict of opinion it remained difficult to determine the ultimate effect of the "bloodless" Russian invasion of Rumania.

Berlin and Rome were believed to have assured Hungary she need have no fear that the Russians would advance so far into Rumania as to jeopardize Hungary's Transylvanian claims.

Unanswered is the vital question of German-Russian relations in view of the Balkan crisis. Bucharest reports of Axis assurances against Russia emphasized again the belief that Moscow beat Berlin and Rome to the punch and that a grave new future issue is in the making.

Bulgarians Are Silent.

SOFIA, June 29 (A. P.).—The Bulgarian Government, amid widespread rumors that German pressure was operating to quiet Bulgaria's zeal for Rumanian territory, maintained reserve toward the Rumanian situation today.

Garrison forces on the Rumanian frontier have been tripled from their 10,000-man strength of a week ago.

Ivan Stamenov, confidante of King Boris, whose wife is Bessarabian-born, was appointed the new Bulgarian Minister to Moscow.

Turk Waiting-Game

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, June 29—Turkey looked today to rivalry between the Rome-Berlin Axis and Russia as her chief hope of retaining control of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, gateway from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

Political circles, awaiting some indication whether Russia would go farther toward the straits, after taking Bessarabia from Rumania, expressed hope that the interest of Germany and Italy in the Dardanelles would lead them to curb any Soviet aspirations in that direction.

Russ Ports Reported Closed

It is this conflict of interests that has enabled Turkey to hold on to the Dardanelles in the past.

A British Broadcasting Corporation report, heard by NBC in New York, stated today that Russia had closed three of her Black Sea ports, including the oil port of Batum. Odessa Russia's principal Black Sea port, was named as another of those closed. Th[illegible]ing for an armistice.

The general declared the French [illegible]gh command was to blame for the [illegible]my's defeat because it used 1914 [illegible]ethods against a 1940 military ma[illegible]ine.

He said the French army was organ[illegible]ed to defend the front to the last [illegible]an, but was not prepared to fight [illegible]here there was no front, where the [illegible]emy was behind it on both left and [illegible]ght.

Evacuation of the civilian popula[illegible]on in northern France was another [illegible]istake, the general said, declaring it [illegible]used hopeless confusion.

"Mechanized units approached [illegible] River Pruth fifty-five kilomet[illegible] (about thirty-five miles) southw[illegible] of Mogilevpodolsky and reached [illegible] area of the town of Pyrlitsa, eighty kilometers (fifty miles) northwest of Kishinev."

Parachute Troops Help Russia Take Bessarabia

Mechanized Forces Speed Up Occupation Schedule

MOSCOW, June 30 (Sunday) (AP).—Parachute troops were used in carrying out yesterday's speedy occupation of the Bessarabian and Bukovina areas obtained from Rumania, Tass, Soviet official news agency reported today.

The news agency said the parachutists occupied Bolgrad, a town in southern Bessarabia, and an area in the vicinity of the confluence of the Pruth and Danube Rivers. The entire occupation is proceeding "according to plan," Tass asserted.

"Soviet troops entered the towns of Storozhinets and Gertz, in northern Bukovina and occupied the stations of Novoselitsa and Lipkany, both on the River Pruth south of Hotin," the statement said.

ISTANBUL -- ADD TURKISH X X X DEMONSTRATION.

WHILE THE REMAINING NAVAL FORCES, EXCEPT FOR VESSELS PATROLLING THE AEGEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN COASTS, REMAINED AT THEIR BASE AT ISMIT, MILITARY PREPARATIONS WERE PUSHED STILL FASTER. HALF A MILLION MEN WERE UNDER ARMS, MANY NEAR THE BULGARIAN FRONTIER, AND THE GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY ABLE TO DOUBLE THAT FIGURE WITHIN 24 HOURS.

HOWEVER, TURKISH ASSISTANCE TO RUMANIA WAS CONSIDERED OUT OF THE QUESTION. UNDER THE BALKAN ENTENTE, TURKEY IS OBLIGED TO AID RUMANIA IF SHE IS ATTACKED BY BULGARIA, BUT DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES BELIEVED SHE WOULD FIND A WAY OUT OF THIS ENGAGEMENT ON THE GROUNDS THAT RUSSIA, A NON-ENTENTE POWER, ALSO IS INVOLVED.

THE BALKAN PACT, THEREFORE, IS CONSIDERED AS DEAD AS TURKEY'S TREATY WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

TURKEY SET TO MOBILIZE MILLION MEN

[illegible]ion Prepares To Meet [illegible]y War Action Taken By Bulgaria

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, June 29—Turkey will call to arms at least 1,000,000 men in the event Bulgaria mobilizes, informed military sources said tonight.

The nation went on Daylight Saving Time for the first time in its history to conserve electricity and oil.

The fleet resumed its position at the mouth of the Bosporus after a cruise along the southern tip of Bulgaria's Black Sea coast.

Anatolian soldiers marched toward the Bulgarian border.

Getting Set For Explosion

The general picture in Turkey was that of a nation marshaling its land, sea and air forces to demonstrate her readiness to defend herself against attack if the Balkan powder keg explodes.

The Turkish press emphasized the nation's desire to be friendly with Russia, however.

In general, Turkey appeared to be relying on the traditional conflict of big power interests as her chief hope for retention of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, gateway from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

Hope In Opposing Spheres

The hope was expressed in political circles that the interest of Germany and Italy in the Dardanelles would cause them to curb any possible Russian aspirations in that direction.

Meanwhile, at Ankara, a communique said "perfect identity of views" was established in conversations between Iraq and Turkish Ministers.

Axis and Balkan Nations Discuss Trade Problems

ROME, June 29 (A. P.).—Delegates of Germany, Italy, Hungary and three Balkan countries—Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia—met here today to settle trade and transportation problems arising from the war.

Turkish Fleet Back At Bosporus

Istanbul, June 29 (AP)—The Turkish fleet resumed its position at the mouth of the Bosporus today after a Black Sea cruise which was interpreted as a warning to Bulgaria that Turkey is ready to defend herself. The fleet had sailed past the southern tip of Bulgaria's Black Sea Coast.

Intensive troop movements continued, with several shiploads of Anatolian soldiers arriving at Istanbul to march toward the Bulgarian frontier, where military concentrations are being increased.

Pope Pius Confers With British Minister

VATICAN CITY, June 29 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII received Sir Francis Osborne, British Minister to the Holy See, in private audience today.

DUCE VISITS WAR HOSPITAL

Reviews Troops At Ulzo And Confers With Crown Prince

Rome, June 29 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini visited a military hospital at Turin today on his second day with Italian troops who fought on the Western front in the two-week war with France.

At Ulzo he reviewed a division and conferred with Crown Prince Umberto, commander of the armies in the west.

CARDINAL VISITS TAYLOR

Extends Pope's Good Wishes To Ill Representative Of Roosevelt

Rome, June 29 (AP)—Aloysius Cardinal Maglione, the Papal Secretary of State, visited Myron C. Taylor today to inquire about his condition and to convey the good wishes of Pope Pius XII.

President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican, recovering slowly from a gallstone operation, was unable to see him. Mrs. Taylor received the Cardinal.

BALBO KILLED BY FOE'S FIRE IN PLANE FIGHT

Italian Governor-General of Libya and All Aboard Craft Meet Death.

MACHINE FALLS IN FLAMES

Blackshirt Hero Was Sent to Africa After He Led Group of Flyers to America.

ROME, June 29 (A. P.).—Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor-General of Libya, was killed yesterday while piloting a plane over Tobruk, Libya, during a British bombardment, an official announcement said today. The plane crashed in flames, killing all aboard.

Whether the British attack referred to was from the sea or air was not immediately disclosed.

The Italian High Command issued the following special communique:

"While flying over Tobruk during an enemy bombardment on June 28 the plane piloted by Italo Balbo crashed in flames. Italo Balbo and the members of the crew perished.

"Flags of the armed forces of Italy are lowered in a sign of homage and high honor to the memory of Italo Balbo, Alpine volunteer in the world war, one of the quadrumvirate of the revolution, trans-Atlantic flyer and air marshal who died at his post in combat."

First accounts said that Marshal Balbo had met his death in an airplane accident, but unofficial reports later said he had died in air fighting.

Premier Mussolini ordered flags lowered to half-staff at public buildings and airports tomorrow. Banners in Fascist headquarters will be covered with crepe in mourning.

The Italian broadcasting system was silent for two minutes after announcement of the death.

The dashing, colorful, black-bearded trans-Atlantic flyer was one of Fascism's celebrities and sometimes was mentioned as a possible successor to Mussolini as Italy's next Duce.

Since Mussolini sent him to Libya, however, at the height of his popularity, Marshal Balbo's name has been heard less often in connection with possible Fascist succession than that of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law and Foreign Minister.

Sent to Libya.

Marshal Balbo's appointment as Governor-General of Libya in 1933, shortly after his return from a mass flight of Italian airplanes to the United States was regarded as banishment designed to keep his political shadow from darkening the Piazza Venezia, the palace of Premier Mussolini.

A world war hero and an organizer of the Black Shirt militia, he rose to such heights of popularity that Italians even took to imitating the lush black beard which was his distinguishing feature. He was a leader in Mussolini's famous march on Rome and at the height of his popularity he was usually mentioned as a possible successor to the Premier.

Marshal Balbo was born on June 5, 1896. He and Mussolini became friends during the world war, when they fought together and each won decorations for bravery. After the armistice he returned to civilian life, then became active in the Black Shirt militia in his native region of Ferrara and Emilia. When the success of the revolution was established he was made Minister of National Economy and general of the militia.

In 1926 as Under-Secretary for Air, Marshal Balbo obtained a pilot's license and as soon as he was appointed Air Minister in 1929 he began reorganizing the Italian air force.

His first step was to develop mass flights. He led sixty-five bombers on a cruise over the Mediterranean and thirty-six bombers as far east as Russia's port of Odessa on the Black Sea. In 1931 he headed a flight of twelve seaplanes from Rome to Rio Janeiro, a record mass flight at the time.

Gen. Balbo made aviation history with his flight of twenty-four planes and ninety-six men from Rome to Chicago in 1933. The planes started on June 30 and arrived in Chicago on July 15 by way of Holland, Ireland, Iceland, Labrador, New Brunswick and Montreal. Four days later millions of people here turned out to watch the armada wing over the city and Marshal Balbo was given an enthusiastic Broadway reception.

Appointed Air Marshal.

All Italy idolized the flyer when he returned on August 12, and Mussolini promptly appointed him air marshal. Three months later, however, while the Marshal's popularity was at its height he was given the appointment in Libya. His eclipse as one of the popular heroes of Fascism coincided with the rise of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, a new favorite of Il Duce who subsequently became his son-in-law.

In 1937 Marshal Balbo was made commander in chief of the naval and military command in North Africa. In that year also he entertained another famous flyer, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, with Mrs. Lindbergh, at Tripoli.

Observers saw in Marshal Balbo's career under Fascism a parallel with that of the late Col.-Gen. Werner von Fritsch with Germany's Brown Shirts. For just as Marshal Balbo played a large part in building up Italy's air force and then was consigned to relative obscurity so did Gen. von Fritsch play an outstanding role in the recreation of the German Army only to occupy a minor position in the command when he fell before Warsaw.

Stories circulated thick and fast after Gen. von Fritsch's death that he had been shot down at Hitler's orders and that he had deliberately courted death. He was given a State funeral in Berlin and, in the absence of Chancellor Hitler, Field Marshal Goering, laid the Feuhrer's wreath on the bier while Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, commander in chief of the Germany army, delivering the oration for his predecessor, lauded him as the molder of the Reich's fighting force.

Ferrara, a nephew, and Lieut. Florio Gino, a brother-in-law.

Five passengers and five crew members perished.

The plane was on an official mission, but did not go up for military action when it was brought down yesterday.

Mussolini ordered flags half-staffed; Fascist headquarters was swathed in black crepe; the Italian broadcasting system was silent for two minutes after announcing the death of the spectacular airman, and the high command thus honored him, in a special communique:

"Flags of the armed forces of Italy are lowered in sign of homage and high honor to the memory of Italo Balbo, Alpine volunteer in the World War, one of the quadrumvirate of the (Fascist) revolution, transatlantic flyer and air marshal, who died at his post in combat."

In Libya Since 1933

Balbo was Governor General of Libya—sent there in 1933 at the height of his popularity after having successfully led a mass flight of Italian planes from Rome to Chicago and return by way of New York.

He had been mentioned often in the old days as a possible successor to Mussolini himself, but after

Shot Down By British

The official announcement indicated his plane was shot down by British flyers bombing Tobruk, Italian base on the Libyan coast near the Egyptian frontier.

Italy's only air marshal, Balbo had an impressive record as soldier, flyer of the Atlantic to North and South America, and colonial administrator.

His dynamic, flashing personality and his black spike beard, set the fashion for many young Black Shirts.

For six and a half years Balbo was in semi-eclipse so far as Fascist publicity was concerned.

Many believed that Balbo had been sent to Libya because his tastes as a cultured, adventuresome, continental native of Ferrara made him little inclined to colonial problems.

Really Bossed Libya

But Balbo, "aided by his instinct, soon found his way in what for him was a new ethical, economic and political world," one of his biographers said.

He quickly became boss of Libya.

He colonized its fertile seacoast with thousands of Italians from the homeland. He entertained lavishly in a big, white Gubernatorial palace at Tripoli. He rode a white horse with the air of a desert chieftain before Libyan natives.

"*Viva Balbo,*" spelled out in white-washed rock on sandy slopes by admiring soldiers, was visible to airplanes flying over Libya.

High In Duce's Esteem

Balbo was made air marshal for his flight to Chicago, a flight in which he led 110 men in 24 planes. Before that he had led four other mass flights, three over the Mediterranean and one to Brazil in 1931.

In the early days of Fascism Balbo was the youngest of Mussolini's trusted lieutenants.

Back from the World War as a soldier in the Alpine front, he became head of the Fascist movement in his native Ferrara.

When Mussolini organized the march on Rome in 1922 he chose Balbo as one of his quadrumvirate of leaders.

The only quadrumvirs are Cesare Maria de Vecchi, Governor of the Dodecanese Islands, and Marshal Emilio de Bono, chief of Italy's southern army.

Mystery Veils Balbo Death; British Disclaim Air Attack

No R. A. F. Planes In Area Where Famed Italian Marshal Was Shot Down, Ministry Asserts

[New York Bureau of The Sun]

New York, June 29—Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System's London representative, declared in a broadcast tonight that a "certain amount of mystery" cloaked the death in Libya of Marshal Balbo.

Murrow said Air Ministry friends told him no British pilot had reported shooting down an Italian plane in the Tobruk area today, adding there were no British planes in that region.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 29—Marshal Italo Balbo, bearded pioneer in the Fascist movement, and nine others, including prominent Italians, died when their plane was shot down in flames by British aircraft encountered over Tobruk, Libya.

The victims included the Italian Consul General of Tripoli, the editor of Balbo's newspaper, *Corriere Padano*, and two relatives of Balbo, Signor

signment to Libya he had been less prominent in such speculations than Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Duce's son-in-law.

It was gossiped in Rome that he had been sent away to keep his "political shadow from darkening the Piazza Venezia"—the site of Mussolini's palace.

Balbo organized the Black Shirt militia after the World War and was one of the leaders in the 1922 march on Rome of Mussolini—the marshal's old friend from war days.

Chamberlain, Halifax, Hoare Urged to Quit

London, June 29 (AP)—Lord Strabolgi, Labor leader in the House of Lords, released an open letter to British editors today in which he said that if former Prime Minister Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax and Sir Samuel Hoare, Ambassador to Spain, would retire it would be the greatest service they could do their country and its cause.

On June 10, Lord Strabolgi wrote in the London *Times* that Parliament reflected the "uneasiness in the country . . . at the continuance in high office of men primarily responsible . . . for the present state of affairs. Those of us who are trying to sustain public morale in these difficult times would be greatly assisted if this cause of criticism and complaint were removed."

That article mentioned no names.

The text of Lord Strabolgi's letter today:

"Mr. Neville Chamberlain has found it necessary to give an interview to the American press denying that he is in favor of asking Germany for peace negotiations.

"We can accept Mr. Chamberlain's word, especially as we know of his anger at Hitler's double-crossing over the Munich agreement when he invaded Czecho-Slovakia in March of last year. We also appreciate Lord Halifax's moral indignation at the Nazi enormities.

Identified With Appeasement

"Unfortunately, the past of these two statesmen is so identified with the appeasement policy that, so long as they are in the Inner War Cabinet, the German propagandists will find credence for their fairy tales about Britain suing for an armistice.

"The presence of Sir Samuel Hoare, with his past record and association with M. Laval, as British Ambassador in Madrid, also lends color to these deliberately circulated rumors.

"The effect is most serious in the two most important neutral countries in the world—the United States of America and Russia.

"If Messrs. Chamberlain, Halifax and Hoare could see their way to retire for a space from public life, it would be the greatest service they could do to their country and to the cause for which we are fighting and an act of high patriotism."

Poem Tells British Grief Over French Armistice

'Sorry Separation at Bordeaux' Deplored by Vansittart

LONDON, June 29 (AP).—Sir Robert Vansittart, chief diplomatic adviser to the British Foreign Office and a member of the Privy Council, has expressed Great Britain's grief at France's armistice in a poem captioned "1904-1940" and published on the editorial page of "The Times" today.

Vansittart, who helped negotiate the Entente Cordiale between Britain and France effected in 1904, began the poem by asking: "Was I not faithful to you from the first?" and continuing:

"I loved without illusion, knew the worst,
But felt the best was nearer to the truth" . . .

The poem concluded:

"Did you keep faith with me? When all was well
Yes: But I clave to you when all was not
And when temptation touched your citadel,
Your weakness won again, and you forgot—
Forgot yourself, and freedom, and your friends,
Even interest; and now your vaunted glow
Becomes a blush, as the long story ends
In sorry separation at Bordeaux
You hate me now; you will not hate me less
If I go on unshaken by your fall
For your sake devoid of bitterness
I face the world without you after all."?

LONDON, JUNE 30-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THAT A SIGNOR FERRARA AND LIEUTENANT FLORIO GINO, NEWPHEW AND BROTHER-IN-LAW OF MARSHAL ITALO BALBO, WERE AMONG THE NINE OCCUPANTS KILLED WITH BALBO WHEN HIS PLANE CRASHED IN LIBYA. REUTERS QUOTED STEFANI, ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY.

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Lord Strabolgi Demands Chamberlain And Halifax Quit War Cabinet

THEY MUST GO, HE SAYS, TO END PEACE RUMORS

U. S. And Russ Reaction Against Them Termed "Most Serious"

DeGaulle Places Allied Losses At 60,000 Dead, Million Captured

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 29—A suggestion that Neville Chamberlain and others responsible for past appeasement of Adolf Hitler should quit the War Cabinet to still rumors of a British move for armistice was made today by Lord Strabolgi, Labor leader in the House of Lords.

In an open letter to British editors, he declared the mere presence of Chamberlain, Lord President of the Council, and Lord Halifax, Foreign Minister, in the Government was having an effect "most serious in the two most important neutral countries in the world—the United States of America and Russia."

Halifax Reference Significant

The mention of Halifax's name along with that of former Prime Minister Chamberlain's appeared significant. It was the first time the Foreign Secretary had been so criticized by such a source.

Meanwhile, the first authoritative estimate of Allied casualties in the battles for Belgium and France, made by the French general, Charles de Gaulle, was that 60,000 were killed, 300,000 wounded and nearly 1,000,000 taken prisoner—358,080 in Belgium and 600,000 in the Battle of France.

The estimate came as Britain fought on alone, at sea and in the air, against the Axis powers.

Follows Latest Peace Rumor

Lord Strabolgi's action against Chamberlain and Lord Halifax came just one day after the declaration of a neutral diplomatic source that a peace move was "in the air," and that Soviet Russia's "natural concern" over Adolf Hitler's intentions might put Russia on Britain's side at a peace conference table.

But, this source added, such a thing could come about only if the British "install a genuinely Leftist Government which does not try to make a cat's-paw of the Russians."

Points To Their Past

In his letter, Lord Strabolgi said:

"Mr. Neville Chamberlain has found it necessary to give an interview to the American press denying that he is in favor of asking Germany for peace negotiations. . . .

"Unfortunately, the past of these two statesmen is so identified with the appeasement policy that, so long as they are in the inner War Cabinet, the German propagandists will find credence for their fairy tales about Britain suing for armistice. . . .

"If Messrs. Chamberlain, Halifax and Hoare could see their way to retire for a space from public life it would be the greatest service they could do to their country and to the cause for which we are fighting, and an act of high patriotism."

Threat To Sea Supremacy

Neutral sources declared that a direct threat to British sea supremacy was implicit in the possibility that Germany had seized four French men of war—which would give her a 6-to-3 edge over Britain in these fast craft with the striking power of dreadnaughts.

These sources said that if Germany has in fact added the 35,000-ton Richelieu and Jean Bart and the 26,500-ton Dunkerque and Strasbourg to her battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, she might, with sufficient air and undersea auxiliaries, be able to challenge the British battle line.

General de Gaulle is continuing his activity forming a French Legion to fight on at Britain's side, but hope of any considerable French support appeared to be fading.

Predicts French Defection

Vernon Bartlett, commentator for the *News-Chronicle*, predicted the defection of most of the French and added:

"Faced with the possibility that the French African colonies now will surrender, the British Government must be prepared to fight two wars, the one west of Gibraltar and the other east of the Island of Pantellaria, the Italian fortress between Sicily and Tunis."

Dispatches from Cape Town reported that thousands of persons, in meetings arranged by the Government's opposition, had urged the Union of South Africa to seek "without delay" an "honorable" peace with Germany and Italy.

Six thousand Polish troops, the Polish Government in exile announced here, crossed the Syrian frontier into Palestine to join the British forces.

PEACE IS IN AIR STILL AT LONDON

But Shift to the Left Is Called Essential.

LONDON, June 29 (A. P.).—A neutral diplomatic spokesmen here envisions a possible Anglo-Russian-Turkish alignment to bargain with Germany and Italy in a peace move said to be "in the air."

Any attempt on the part of Germany to invade England is likely to await the outcome of this move, he declared last night, adding that Great Britain's attitude apparently depended on the response of the French colonies and fleet to the rallying call of Gen. Charles de Gaulle—recognized by the British Government as "leader of all free Frenchmen"—to fight on for the Allied cause.

The spokesman declared that Soviet Russia's "natural concern" over Adolf Hitler's ultimate intentions could easily place Russia on the Allied side of a peace conference table, "provided the British install a genuinely Leftist government which does not try to make a catspaw of the Russians."

With such a government, he continued, Great Britain conceivably could "win the peace, at least from a realistic view of the present situation," with the friendship of Russia added to Turkish backing and American sympathy.

Great Britain has her colonial and dominion armies, fleet and air force to back up her arguments at a peace conference, he added.

This spokesman also expressed the belief that Prime Minister Winston Churchill declined to permit the ouster of former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain from the Cabinet because he wished it to remain "Rightist," and voiced doubt that the Churchill Government could win Russia's support.

The Liberal London News-Chronicle said that Mr. Chamberlain's denial that Great Britain had the slightest intention of coming to terms with Hitler "may be taken as the true position."

Air Raid on Aden.

LONDON, June 29 (A. P.).—An enemy air raid at Aden, in which no damage was done, was reported today by Reuters, a British news agency. There were no casualties.

GERMANS RESUME AERIAL ASSAULTS ON BRITISH ISLES

One Bomber Reported Down —29 Are Killed on Channel Islands.

LONDON, June 29 (A. P.).—Aircraft flying high over southwest England drew anti-aircraft fire today and there were unconfirmed reports that Royal Air Force fighters had brought down a German bomber.

Twenty-nine persons were killed in German air raids on the Channel Islands of Guernsey and Jersey last night, the Home Office announced, and a few bombs were dropped on widely separated part of the Britsh Isles this morning.

The raids on the Channel Islands off the French coast, came shortly after the British Government had announced that they were being demilitarized.

Civilians were machine-gunned in both islands, the home office communique asserted, listing twenty-three killed and thirty-six injured in Guernsey and six killed and several injured in Jersey.

Three Nazi Planes in Raid.

A Jersey resident said that three German planes bombed the island, setting fire to some buildings.

A Guernsey woman, who reported three German bombers also flew over that island, said:

"From what I hear, the Germans were trying to destroy quantities of tomatoes and potatoes. I don't think they were very successful, but they did succeed in killing a large number of civilians."

Many famous herds of Jersey and Guernsey cattle and virtually all the remaining potato and tomato crops already had been shipped to England, it was announced.

A communique of the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security said activity in the daily resumption of German raids over England "was on a small scale."

"A few bombs were dropped in South Wales and near the east coast, but nothing of any importance was achieved," it said.

Later the Ministry of Home Security announced that the damage was slight and that five persons were injured, two of them slightly.

One German bomber was reported shot down by British fighters over northeast England.

NAZI RAIDERS BOMB BRITAIN'S MIDLANDS AREA

Several Casualties And Heavy Damage Reported In Populous Section

LONDON, June 30 (Sunday) (AP).—German raiders dropped bombs on the Midlands, industrial heart of England, and other enemy craft raided the southeast coastal area early today in another of the Nazis' after-midnight raids on Great Britain. Several casualties were caused and heavy damage inflicted in the populous Midlands area, it was reported.

Another German plane flew over northeast England and dropped dozens of bombs in a country district, but it was said there was no damage and no casualties. In northeast Scotland a single German plane dropped three high explosive and thirty incendiary bombs.

The Air Ministry issued the following communique:

"Enemy aircraft crossed the coast during the night. Anti-aircraft defenses are in action."

Other planes, believed to be German, were heard over northeast England.

Aircraft flying high over southwest England drew anti-aircraft fire yesterday and there were unconfirmed reports that Royal Air Force fighters brought down a German bomber. Two other German bombers were said to have been shot down, one over northeast England and the second off the coast of Scotland.

A German plane flew high over northeast Scotland yesterday and dropped a single bomb. No damage, save broken windows, was reported.

A communique of the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security issued early yesterday said activity Friday night in the constant German raids on England "was on a small scale."

"A few bombs were dropped in South Wales and near the east coast, but nothing of any importance was achieved. The only casualty reported is one person slightly hurt," the communique said. Later the Home Security Ministry announced that five persons were injured, two slightly.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sunday, June 30—Several casualties and heavy damage were inflicted in the populous Midlands industrial area early today by German air raiders.

British Give Lie To Nazi White Book

LONDON, June 29 (A. P.).—An authoritative British spokesman said today that Germany's white book declaration yesterday that Britain intended to attack Germany through the Netherlands and Belgium last May 10 was "absolutely fantastic."

Chamberlain Broadcast Today

London, June 29. (AP)—Neville Chamberlain, former Prime Minister and now Lord President of the Council, will address the British Isles and overseas outposts over the networks of the British Broadcasting Corporation at 8.45 P. M. (2.45 P. M., E.S.T.) tomorrow.

It is understood he will answer his critics.

VALLETTA, MALTA, JUNE 29--(AP)--ITALIAN WARPLANES FLEW OVER THIS BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN NAVAL BASE TWICE YESTERDAY, BUT DROPPED NO BOMBS. ONE BOMBER, ATTACKED BY FIGHTERS EMITTING HEAVY SMOKE.

LONDON, JUNE 29--(AP)--HEAVY GUNFIRE, APPARENTLY ACROSS THE CHANNEL, RATTLED WINDOWS IN A SOUTHEAST COAST RESORT TOWN SHORTLY AFTER 5 A.M. (12 MIDNIGHT. E.S.T., FRIDAY) TODAY.

LONDON JUNE 29-(AP)-A GERMAN PLANE FLEW HIGH OVER NORTHEAST SCOTLAND TODAY AND DROPPED A SINGLE BOMB. ASIDE FROM BROKEN WINDOWS NO DAMAGE WAS REPORTED.

British Bomb France, Netherlands

London, June 29 (AP)—The Royal Air Force bombed objectives in Germany, France and the Netherlands yesterday, said the Air Ministry's nightly communique, damaging chemical factories, railway yards, canal traffic and air dromes. One plane failed to return.

Boomerang Bombing

London, June 29 (AP)—Experts who examined bombs dropped by German planes in Scotland Thursday night declared today that they were "made in Britain."

The bombs presumably were part of the booty which fell to the Germans in Flanders.

4 Ship Seizures Tilt Sea Power To Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 29—The possibility that Germany has seized four French men o' war, giving her a 6-to-3 advantage over Britain in fast, well-armored craft with the hitting power of dreadnoughts, carries a threat to British sea supremacy, neutral sources declared today.

Addition of these ships—the 35,000-ton Richelieu and Jean Bart and the 26,500-ton Dunkerque and Strasbourg—to Germany's battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau would raise the Nazi battle fleet to the point where it could, with sufficient air and undersea auxiliaries, challenge the British battle line, these sources said.

Seizures Claimed By Berlin

This threat to Britain's grand fleet is far greater than that of submarine or Nazi aircraft, in the opinion of these naval men.

(On June 23 the German high command announced the capture "with enormous booty" of the French shipbuilding port of St. Nazaire—where the Jean Bart, launched March 6, was being completed. Previously the Berlin newspaper *Der Angriff* said the Richelieu had been seized when the Nazis took the port of Brest.)

With the four French ships, the Germans would have an edge in speed and weight of metal over Britain's three battle cruisers, the Hood, Repulse and Renown—the only British ships with enough speed to catch and enough guns to destroy the Germans' two battleships.

Only The Hood Is Faster

Jane's fighting ships credits the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau with tonnage of 26,000, nine 11-inch guns and speed of 27 knots. Neutral naval experts say this speed has been exceeded in trials.

The Richelieu and Jean Bart, mounting eight 15-inch guns each, can better 30 knots. The Dunkerque and Strasbourg have eight 13-inch guns and "book" speed of 29.5 knots. In service, they are said to have done better.

Of the three British battle cruisers, only the Hood can better 30 knots. It has done 32.07, while the others hover around 29. The Hood mounts eight 15-inch guns, the Repulse and Renown six each. The Hood is the heaviest, 42,100 tons. The other two are 32,000 tons.

FRASER SURVIVORS TELL OF SINKING

Rescue Efforts Are Called Miracle of Navigation.

LONDON, June 29 (A. P.).—Survivors of the sinking of the Canadian destroyer Fraser after a collision off Bordeaux said today the skipper of another Canadian destroyer had performed a miracle of navigation to save them in the inky darkness.

The sinking of the Fraser, in the presence of the enemy, was announced yesterday in the Ottawa House of Commons by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Steaming close to the broken Fraser, the rescuing vessel took upward of fifty officers and men from the section of the Fraser which remained afloat, the survivors said. Then, risking enemy gunfire, she turned her searchlights on the tumbling seas where men, coated with oil from the Fraser's tanks, tossed in lifebelts.

The tragedy cost probably forty-five lives.

Greek Steamship Lost.

ATHENS, June 29 (A. P.).—The Greek steamship Niion, 5,134 tons, was reported lost today—possibly torpedoed—while en route to Britain from Bordeaux, France. (The name of the Niion is unlisted in Lloyd's Register.)

ALLIES' CASUALTIES PUT ABOVE MILLION

De Gaulle Says 60,000 Men Were Killed.

LONDON, June 29 (A. P.).—French Gen. Charles de Gaulle estimated today that the German forces captured 358,080 men in the Flanders phase of the big battle in Belgium and France and 600,000 in the battle of France, killing 60,000 and wounding about 300,000.

The figures were issued by Prof. Denis Saurat, director of the French Institute.

Gen. De Gaulle was quoted by Prof. Saurat as asserting that the French Army was beaten without being able to fight because the German tanks behind the front line destroyed supply convoys, because the civil population made the roads impassable and because in many cases troops had to surrender for lack of ammunition.

Gen. De Gaulle's estimate on casualties included all Allied troops. Presumably it did not count final actions after Premier Petain announced that he was suing for an armistice.

The General declared the French High Command was to blame for the army's defeat because it used 1914 methods against a 1940 military machine.

He said the French Army was organized to defend the front to the last man, but that it was not prepared to fight where there was no front, where the enemy was behind him on both left and right.

Evacuation of the civilian population in northern France was another mistake, the general said, declaring that it caused hopeless confusion.

French Legion Being Formed

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French National Committee here to continue the war, is forming a French Legion to fight on at Britain's side, it was announced today. The General's spokesman said recruiting for the Legion probably would begin next week.

The representative of General de Gaulle said: "We have already in this country many highly trained air officers, men and machines."

General de Gaulle was named last night by the British Government as "leader of all free Frenchmen," the word "free" being added in contradistinction to Britain's recognition of Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain as "leader of Frenchmen who are in bondage to Hitler."

General de Gaulle calculates that when Britain has constructed 20,000 tanks and 20,000 warplanes, Germany can be invaded and defeated, according to Professor Denis Saurat, head of the French Institute in London.

But hope of any considerable French support at once appeared to be fading.

Vernon Bartlett, commentator for The News-Chronicle, predicted the defection of most of the French and added:

"Faced with the possibility that the French African colonies now will surrender, the British Government must be prepared to fight two wars, the one west of Gibraltar and the other east of the Island of Pantellaria, the Italian fortress between Sicily and Tunis.

LONDON, JUNE 29--(AP)--CAPTAIN GUY D'OYLY-HUGHES, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER GLORIOUS, WENT DOWN WITH HIS SHIP IN NORTHERN WATERS EARLY THIS MONTH, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED ON JUNE 11 IT PRESUMED THE GLORIOUS WAS LOST.

--DASH--

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED THE SINKING OF THE 22,500-TON GLORIOUS BY THE BATTLESHIPS GNEISENAU AND SCHARNHORST ON JUNE 9. SURVIVORS WERE LANDED IN ENGLAND JUNE 18.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT GAVE NO DETAILS OF THE GRAMPUS ASSIGNMENT. SHE WAS A CRAFT OF THE PORPOISE MINELAYER CLASS WITH NORMAL COMPLEMENT 55 MEN AND WAS COMPLETED IN 1937. THE COMMANDER WAS LIEUTENANT COMMANDER C.A.ROWE.

LONDON JUNE 29-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT SUBMARNE GRAMPUS WAS OVERDUE AND PRESUMED TO BE LOST.

Lady Mosley, Hitler's Friend, Caught In Fifth-Column Net

Sir Oswald's Wife, Unity's Sister Arrested—Her Pre-War Association With Führer Recalled

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 29—Scotland Yard's fifth-column squads today arrested tall blond Lady Diana Mosley, pre-war friend of Adolf Hitler, wife of the imprisoned British Fascist leader and daughter of a British peer.

In doing so, a wary and menaced official Britain not only took cognizance of the fact that Lady Mosley shared actively in Sir Oswald Mosley's "British Union" activities at home, but it reached back also into the curious friendship of two pretty, high-born sisters for the Führer of Nazi Germany.

Taught Sons To Cry "Heil Hitler"

Lady Mosley is the third daughter of Lord Redesdale and the older sister of the Honorable Unity Valkryie Freeman-Mitford, who now is in seculsion somewhere in England after a wartime return from enemy Germany, where she was shot seriously last autumn.

During the years of appeasement the two sisters were frequently in Germany as the personal guests of Hitler. Lady Mosley became so pro-Nazi that she trained her two small sons by a previous marriage to answer the door of her town house and greet visitors with upraised arms and cries of "Heil Hitler!"

Sister Unity Equally Fervent

Her sister was equally fervent. (Sir Nevile Henderson, the former British Ambassador to Berlin, has told how she dumbfounded him by giving him the Nazi salute at a Nazi Nurnberg party congress.) She fought in Hyde Park with a man who snatched away the swastika button which Hitler gave her and defied a crowd which tried to throw her in Lake Serpentine.

Lady Mosley, 30 years old, was arrested at her country house, Savetay Farm, Denham, Bucks, near London.

Plain-clothes men took her into custody under the blanket defense of the realm regulations.

Her husband, Sir Oswald, was arrested May 23.

Their marriage was announced by

30.24-3309

Sir Oswald in his Fascist newspaper *Action* on November 30, 1938, in the same issue which disclosed a son had been born to them a few days previously.

Sir Oswald said the marriage had occurred in 1936. It has been reported they were married at Munich, and that Hitler was the guest of honor.

The marriage announcement praised Lady Mosley at length for her activities in Sir Oswald's Black Shirt "British Union," now dissolved.

Lady Mosley previously was married to the Honorable Bryan Walter Guinness, of the brewing family. They were divorced in 1934.

Her father, Lord Redesdale (pronounced Reedsdale), is the second baron. He has announced publicly that he is no Fascist.

Leaves Her Baby At Home

The British Press Association said it learned tonight that Lady Mosley gave birth to a second child eleven weeks ago.

She was given the choice of taking her baby with her today, but the child was left behind.

Lady Mosley was composed as she was driven away from her home with a policewoman escort. After her departure police gave her place a thorough going-over.

'enlightened,' have given themselves over to blindness and hardness of heart.

"But excommunication is reserved for very grievous offenses already committed with full knowledge and perfect freedom. Are those whom the Pope's critics wish to be exiled from the Church allowed to know and are they free? If not, the spiritual penalty is null and void."

The words "know" and "free" are in italics.

The biography was written by Charles Rankin and includes correspondence of the pontiff with President Roosevelt and other material relating to the Holy Father's efforts toward peace.

The Catholic Encyclopedia defines excommunication, literally, as exclusion from the communion, as "the principal and severest censure" which "deprives the guilty Christian of all participation in the common blessings of ecclesiastical society. . . .

"It is also a medicinal rather than a vindictive penalty, being intended, not so much to punish the culprit, as to correct him and bring him back to the path of righteousness," says the encyclopedia in part.

LONDON, JUNE 29--(AP)--BRITISH OFFICIAL ESTIMATED TODAY THAT WELL OVER 100,000 CHILDREN HAVE BEEN REGISTERED AS SEEKING HAVENS IN CANADA AND OTHER OVERSEAS DOMINISIONS, BUT THEY SAID THAT THE TOTAL RESPONSE FROM THE DOMINIONS WAS NOT NEARLY ENOUGH TO ACCOMODATE THEM ALL.

THE FIRST HUNDREDS OF CANADA'S AGREED QUOTA OF 10,000, MANY OF THEM FROM WHAT ARE CLASSED AS THE MOST DANGEROUS AREAS OF BRITAIN IN EVENT OF GERMAN INVASION, ARE EXPECTED TO SAIL WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS.

EACH NEW MAIL BRINGS MORE BAGS BULGING WITH APPLICATIONS AND INQUIRIES INTO THE LONDON OFFICES OF THE CHILDREN'S OVERSEAS RECEPTION BOARD. ONE OFFICIAL SAID 11,000 APPLICATIONS ALONE HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM PARENTS IN A DOZEN TOWNS WHICH HE SELECTED AT RANDOM.

BEYOND A REQUIREMENT THAT THE CHILDREN BE "CLEAN AND HEALTHY," NO QUALIFICATIONS ARE DEMANDED. THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IN REGULATIONS COVERS THE PARENTS' FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

PARENTS WHO CAN AFFORD IT WILL PAY THE PASSAGE OF £15 (ABOUT $58) FOR THE CHILDREN GOING TO CANADA, WHILE OTHERS WILL BE ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE ONLY AS MUCH AS THEY WOULD IF THEIR CHILDREN WERE BEING MOVED TO A SAFER SECTION OF THIS COUNTRY. THE GOVERNMENT WILL PAY THE REST, OR IN SOME CASES ALL THE EXPENSE.

THE CHILDREN WILL SAIL UNDER ESCORT AND UNDER THE CARE OF DOCTORS AND NURSES WHO WILL RETURN BY THE NEXT BOAT. THE CHILDREN WILL REMAIN OVERSEAS "UNTIL THE END OF THE DURATION."

United Irish Defense Bid Made

Belfast, Northern Ireland, June 29 (AP)—Viscount Craigavon, Premier of Northern Ireland, said today he was prepared to "enter into the closest cooperation" with Prime Minister de Valera of Eire (Ireland) on matters of defense "provided that he takes a stand as we are doing on the side of Britain and the Empire."

Viscount Craigavon said other conditions for cooperation were that de Valera should clear out German and Italian representatives in Eire and undertake "not to raise any issue of a constitutional nature."

Speaker of Belgian Parliament in London

LONDON, June 29 (A. P.).—Camille Huysmans, Burgomaster of Antwerp and Speaker of the Belgian Parliament, has arrived here with his family after a flight through France.

LONDON, JUNE 29--(AP)--CAPT. G.H.L.F. PITT-RIVERS, LORD OF THE MANOR OF HINTON ST. MARY, ATHROPOLOGIST, AUTHOR AND WORLD WAR VETERAN, HAS BEEN DETAINED UNDER DEFENSE REGULATIONS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

CARDINAL EXPLAINS EXCOMMUNICATION

Says Pope Has Been Asked to Outlaw War Guilty.

LONDON, June 29 (A. P.).—Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, writes in the preface of a new biography of Pope Pius XII, "The Pope speaks," that "even presumably well-informed persons have urged the Pope to excommunicate those who they have decided are war-guilty."

The word "they" appeared in italics.

Without naming specific persons, the preface says:

". . . Hopeless would it be to imagine in this age of materialism that spiritual motives, even the sternest, could have much, if any, effect on those who, though once

British Jam U. S. Embassy

LONDON, June 29 (AP).—Its corridors and offices so crowded with mothers and their children that they looked like a nursery, the United States Embassy announced today that special headquarters will be opened Monday to handle the flood of immigration applications from British women and children seeking to flee war-threatened Britain.

Embassy officials said 10,000 personal calls had been made at the embassy in the last week regarding arrangements to go to America for the duration of the conflict. It appeared likely that Britain this year would for the first time fill its annual immigration quota of 67,000.

It was disclosed that about 40,000 refugees, mostly from Germany, also are seeking entry into the U. S., and 150 members of the embassy staff of 200 have been assigned to handle the immigration work.

Polish Troops Leave Syria for Palestine

LONDON, June 29 (AP).—Six thousand Polish troops have crossed the Syrian frontier into Palestine and joined the British forces there, the Polish government in exile announced today through British official sources.

When it became apparent that Gen Eugene Mittelhauser, commanding the French Army in Syria might throw in his lot with the Bordeaux government, the statement said, the Polish brigade was told to join the British forces. They were reported to have crossed the frontier with full war equipment.

WILLKIE

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-BRITISH NEWSPAPERS TODAY INTERPRETED THE NOMINATION OF WENDELL L. WILLKIE BY THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AS A SIGN OF THE END OF AMERICAN "ISOLATIONISM."

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID THE NOMINATION MEANT THAT "FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY YEARS THE MACHINE HAS BEEN DEFEATED BY THE POPULAR WILL. X X X

"AMERICA HAS UNMISTAKABLY RENOUNCED, NOT INDEED HER ABHORRENCE OF WAR, BUT THE ISOLATIONISM WHICH SAYS IN EFFECT 'AM I MY BROTHER'S

KEEPER?' AFTER ALL, THIS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION X X X HAS PROVED A BLESSING IN DISGUISE."

THE NEWS-CHRONICLE'S LEADING EDITORIAL, CAPTIONED "END OF ISOLATIONISM," SAID THAT "WHETHER MR. ROOSEVELT DECIDES TO STAND FOR A THIRD TERM OR NOT A PRESIDENT WILL BE ELECTED ON WHOM WE CAN ! FOR SUBSTANTIAL AID."

JUN 30 1940

THE YORKSHIRE POST, OFTEN A SPOKESMAN FOR WAR SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN, DESCRIBED THE NOMINATION AS "ONE OF THOSE MINOR MIRACLES OF WHICH THE ALLIED CAUSE STANDS IN NEED. THE ISOLATIONISTS ARE DEFEATED. BOTH REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS AS A WHOLE ARE IN FAVOR OF SWIFT AND EXTENSIVE AID TO THE ALLIES."

REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, QUOTED "WELL-INFORMED BRITISH CIRCLES" AS SAYING THAT WILLKIE'S NOMINATION WAS "A DIRECT BLOW TO HITLER."

JUN 30 1940

"THE NOMINATION OF A CANDIDATE SO FRIENDLY TO THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY AS MR. WILLKIE HAS SHOWN HIMSELF TO BE MUST, FRANKLY, BE A SOURCE OF GREAT PLEASURE TO THIS BELEAGUERED ISLAND."

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LORD BEAVERBROOK'S EXPRESS SAID "AID FOR US CEASES TO BE AN ISSUE IN AMERICAN POLITICS. BOTH SIDES ARE FOR IT."

Guard Future Trade, Nazis Warn Americas

JUN 30 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 29—The publication *Berlin-Rome-Tokyo*, issued under Foreign Office auspices, warned North and South American republics today that their attitude may determine the future economic relations of the "new Europe" with the Americas.

The article was sanctioned by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Europe, comprising the "greatest purchasing market for every producer of raw stuffs and foodstuffs," is fighting "in order that it never again may be cut off from the remaining economic areas of the earth by British despotism," the publication said.

"It could see itself forced to secure and organize its vital needs where they cannot be touched from the outside. Whether and in what measure this self-security must be applied will depend greatly on whether we must, in the long run, deal with a friendly or hostile America."

Meeting Inspires Article

The inspiration for the article was the forthcoming meeting of the American republics.

(Foreign Ministers of the twenty other American republics will meet with United States officials at Havana July 17 in a conference called by the United States.)

The magazine said an examination of the previous course of the Western continent necessarily leads to "striking the balance of diplomatic, economic and moral leadership of the United States."

"What the Roosevelt Government has to put before the republics in all these fields is no chain of successes," the magazine asserted. "Diplomatically, in the course of recent years, it has succeeded in making essentially worse its relations to Germany, Italy, Japan and the Soviet Union."

United States Blamed

The articles said France already has collapsed, England "stands before the same fate," and a later period would make the United States partly responsible for their fate.

"The American helper has become the gravedigger," it said.

The publication quoted Hitler's words, "America for the Americans, Europe for Europeans," and said "that is the view not only of the Reich and its friends, but also that of the new Europe with which the world must reckon."

The decision on the attitude for the Americans to adopt toward the new Europe "lies on that side of the ocean," it said.

Rearmament Welcomed

Rearmament and the strengthened feeling of security in American countries were welcomed by Germany and her friends "because it is to be hoped that, thereby, the wave of agitation and war hysteria will vanish.

"The ocean in the age of airplanes and armored equipment is an increased safety potential according to experiences in this war, neither of the two continents can attack the other with success, much less conquer."

The publication said it is natural that patriots of all American countries wish to strengthen their armed forces.

"What is not natural, however, is that policy which declares itself immediately threatened today, because of a shortage of arms and material, and tomorrow, avoiding its own laws, sends the most modern arms over the sea where this 'help' can only strike out for the destruction of the one to be 'saved.'"

JUN 30 1940

Americas' Reward

New York, June 29 (AP)—A German broadcast, heard by C. B. S. this morning, promised South American countries "a powerful rise in their economic life from the new order in Europe" on condition that they maintain a "positive and friendly attitude."

The broadcast also declared that rumors of Nazi *putsch* plans in South America were "idiotic" and "insane."

The announcer said reports from Uruguay of a Nazi plot were part of a campaign of incitement by pro-British elements and armament makers.

Comments on U. S. Leadership

BERLIN, June 29 (AP)—The editorial article on Axis policy in relation to the Americas in the publication Rome-Berlin-Tokyo today was sanctioned by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

The German magazine asserted that an examination of the previous course of the Western Hemisphere necessarily led to "striking the balance of diplomatic, economic and moral leadership of the United States."

"What the Roosevelt government has to put before the republics in all these fields is no chain of successes," the magazine asserted.

"Diplomatically, in the course of recent years, it has succeeded in making essentially worse its relations to Germany, Italy, Japan and the Soviet Union."

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"The American helper has become the grave-digger," it said.

JUN 30 1940

BERLYN -- BRITISH RAID X X X SOIL.

THE NEWS AGENCY OFFERED THIS EXPLANATION AFTER BRITONS HAD BEEN WARNED BY THEIR GOVERNMENT TO KEEP AWAY FROM BOMB CRATERS AND WHAT MIGHT APPEAR TO BE DUDS SINCE BOMBS WHICH LOOKED HARMLESS SOMETIMES HAD TIME MECHANISMS.

THE GERMAN AGENCY SAID THE BRITISH DROPPED TWO BOMBS ON THE TOWN OF ALLENDORF, WESTPHALIA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT. ONE WITH A TIME FUSE ATTACHED EXPLODED 9 HOURS LATER, KILLING FIVE CHILDREN, DNB SAID.

30.24-3311

30.24-3311

Newfoundland Unit Arrives in England

LONDON, June 29 (AP). — It was announced today that an unspecified number of artillerymen arrived from Newfoundland yesterday.

British Raid Germany.

BERLIN, June 29 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, reported today that two British planes were shot down on flights over northwestern Germany on Thursday night.

One of the planes was said to have been shot down in Schleswig Holstein. Two of the crew were killed and the remaining two captured.

The other plane was reported to have fallen in Hanover, killing the crew of three.

DNB said that the German Air Force had dropped bombs with time fuses on Britain because the Royal Air Force for months had dropped such bombs on German soil.

THREE U-BOAT VICTIMS

Nazis Claim 11,000 Tons in British Ships Sunk.

BERLIN, June 29 (A. P.).—The sinking of three British armed merchant ships, totaling 11,000 registered tons, by a German submarine, was reported today by the High Command. Another submarine reported sinking merchant ships totaling 38,000 tons.

The High Command also reported that yesterday and last night the air force raided armament works and port facilities in southern and central England and troop concentrations and embarkations on the British Channel islands of Jersey and Guernsey, where big fires and explosions were observed.

The British, the High Command said, continued their night flights over Belgium and Holland into northern and western Germany and dropped bombs which damaged apartment houses and injured a number of civilians. Four planes were brought down, the High Command said.

"If Rumania is now obliged to submit to a swift settlement, it is merely the consequence of the wavering course which Bucharest preferred to a clear, unambiguous policy."

The newspaper asserted that when Rumania accepted British guaranties she chose sides in the subsequent war and that her vacillation later brought her relations with Russia to a state of tensity.

HITLER PAYS VISIT TO STRASBOURG

Fuehrer Views Scenes of Rhine Battles.

BERLIN, June 29 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler spent yesterday, the anniversary of the signing of the Versailles Treaty, at the ancient city of Strasbourg, the High Command announced today.

Strasbourg is situated on the Rhine in the province of Alsace, which France obtained from Germany after the world war and which is now occupied by Nazi troops.

A special communique said:

"On the anniversary of the signing of the Versailles Treaty the Fuehrer visited the venerable Reich city of Strasbourg. Artillery Gen. Collmann, supreme commander of the army which forced the break through the Maginot Line, greeted the Fuehrer on the Alsatian shore of the Rhine crossing at Kehl-Strasbourg.

"After a drive through the city the Fuehrer remained a considerable time in Strasbourg Munster (cathedral), on which the Reich's flag has again been flying since June 19. From Strasbourg the Fuehrer went via Schlettstadt to the scene of battles in the Vosges (mountains) and thereafter visited the lowlands of the Rhine near Breisach where a decisive advance across this stream was effected."

BERLIN, June 29 (A. P.).—French and German armistice commissions held preliminary discussions today at Wiesbaden.

Gen. Charles Huntziger, leader of the French commission, was scheduled to visit Gen. Heinrich von Stuelpnagel, German commissioner, this afternoon.

An Italian delegation participated in the discussions.

The streets in front of the two hotels in which the commissions are staying were blocked off. No untoward incidents occurred there, however, said DNB, German official news agency.

NAZI-FINN TRADE ARRANGED

Helsinki Announces Agreement Is Concluded With U. S. S. R.

Berlin, June 29 (AP)—Trade negotiations between Germany and Finland ended with an agreement today.

At Helsinki it was announced earlier today that Finland had concluded a trade agreement with the U. S. S. R. that included adjustment of Soviet war indemnity claims. Finland, informed sources declared, prevailed on some important points.

Premier Pierre Laval warned a group of Parliamentarians yesterday that certain constitutional changes would be necessary to meet the situation.

"Le Petit Parisien," a newspaper now published temporarily at Bordeaux, linked with the reported departure of a steamship bearing certain French Parliamentarians the announcement here last Thursday that a judicial investigation would be started concerning unauthorized departures from the country.

Armistice Commissions Meet in Wiesbaden Today

WIESBADEN, Germany, June 29 (AP).—French-German armistice discussions will open here tomorrow, ten years to the day after the last French World War troops of occupation withdrew from this city.

Preliminary discussions were held this morning with an Italian delegation participating.

General Charles Huntziger, of the French Commission, visited General Heinrich von Stuelpnagel, German Commissioner, this afternoon.

The streets in front of the two hotels in which the emissaries are staying were blocked off.

'Regrettable Incidents' Mark Paris Occupation

Populace Warned In Proclamation Against Getting Into Lines Of Marching Nazis

Paris, June 25 *(Delayed)* By Courier Plane to Berlin (AP)—As the result of "regrettable incidents," a proclamation on the first day after cessation of hostilities between France and the German-Italian alliance warned Parisians against getting into lines of marching German soldiers.

This was one of a series of instructions on how to behave under German occupation.

This dispatch, which was incomplete on its arrival in Berlin, did not give any details of the "regrettable incidents."

PARIS, June 26 (delayed) by Courier Plane to Berlin, (AP)—The once-gay shops, cafes and bars are reopening in Paris and tills are virtually empty.

Well-dressed persons are stopping total strangers on the boulevards and asking for money.

The prefect of the Seine Department (which includes Paris), where most of the French financial institutions are concentrated, has stopped indefinitely all withdrawals of funds from banks. A neutral banker explained the step merely was a legislation of the bank closings which occurred before the German occupation of the city

Arrangements for limited withdrawals are expected to be made later. Some talk of municipal money being used is heard. In Versailles, such money already was reported in use. A thirty-day moratorium on negotiable paper and merchandise bills also is in effect.

The effort of Paris to be brave with a gay display of brightly painted chairs and tables on the terraces, colorful summer awnings and smart shop windows is offset by the staggering number of unemployed.

One newspaper estimated 1,200,000 persons were jobless in the Paris area. When the 600,000 persons who fled from the area return, along with innumerable demobilized soldiers, the total unemployed will be much higher.

Of those without jobs a third have no funds. The others have resources which might last from two weeks to a month.

The French made no demonstrations upon receiving the announcement of the signing of the armistice. Most citizens want to return as quickly as possible to something approximating normal life and to forget the terrible weeks of the spring of 1940.

Following the signing of the armistice fewer German soldiers were seen in Paris, the boulevards became somewhat busier and more shops took down their shutters and opened for trade.

The day of mourning proclaimed by the Bordeaux government was not evident in Paris. Policemen stood at their usual corners while firemen removed sandbags from monuments and public buildings.

"France today has recovered peace," said the newspaper "Les Dernieres Nouvelles." It added:

"Dragged into this unfortunate adventure by politicians and ill-fated influences, she has seen ruins and misfortunes again pile up. Marshal Petain (the Premier) today asks all Frenchmen for the effort necessary to restore the country morally and materially. Formed behind him, we will reply in unanimous chorus, Vive la France!"

Nazis Keep Hands Off Balkans

Hitler's Paper Blames Rumania for Crisis—Hitch in Supply Flow Is Admitted.

BERLIN, June 29 (A. P.).—An interruption of the flow of raw materials into Germany from southeastern Europe was foreseen today as a probable result of Rumania's general mobilization decree, but authorized spokesmen said that Germany was maintaining a "hands off" attitude toward the Balkans.

Germans acknowledged that the Rumanian troop movements would undoubtedly disrupt normal transportation and production facilities in some measure, thereby affecting delivery of vital supplies to the Reich. Informed spokesmen generally took an outwardly optimistic view of the Balkan situation, however, and expressed the belief that Rumania's differences with Soviet Russia would be disposed of within a few days without any extraordinary dislocations in the southeast.

Although the German authorities would not say so, circumstantial evidence indicated that both Germany and Italy acquiesced in the Russian demands which resulted in cession of the Rumanian provinces of Bessarabia and Bukovina.

Authorized spokesmen declared that they did not share the view of the German Legation in Bucharest, which was quoted to the effect that the Russian demands on Rumania were a "British-inspired trick," designed to bring Moscow and Berlin into conflict.

The Berlin press asserted with one voice that Rumania has only herself to blame for the present situation and that her troubles derived from her acceptance of British guaranties of her territorial integrity.

"The return of Bessarabia to Russia was to be awaited in the train of events attending the creation of a new European order, said Adolf Hitler's Volkischer Beobachter.

BERLIN, June 29 (AP)—Military commanders in three French Departments have been directed to suspend immediately all confiscations or other "unusual measures" against German property, D. N. B., official German news agency, reported today.

The order is effective in the Seine, Seine and Oise, and Seine and Marne Departments.

Denmark To Control Use Of Grain, Says Berlin

Would Stabilize National Bread Supply Through Parliamentary Action

Berlin, June 29 (AP)—The Danish Ministry of Agriculture probably will take over the grain harvest to stabilize the national bread supply, the German radio reported tonight in a Copenhagen dispatch.

Introduction of a bill to this effect is expected soon in the Danish Parliament, the report said.

Farmers would receive from the state the grain they need for feeding stock.

FRENCH AND NAZIS HOLD CONFERENCE

Preliminary Discussion of Armistice at Berlin.

Cabinet to Quit Bordeaux; New Capital Secret

Clermont-Ferrand Believed Choice; Severe Rationing of Food Put Into Effect

BORDEAUX, June 29 (AP).—The French government was expected to leave Bordeaux today for Clermont-Ferrand or some other town in the unoccupied area of France, but the destination and the time of the departure remained an official secret.

The possibility that the government might later return to Paris was not ruled out, but it was believed generally that an interim capital would be established somewhere in the Clermont-Ferrand region.

German soldiers were seen in increasing numbers in Bordeaux today, but their attitude was calculated to avoid provoccation, and there were no incidents.

Severe food restrictions were in force throughout the unoccupied areas of France, and there were indications the government intended to exercise strong control. Vice-

Food Problem Is Acute

BORDEAUX, France, June 29 (AP)—Severe food restrictions were in force today throughout the unoccupied areas of France and there were indications that the government intended to exercise strong control. Vice Premier Pierre Laval warned a group of Parliament members yesterday that certain constitutional changes would be necessary to meet the situation.

The Petit Parisien, published temporarily at Bordeaux, linked with the reported departure of a steamer bearing certain French members of Parliament an announcement made Thursday that a judicial investigation would be started concerning unauthorized departures from the country.

Paris Reopens Shops and Cafes With Tills Bare

Bank Withdrawals Stopped, Well Dressed Beg Coins, 1,200,000 Without Jobs

PARIS, JUNE 26 (DELAYED--BY COURIER PLANE TO BERLIN)--(AP)--MUNICIPAL MONEY ALREADY HAS BEEN ISSUED AT VERSAILLES, AND EITHER GERMAN OR MUNICIPAL CURRENCY WILL BE USED IN PARIS.

A 30-DAY MORATORIUM ON ALL NEGOTIABLE PAPER AND BILLS FOR MERCHANDISE WAS ORDERED BEFORE THE OCCUPATION OF FRANCE BY GERMANY.

JUN 30 1940

PARIS, JUNE 26--(DELAYED--BY COURIER PLANE TO BERLIN)--AP--FOUR AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE AMBULANCE DRIVERS REPORTED MISSING MAY 22 NOW ARE SAFE IN BRUSSELS.

THE DRIVERS ARE DONALD O. COSTER, 33, OF MONTREAL AND NEW YORK CITY; JOHN CLEMENT, 25, WAYSIDE, MASS.; GEORGE F.J. KING, 31, NEW YORK CITY; AND GREGORY WAIT, 39, SHELBURNE, VT.

THEY WENT SAFELY THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES IN NORTHERN FRANCE, ACCORDING TO HALLAM TUCK, AN AMERICAN RESIDENT OF WATERLOO, AND CAPT. JOHN GADE, OF THE AMERICAN NAVAL RESERVE

LONDON, JUNE 30-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-A GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST HEARD HERE EARLY TODAY SAID GERMAN, ITALIAN, RUMANIAN, BULGARIAN, YUGOSLAV AND HUNGARIAN REPRESENTATIVES CONFERRED IN ROME YESTERDAY "TO DISCUSS TRANSPORT AND TRADE QUESTIONS ARISING FROM RECENT EVENTS."

R. A. F. Reports Firing Gasoline And Bombs

Cairo, June 29 (AP)—The Royal Air Force reported today that its fighters had destroyed large quantities of gasoline and bombs yesterday in raids on dumps at Macaaca, Italian East Africa. Fire and explosions followed the attack with bombs and machine guns, the R. A. F. said in a communique.

It also reported a raid at El Gubbi, where another gasoline fire was started and several direct hits were made on grounded aircraft.

(An enemy air raid at Aden, in which no damage was done, was reported today by Reuters, the British news agency. There were no casualties.)

The text of today's Royal Air Force communique follows:

"Successful raids carried out yesterday on petrol and bomb dumps in Macaaca. Low-flying attacks with bombs and machine guns were made on petrol dumps. Five hours later the main dump was still burning and others had burned themselves out.

Stock Believed Destroyed

"It is believed the greater part of the petrol stock at the airdrome was destroyed. Bomb dumps were similarly attacked with very heavy explosions resulting. All of our planes are safe.

"In the western desert an effective raid was made at El Gubbi. Bombs burst among the huts and aircraft gathered around the refueling point.

"A large petrol fire was started, causing a column of smoke to rise a thousand feet.

"An enemy fighter CR42 and one Ghibli aircraft were reported captured at Sidiaziz after being damaged by fighters.

"Our fighters engaged the enemy over Malta. One enemy bomber was reported shot down. A flying boat on reconnaissance located an enemy submarine and attacked it. The result is unknown."

R. A. F. Reports Success

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It also reported a raid at El Gubbi, where another gasoline fire was started and several direct hits were made on grounded aircraft.

Many Russians Accused Under New Work Week

Face Prosecution for Failure to Toil Longer Hours

MOSCOW, June 29 (AP).—Soviet Russia's new working laws to speed up production of war materials were promulgated only three days ago, but a number of persons in Moscow, Leningrad and other large cities already face prosecution for alleged failure to report for work.

Russia abandoned its work week of five days of work and a day of rest to the western world's six-day working week, and increased the number of working hours daily.

Cairo, Egypt, June 29 (AP)—The sinking of one of three Italian destroyers in an engagement last night was announced today by the British Navy. A British communique said:

JUN 30 1940

"British naval forces operating in the central Mediterranean on the evening of June 28 sighted three enemy destroyers, which retired at high speed. In the ensuing chase one enemy destroyer was sunk. The other two escaped under cover of darkness." No British casualties were reported.

In London the Admiralty announced today "two more" Italian submarines had been sunk. A brief communique said:

"The commander in chief, East Indies, reports further successes by his forces. Two more Italian U-boats have been destroyed."

Planes Reported Seized

LA JUNQUERA, Spain, June 29 (AP).—The French government has seized 150 airplanes which were ready to be flown to French Morocco, border reports said today. The planes had been concentrated at an ardrome near the border.

Details of the Italian armistice terms were said to have been published in Morocco only today. These call for demilitarization of various colonial areas, but French authorities at Rabat, Morocco, were said to have agreed to maintain the same defensive measures as during the war. There was no official explanation.

(Tangier has been taken over "protectively" by Spanish authorities.)

JUN 30 1940

MOSCOW, JUNE 29--(AP)--TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TONIGHT THAT SWEDISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER BOGEMAN HAD ARRIVED IN MOSCOW. PURPOSE OF HIS VISIT WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

The Day's War Communiques

The official communiques issued today by the warring Powers are presented below:

LONDON.

The following communique was issued by the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security:

"Enemy activity over Great Britain last night was on a small scale.

"A few bombs were dropped in South Wales and near the east coast but nothing of any importance was achieved.

"The only casualty reported is one person slightly hurt."

ROME.

The Italian High Command issued the following communique:

"One of our submarines has sunk with torpedoes and gunfire an armed steamer of 10,000 tons which was sailing under escort.

"In North Africa a most effective bombardment was made on a camp south of Marsa Matruh, machine-gunning of troops, hitting buildings and destroying about twenty planes on the ground. All our planes returned."

BERLIN.

The German High Command issued this communique:

"There were no special events in France.

"One submarine reports the sinking of 38,000 registered tons of merchant shipping. Another submarine sank three armed enemy merchant ships totaling 11,000 registered tons.

"As on previous days, the air force's fighting units on June 28 and during the night of June 28-29, raided with visible success armament work, and port facilities located in southern and central England.

"Especially successful were the bombing raids on troop concentrations and embarkations on British channel islands of Jersey and Guernsey, where big fires and explosions were observed in the port.

"British planes continued their nocturnal flights over Belgium and Holland to northern and western Germany where they dropped bombs at several points.

"The bombs caused damage to apartment houses and injured a number of civilians. Four of the attacking planes were shot down, two by anti-aircraft fire. There were no losses of our own."

CAIRO.

The text of today's Royal Air Force communique follows:

"Successful raids carried out yesterday on petrol and bomb dumps in Macaaca. Low-flying attacks with bombs and machine guns were made on petrol dumps. Five hours later the main dump was still burning and others had burned themselves out.

"It is believed the greater part of the petrol stock at the airdrome was destroyed. Bomb dumps were similarly attacked with very heavy explosions resulting.

"Military huts near by were extensively damaged and left burning. All of our planes are safe.

"In the western desert an effective raid was made at El Gubbi. Bombs burst among the huts and aircraft gathered around the refueling point.

"A large petrol fire was started, causing a column of smoke to rise a thousand feet.

"Photographs subsequently revealed direct hits on aircraft, the tented camp and the refueling point. The enemy was taken by surprise. We suffered no casualties.

"An enemy fighter CR42 and one Ghibli aircraft were reported captured at Sidiaziz after being damaged by fighters.

"Mersa Matruh was raided yesterday. A number of bombs were dropped with slight damage only.

"Our fighters engaged the enemy over Malta. One enemy bomber was reported shot down. A flying boat on reconnaissance located an enemy submarine and attacked it. The result is unknown."

New York, June 29 (AP)—A Berlin-wave broadcast heard here by NBC this morning said that Gen. Auguste Nogues, Governor General and commander in chief of French Morocco, had ordered his troops to cease fighting and lay down their arms. The report said this action was taken by order of French Generalissimo Maxime Weygand.

By Walter Kirkpatrick

Text of War Communiques

British

LONDON, June 29 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique issued tonight said:

Aircraft of the coastal command carried ou routine reconnaissance patrols and convoy duties around British Isles and over the North Sea as far as Scandinavia yesterday. One of our aircraft failed to return.

Our bombers continued night operations over France, Holland and Germany. Much damage was done to chemical factories, marshaling yards, canal traffic and airdromes.

This morning aircraft of the coastal command again attacked the harbor at Willemsoord (Holland) where a lighting installation and supply depot were set on fire.

All our aircraft returned safely from both night and day operations.

An Admiralty communique issued today said:

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Photographs subsequently revealed direct hits on aircraft, the tented camp and the refueling point. The enemy was taken by surprise. We suffered no casualties.

An enemy fighter C. R. 42 (Fiat) and one Ghibli (Bergamaschi) aircraft were reported captured at Sidi-Aziz after being damaged by fighters.

Marsa Matruh was raided yesterday. A number of bombs were dropped, with slight damage only.

Our fighters engaged the enemy over Malta. One enemy bomber was reported shot down. A flying boat on reconnaissance located an enemy submarine and attacked it. The result is unknown.

A naval communique issued today said:

British naval forces operating in the central Mediterranean on the evening of June 28 sighted three enemy destroyers, which retired at high speed. In the ensuing chase one enemy destroyer was sunk. The other two escaped under cover of darkness.

German

BERLIN, June 29 (AP).—The German high command's communique today said:

There were no special events in France.

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As on previous days, the Air Force's fighting units on June 28 and during the night of June 28-29, raided with visible success armament works and port facilities located in southern and central England.

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The bombs caused damage to apartment houses and injured a number of civilians. Four of the attacking planes were shot down, two by anti-aircraft fire. There were no losses of our own.

Italian

ROME, June 29 (AP).—The Italian high command issued the following special communique today:

While flying over Tobruk (Libya) during an enemy bombardment on June 28 the plane piloted by Italo Balbo crashed in flames. Italo Balbo and the members of the crew perished.

Flags of the armed forces of Italy are lowered in a sign of homage and high honor to the memory of Italo Balbo, Alpine volunteer in the World War, one of the Quadrumvirate of the Revolution, trans-Atlantic flyer and Air Marshal who died at his post in combat.

The Italian high command issued also the following communique today:

One of our submarines has sunk with torpedoes and gunfire an armed steamship of 10,000 tons which was sailing under escort.

In North Africa a most effective bombardment was made on a camp south of Marsa Matruh, machine-gunning of troops, hitting buildings and destroying about twenty planes on the ground. All our planes returned.

French Morocco Status Described As Serious

Tangier Report Says Commerce Is Paralyzed And Natives Are Displaying Unrest

Madrid, June 29 (AP)—A serious situation in French Morocco, with commerce paralyzed and the natives evidencing unrest, was reported today from Tangier, African international zone opposite Gibraltar.

Official sources were quoted as declaring Northern Africa had "absolutely submitted" to the French Government of Premier-Marshal Henri Petain, which negotiated the armistice with Germany and Italy.

"However, there remains persistent doubt as to the loyalty of the fleet, especially warships actually at Alexandria and other ports in the eastern Mediterranean," one correspondent reported.

1918.

Although no widespread German press campaign is yet in evidence for seizure of the provinces, one editorial which appeared recently in the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* has been widely republished in Switzerland.

"No one will expect Germany at a time when she is at the height of her triumphs to renounce her rights on territories previously torn from her," the paper's diplomatic correspondent wrote.

The paper said "it is only just and reasonable that the German flag now flying over Strasbourg Cathedral shall never again be pulled down."

One of the first acts of the German troops occupying cities in Alsace-Lorraine was to free leaders of the Alsatian independence movement who had been jailed by the French. Many Alsatians, ousted by French authorities for pro-German activities or sympathies, have been reappointed to posts of civil authorities.

Holland Tribute To Prince Starts Riot With Nazis

Clashes in Several Cities Set Off by Carnations Worn for Bernhard's Birthday

By The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM, June 29.—German and Netherlands authorities restored order in Amsterdam, The Hague, Utrecht and Haarlem late tonight after minor differences between Dutch National Socialists (Nazis) and Netherlanders who were wearing white carnations to mark the twenty-ninth birthday of Prince Bernhard, anti-Nazi German consort of Crown Princess Juliana.

Some of the National Socialists appeared on the streets wearing black uniforms. Dutch and German police calmed the population with the aid of the blackout, which forced the people to go home.

The custom of displaying the Dutch flag on the Prince's birthday was dispensed with today. Officials recently requested citizens to forego displays temporarily because "our people mourn for what is lost, and manifestations of rejoicing seem unbecoming." But there was a heavy demand at flower shops for the Prince's favorite flower.

[Prince Bernhard was last reported in London with the Dutch government in exile there.]

SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN, JUNE 29--(AP)--ABOUT 100 AMERICANS HAVE CROSSED THE FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER SINCE THE NAZI FLAG WAS HOISTED NEAR THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE OVER THE BIDASOA RIVER. ALL WERE EN ROUTE TO LA CORUNA AND BILBAO TO BOARD SHIPS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO VISITED HENDAYE, ST. JEAN DE LUZ, BAYONNE AND BIARRITZ TODAY SAW MORE GERMAN TROOPS ARRIVING IN SOUTHERN FRANCE. THE FRENCH CROWDED THE STREETS TO LOOK AT THEM, BUT MADE NO COMMENTS.

THE FOOD SITUATION APPEARS TO BE NORMAL NOW.

GERMAN SOLDIERS BATHED IN THE SEA AT BIARRITZ AND WALKED THE BOULEVARDS WITH WOMEN. SOLDIERS ARE IMPROVING TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY.

LISBON, JUNE 29-(AP)-WEEKLY PLANE SERVICE TO SOUTH AMERICA BY AIR FRANCE HAS BEEN SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY.

Swiss Expect Hitler To Keep Alsace And Lorraine In Reich

Report Of Führer's Visit To Strasbourg Strengthens Belief In Diplomatic Circles

[By the Associated Press]

Basel, June 29—A German announcement that Adolf Hitler visited Strasbourg yesterday strengthened reports long current both in German and neutral diplomatic circles here that the Führer plans to incorporate into the new Reich Alsace-Lorraine which Imperial Germany ruled from 1871 to

Reynaud Injured Seriously in Crash

BERN, June 29 (AP).—Paul Reynaud, former French Premier, is in a hospital in Montpelier on the south coast of France in serious condition as a result of an automobile accident yesterday. The Swiss Telegraphic Agency reported tonight.

Reynaud was reported on the way to the Riviera from Bordeaux when his automobile overturned. He suffered a head injury.

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, QUOTED THE SEMI-OFFICIAL FRENCH HAVAS AGENCY FROM BORDEAUX TONIGHT TO THE EFFECT THAT FORMER PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD OF FRANCE WAS HURT SERIOUSLY IN A MOTOR ACCIDENT YESTERDAY.

REYNAUD'S LIFE IS NOT IN DANGER, THE DISPATCH SAID. HE WAS AT THE WHEEL OF HIS CAR DRIVING IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE WHEN IT WENT OUT OF CONTROL, CRASHED INTO A TREE AND ROLLED INTO A DITCH.

Finns Announce Signing Trade Pact With Russia

Helsinki Reports 'Favorable' Terms in Agreement

HELSINKI, June 29 (AP).—The signing at Moscow of a trade agreement between Finland and Soviet Russia was announced here today, and well informed sources said Finland had obtained "favorable" points. These sources declared the pact included an adjustment of Soviet war indemnity claims. Details were not disclosed.

One informant said the treaty brought a feeling of considerable relief in Finland, as recent Russian activity in the Baltic states had aroused some apprehension.

Sweden Sentences 4 Plotters

STOCKHOLM, June 29 (AP).—Two Britons, a German and a Swedish woman, convicted on charges of plotting for a foreign power to damage Oxelosund, a Baltic port and outlet of central Sweden's iron ore for Germany, were given prison sentences today. Alfred Frederick Rickman and Ernest John Biggs, Englishmen, were sentenced to eight and five years, respectively; and Arne Erich Behrisch, a German printer, and Elsa Johansson, three and a half years each.

JAPAN TO USE EUROPEAN WAR FOR OWN GAIN

Leading Army Men Find a 'Golden Opportunity' and Propose 'Strong Attitude'

TOKIO, June 30 (Sunday) (AP).—War in Europe has presented Japan with a "golden opportunity" and she must take a "strong attitude," a group of leading Japanese army men decided at a conference last night, the newspaper Nichi Nichi said today.

The paper said the conference followed a broadcast to the empire yesterday by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, who enunciated a foreign policy based on creation of a Japanese-dominated "Asiatic sphere."

INSTRUCTIONS SENT.

Instructions relative to the "strong attitude" were sent to all army corps, and were interpreted as orders to be on the alert for opportunity to consolidate Japan's position.

The Arita speech was an advance from the previous position in which Japan had insisted upon maintenance of the status quo in Eastern Asia.

This was an advance from the previous position in which Japan had insisted on maintenance of the status quo in East Asia.

[In Washington there were strong indications of opposition to this Oriental Monroe Doctrine projection.]

STABILIZED SPHERES.

The Foreign Minister, broadcasting to the empire, vizualized the creation of stabilized spheres throughout the world between "closely related peoples" as a prelude to permanent peace.

"The cause of strife mankind hitherto has experienced," Arita said, "lies generally in the failure to give due consideration to the necessity of some such natural constructive world order and to remedy the irrationalities and injustices."

[At Hongkong Japanese-British tension was so high that a state of emergency was proclaimed and British authorities planned to remove all women, children and unneeded men from the Crown colony to Manila.

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Sunday, June 30—The newspaper Asahi reported today from Canton that Japanese troops had occupied positions at Chennankwan, only 150 yards from the border of French Indo-China and within sight of French guard posts.

Chennankwan is an important point on the Hanoi-Yunnan railway.

JUN 30 1940

JAPAN WARNS WEST TO STAY OUT OF ORIENT

Far East Monroe Doctrine Is Enunciated by Tokio Foreign Minister.

APPLIES TO AXIS POWERS TOO

Meanwhile Americans Prepare to Get Out of Hongkong to Escape War Peril.

TOKIO, June 29 (A. P.).—The Japanese Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, warned the western Powers today to make no move which may upset the status quo in East Asia or the South Seas and emphasized that the future of these regions is "a matter of grave concern to Japan."

Mr. Arita, who delivered his warning in a radio broadcast to the empire, clearly enunciated an Oriental "Monroe Doctrine," in which he envisaged East Asia "uniting under a single sphere," with Japan as the "stabilizing force."

At the same time he declared that Japan's conflict with China is a step toward the building of a new order in the east, founded on a "just and permanent peace," and he cautioned foreign nations to keep their hands off.

"We are determined," he declared, "to leave no stone unturned in order to eradicate all activities assisting Chiang Kai-shek (head of the Chinese Central Government)."

Axis Powers Included.

Mr. Arita's warning to the western Powers with respect to East Asia and the South Seas was in terms sufficiently broad to include Germany and Italy in the event that they should cast possessive eyes at the Oriental possessions of France or Britain.

"I desire," he said, "to declare that the destiny of these regions—any development there or any disposal thereof—is a matter of grave concern to Japan in view of her mission of responsibility as a stabilizing force in East Asia.

"Japan expects the Western Powers will do nothing that will exert any undesirable influence on the stability of East Asia.

"The countries of East Asia and the regions of the South Seas are geographically, historically, racially and economically very closely related.

Calls Union Natural.

"They are destined to co-operate and minister to one another's needs, common well-being and prosperity, and to promote peace and progress," Mr. Arita declared.

"The uniting of all these regions under a single sphere on the basis of common existence, insuring thereby the stability of that sphere, is, I think, a natural conclusion."

The Foreign Minister said that "this system pre-supposes the existence of a stabilizing force with which as a center the peoples of this region are to secure their co-existence and co-prosperity."

Finds Precedent in West.

"It also pre-supposes," he said, "that these groups will respect one another's individual characteristics—political, cultural and economic, and will co-operate and fulfill one another's needs for their common good."

A similar idea, Mr. Arita recalled, existed long ago both in Europe and America. He added:

"Peace can never endure unless it is a peace wherein all nations enjoy their proper places."

The Foreign Minister said that Japan's conflict with China was justified as a means of insuring "a just and permanent peace" on which the Asiatic sphere to which he referred could be built.

"There are those, however," he said, "who would disapprove the change of the status quo by force of arms, regardless of the reasons therefor."

Protectorates Hinted.

The Foreign Minister's pronouncement was forecast earlier this week by Tokio newspapers, which predicted that Japan would soon enunciate an "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine" warning all Powers—including Germany and Italy—to refrain from interfering in any way in the Far East.

There have been hints that Japan is planning to establish a "protectorate" over French and British territories in the Far East.

In this connection Japan has taken a strong stand concerning the alleged transportation of war materials to Chungking, the provisional seat of the Chinese Central Government, through French and British territories. She has demanded and received the right to station "inspectors" in French Indo-China and has sought the same right with regard to British Burma.

Japan's firmer stand has coincided with defeats suffered by France and Great Britian in the European war.

Dutch Talks Satisfactory.

Meanwhile negotiations whereby Japan hopes to obtain guaranties of a steady flow of vital commodities from the Dutch East Indies were reported progressing smoothly between the Dutch Minister, J. C. Pabst, and the Vice-Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani.

An authoritative Dutch spokesmen said that Japan had not demanded increased supplies but merely sought assurances that deliveries would be maintained on the same scale.

The Dutch were said to have assured Japan her economic interest in the East Indies would not be restricted unless "the vital interests of the country are at stake."

American spokesmen estimated that the Dutch East Indies normally supply 21 per cent of Japan's petroleum requirements.

British to Clear Hongkong

4500 Women and Children Are Going First to Manila, Then On to Antipodes.

HONGKONG, June 29 (A. P.).—Great Britain, in preparation for a threatened crisis with Japan, ordered today the compulsory removal of all European women and children from the Hongkong crown colony in the next week. Simultaneously, the removal of approximately 200 American women and children from Hongkong was believed to have been decided on by United States officials here.

There are at least 4,500 British women and children here, but the number included in Britain's order was not given. The impending mass flight was taken generally as a sign that Britain would reject Japan's demand for the closing of the Burmese route to China, over which Japan charges that the Chinese have been getting arms.

Japan was expected to retaliate by attempting to blockade Hongkong or even launch an invasion, observers said. It was said that Britain would adopt powerful counter-measures to any Japanese step, no matter what the consequences.

Crisis Due in Ten Days.

The crisis was expected within ten days. The British ordered the European women and children to prepare to leave by next Friday at the latest.

No exemptions were allowed, except for nurses without dependents and a few others in official posts. Manila is their initial destination, it is understood that the refugees ultimately might be sent to Australia or New Zealand.

The Hongkong authorities rescinded a bank holiday scheduled for August 1. Banks experienced a rush and long queues of women and children lined up at the health office for the vaccination required for entry at Manila.

Under the state of emergency in Hongkong, the Government had power to order the removal of all persons not necessary for its defense. The American women and children were expected to be moved in a week also. The United States gunboat Tulsa is in Hongkong Harbor and the United States gunboat Asheville is expected to arrive tonight from Amoy.

Ships Are Ready.

A small armada of ships is in readiness to remove 4,500 British women and children. It was understood that United States Consul-General Addison Southard had not received authority from Washington to remove Americans, but a number are leaving on their own accord on the United States liner President Coolidge, scheduled to sail tomorrow for Manila.

United States officials were reported to have asked permission to hold the ship until further notice, but no decision has been announced. However, the President Coolidge could be recalled at a moment's notice even if she sailed for Manila on schedule.

American nationals living in this British Crown Colony number approximately 1,000 Occidentals, Filipinos and American-born Chinese. British authorities have detained ships in readiness to evacuate their nationals. The Red Cross at Manila is said to be prepared to handle refugees from Hongkong.

Says Britons Face Peril.

SHANGHAI, June 29 (A. P.).—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British ambassador to China, said in a radio broadcast today that the Government soon would announce a plan whereby Britons in China and elsewhere in the Far East will be enabled to offer their services to the Government.

Hitherto the Government has discouraged enlistments and other forms of aid.

The Ambassador also cautioned his countrymen, particularly those in Shanghai's International Settlement, "not to allow your passions to influence your conduct toward your neighbors and to refrain from provocation."

In closing, he said:

"There is no use mincing words. We face great peril. But we have stood in similar peril before, and we are not alone but enjoy the promise of the boundless resources of our empire and our friends."

First Group Totals 600.

According to a B. B. C. broadcast picked up by the NBC short wave service here, it was said that "the evacuation of women and children from the colony (Hongkong) will begin tomorrow and continue for six days. They will first be taken to Manila, in the Philippines, and from there they will eventually leave for Australia. The Australian Government has offered its co-operation. The first batch to go will number 600. This group will include most of the families of naval and military men. Certain ships in the harbor are said to have been detained for the purpose of taking these people away. These measures are being taken in view of Japan's declared aim of blockading the whole of China's coast against the Chungking Government. Part of this coastline lies opposite Hongkong and the full blockade begins on Wednesday."

Nazis Prepare Shanghai Draft

SHANGHAI, June 29 (AP).—The German consulate here notified today German youths of the class of 1921 (those nineteen years of age) resident in Shanghai to report for registration for possible military service.

JUN 30 1940

RUSS-NAZI SHIP SERVICE

New York, June 29 (AP)—Inauguration of regular shipping service between the Russian port of Leningrad and the German Baltic port of Stettin was announced today by DNB, official German news service, in a broadcast picked up here by NBC.

The first steamer left Leningrad yesterday, DNB said.

JUN 30 1940

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Four Key Men Sidestep Pan-American Parley

Decision Of Argentine Foreign Minister Not To Attend Havana Conferences Blow To Hopes Of U. S. Officials

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, June 29—Four South American nations—Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay—will not be represented by their foreign ministers at the Western Hemisphere conference in Havana next month, it was reported today.

The Governments will be represented, however, by lesser officials.

The decision of Argentina's Foreign Minister, Jose Cantilo, not to go to Havana was a blow to the hopes of United States officials, who had counted on him to set an example to the other nations.

"Key Man" Will Be Missing

With the "key man" thus abstaining from the conference, and others following his example, it was expected that the Havana meeting would become merely a conference of national representatives.

Cantilo's decision to stay here is based on the delicacy of the Argentine political situation, due to the European conflict, and this country's traditional reserve in matters of Pan-American cooperation.

Havana Parley Program Agreement Is Announced

Washington, June 29 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced today following a meeting of the board of governors of the Pan-American Union that agreement had been reached on a program for the coming Havana conference of Foreign Ministers.

The Secretary of State, who is chairman of the board, which is composed of representatives of the twenty-one Western Hemisphere nations, said the proposed program would be made public later.

It was learned that the board agreed to recommend that the conference convene at Havana July 20. Previously July 17 had been reported as the likely date.

Ministers' Conference July 20

HAVANA, June 29 (AP).—Dr. Miguel A. Campa, Cuban Secretary of State, announced tonight that the Pan-American conference of Foreign Ministers had been set for July 20 instead of July 17, as previously agreed. Invitations have been sent to all American nations.

American Red Cross Ship Arrives In Spain

McKeesport Carries $1,000,000 Cargo Of Supplies For War Refugees In France

New York, June 29 (AP)—The United States Lines reported today that the American Red Cross "mercy ship" McKeesport arrived at Bilbao, Spain today.

The specially chartered vessel carried a $1,000,000 cargo of food, clothing and medical supplies for war refugees in France.

The McKeesport sailed from New York two weeks ago for Bordeaux, France, but changed her course because of French developments.

Reaffirms His Earlier Speech

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, June 29—President Getulio Vargas reaffirmed today his speech of June 11 which was first interpreted in some foreign quarters as a defense of Europe's dictatorships, and he stressed Brazil's "solidarity" with other American nations.

The Brazilian Chief Executive, addressing a meeting of maritime workers, also emphasized Brazil's "fidelity to the ideal of strengthening more and more the union of American peoples."

First On Warship

Vargas, in his address June 11 on a Brazilian warship, declared that "vigorous peoples fit for life must follow the route of their aspirations."

(On June 15 President Vargas assured President Roosevelt that his speech "can in no sense be regarded as contradictory" to expressions by Mr. Roosevelt.)

Vargas told the maritime workers today that his June 11 speech was "a call to attention in view of the hard lessons the present days impose on peoples with the mobilization of all energies in order not to be surprised or caught by events.

Pointed To Transformations

"I called the attention of Brazilians to transformations occurring in the world before which we cannot remain indifferent, reaffirmed our intentions of pacific collaboration and solidarity with the brother peoples of the continent whose destines are identified with ours by historic bonds and showed the necessity of fortifying the country economically and militarily."

"My speech on that memorable day," Vargas added, "was clear in thought and form and I do not turn back nor take back any of the concepts stated. Rather, I wish only to reaffirm them completely."

Brazil President Urges American Solidarity

Rio de Janeiro, June 29 (AP)—President Getulio Vargas, apparently answering foreign criticism of his June 11 address championing the ways of "vigorous people," today called for American solidarity based on the mutual respect and freedom of each country to organize itself politically according to "its own tendencies, interests and necessities."

"Thus we understand the Monroe Doctrine and thus we practice it," he said.

Vargas, who spoke before the maritime workers—Brazil's strongest labor union—has ruled Brazil through a dictatorship for all except three months of his ten-year regime.

He disclaimed for Brazil any choice among the belligerents in Europe.

Urges Strict Neutrality

"Our duty," he said, "is to maintain strict neutrality. . . . In the defense of Brazil . . . the obligation of every Brazilian is to conduct himself in a manner to keep Brazil out of war."

The President refused to "take back" his June 11 speech, which at first was interpreted by some quarters as defending European dictators and contrasting with President Roosevelt's message at Charlottesville, Va., on June 10, the day Italy entered the war against France and Britain.

Vargas, on June 11, said, "Vigorous peoples fit for life must follow the route of their aspirations. . . . We are marching toward a future different from all we know in economic, political and social organization, and we feel that old systems and antiquated formulas have entered a decline. It is . . . the beginning . . . of a new era."

Termed Call To Attention

The Brazilian President later informed Mr. Roosevelt that his speech could not be regarded as contradictory. Today he told the maritime workers that his June 11 talk was "a call to attention in view of the hard lessons the present days impose on peoples with the mobilization of all energies in order not to be surprised or caught by events.

"I called the attention of Brazilians to transformations occurring in the world before which we cannot remain indifferent . . . reaffirmed our intentions of pacific collaboration and solidarity with the brother peoples of the continent whose destinies are identified with ours by historic bonds . . . showed the necessity of fortifying the country economically and militarily.

Wichita Due At Montevideo

Montevideo, June 29 (AP)—The United States cruiser Wichita is due here Sunday. It is scheduled to remain until July 3, when it will leave with the United States cruiser Quincy, here since June 20.

Claim Submarine Nets Near Panama Canal Are For "Training"

Panama, Panama, June 29 (AP)—Submarine nets being installed across both the Atlantic and Pacific entrances to the Canal Zone were described officially today as "for training purposes."

There were reports earlier in the week that the entrances to the canal had been mined, and officials in Washington said at that time any mining being done was for routine training purposes.

Meanwhile fifteen planes from the Guantanamo air base prepared to simulate a night air raid on the canal, using flares for bombs. Canal de are to resist the attack.

Canal Zone Governor Arrives At New York

Brig. Gen. Clarence S. Ridley on Way To Washington About Plans For Safety Lock System

New York, June 29 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Clarence S. Ridley, United States Army, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, arrived today aboard the Panama liner Ancon on a mission to Washington in connection with plans for the new "safety" lock system which will parallel the present canal.

He declined to disuss defense preparations in the Canal Zone, and in reference to subversive activities, said: "They'll be taken care of."

General Ridley was accompanied by his wife and a niece, Miss Alison Thompson, of San Francisco.

Arms Seized in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 29 (AP).—A quantity of arms hidden in the banana country along the Pacific coast has been found by police, the government announced today. This was the second cache uncovered, officials said. In both cases, they asserted, the arms were intended for a revolutionary movement in Panama which failed to materialize.

Passports Required By Mexico To Enter U. S.

American Citizens, However, May Use Customary Tourist Cards There, Ministry Says

Mexico City, June 29 (AP)—All foreigners entering the United States from Mexico after July 1 must have passports, the Ministry of Foreign Relations announced today.

The regulation also applies to Mexicans who heretofore have not needed passports to cross the border.

In line with the Government's campaign to encourage American tourist trade, the Ministry said that for the present United States citizens would be allowed to enter Mexico merely with the customary tourist cards.

U. S. Scrap Metal For Japan

San Pedro, Cal., June 29 (AP)—One of the largest cargoes of scrap metal, 8,500 tons, ever shipped from this port was taken out today for Japan by the Swedish motor liner Mirrabooka. A Japanese firm chartered the vessel.

U. S. Indicates It Will Oppose Japan's Policy

'Monroe Doctrine' for Asia Finds Washington Stil Against Forcible Change

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—Strong indications were given here today that the United States has no intention of concurring in the Japanese "Monroe Doctrine" for the Far East, enunciated by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita.

The American government in the past has opposed Japan's plans for a "new order in East Asia" and officials indicated there had been no change in the policy as a result of recent world events.

A note to Tokio, Dec. 31, 1938, stating that past and possible future "new situations" there were of concern to the United States remained a valid statement of American policy, it was said today.

The United States did not admit, the note said, that "there is need or want for any one power to take upon itself to prescribe what shall be the terms and conditions of a 'new order' in areas not under its sovereignty and to constitute itself the repository of authority and the agent of destiny in regard thereto."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has issued statements recently favoring maintenance of the present status of the Dutch East Indies.

In repeated communications to Tokio, the United States has reminded the government there that Japan, along with the United States and European powers, is signatory to treaties pledging respect for rights of all concerned in the Orient.

BILL TO CHECK ALIENS SIGNED BY ROOSEVELT

3,500,000 Foreigners in U. S. to Be Registered and Fingerprinted.

DISLOYALTY TO BE CURBED

Measures Taken by States and Communities Reproved by President.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt signed today a bill requiring the registration and fingerprinting of approximately 3,500,000 aliens in the United States.

In a statement issued simultaneously, the President expressed the hope that no "loyal alien" would be subjected to harassment in the course of this program, but added:

"With those aliens who are disloyal and are bent on harm to this country the Government, through its law enforcement agencies, can and will deal vigorously."

In effect Mr. Roosevelt reproved some States and communities which have undertaken to deal with aliens individually.

FOLO BUENOS AIRES
MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 29--(AP)--THE URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT TONIGHT APPOINTED DR. PEDRO RIOS, FORMER MINISTER OF FINANCE, AND DR. JOSE MORA OTERA TO HEAD ITS DELEGATION TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE CONFERENCES AT HAVANA NEXT MONTH. THE DELEGATES WILL LEAVE FOR BUENOS AIRES JULY 4 AND SAIL FROM THERE ABOARD THE LINER URUGUAY THE FOLLOWING DAY.

A Federal Responsibility.

"The only effective system of control over aliens in this country must come from the Federal Government alone," his statement said. "This is as true from a practical point of view as it is from a legal and constitutional point of view.

"Since Congress, by the act, has attempted to provide a single and uniform method of handling this difficult problem of alien registration in this country, it seems to me that attempts by the States or communities to deal with the problem individually will result in undesirable confusion and duplication."

Federal agencies co-ordinated final plans for the start of active operations against the new public enemies—undesirable aliens and fifth columnists.

Drive Starts Monday.

The first portion of the campaign gets under way Monday, the effective date for regulations which make the legal entry of aliens into the United States more difficult.

A second portion—aimed at illegal entry and infiltration—got the "go ahead" when President Roosevelt signed a bill yesterday providing funds for doubling the border patrol and increasing the maritime inspectors who check up on alien seamen.

The third section calls for proper surveillance of foreigners already in the country. A bill requiring registration of and finger-printing of all aliens is on the President's desk. The departments of Justice and Immigration are finishing plans for its enforcement as soon as it is signed.

Passport Requirements.

The alien-entry regulations, operative Monday, require passports or similar documents for entry from all neighboring countries, most of which heretofore have been exempt from such requirements.

So far only Bermuda and the Dominican Republic have adopted similar regulations for Americans entering those countries. The Canadian Government, anxious to maintain the American tourist traffic, has announced it has no intention of requiring passports for Americans.

To avoid hardships on Canadians and Mexicans who commute across the border for work or other reasons, the regulations have been modified to permit them to enter on their old immigration visas if they hold border identification cards.

Liberal Passport Policy.

The State Department had adopted a liberal policy on the form of passports required from citizens of the hemisphere nations and will recognize as such travel documents containing photographs and other essential identity information.

The passports, or travel documents, must bear a visa from an American consular officer. In other parts of the world, however, American consular officials have been given broad power to reject entry applications from aliens who might prove inimical to the public safety.

State Will Co-operate.

ALBANY, June 29 (A. P.).—Gov. Lehman sought today the co-ordination of all New York's police powers to rout subversive elements and offer additional protective services as part of a national defense program.

The Governor announced a broadening of the State's defense measures after conferring with representatives of the Police Chiefs' Association yesterday.

The discussion will be followed, the Governor said, by meetings with the State Sheriffs' Association.

The President said that the registration and fingerprinting of aliens did not carry with it any implication of hostility toward those "who, while they may not be citizens, are loyal to this country and its institutions."

The legislation forbids attempts to undermine the loyalty of military and naval personnel and provides for the deportation of aliens who at any time after entry into this country belonged to an organization which advocated overthrow of the Government by force and violence. Registering and fingerprinting will be conducted at post offices throughout the country and the records will go into Department of Justice files.

Text of Statement.

Mr. Roosevelt's reference to alien controls outside the Federal Government recalled that Gov. E. D. Rivers had issued a proclamation requiring aliens in Georgia to be registered and fingerprinted. The text of Mr. Roosevelt's statement:

"The alien registration act of 1940, which I have just signed, should be interpreted and administered as a program designed not only for the protection of the country, but also for the protection of the loyal aliens who are its guests. The registration and identification of approximately three and one-half million aliens who are now within our borders does not carry with it any stigma or implication of hostility towards those who, while they may not be citizens, are loyal to this country and its institutions.

"Most of the aliens in this country are people who came here because they believed and had faith in the principles of American democracy and they are entitled to and must receive full protection of the law. It is of the utmost importance to the security of the country that the program of alien control shall be carried out with a high sense of responsibility. It would be unfortunate if, in the course of this regulative program, any loyal aliens were subjected to harassment.

Effective Control Needed.

"The only effective system of control over aliens in this country must come from the Federal Government alone. This is as true from a practical point of view as it is from a legal and constitutional point of view. Since Congress, by the act, has attempted to provide a single and uniform method of handling this difficult problem of alien registration in this country, it seems to me that attempts by the States or communities to deal with the problem individually will result in undesirable confusion and duplication.

"I ask that citizens and non-citizens alike co-operate with a full sense of the responsibilities involved so that we may accomplish this task of registration smoothly, quickly and in a friendly manner, our aim being to preserve and build up the loyalty and confidence of those aliens within our borders who desire to be faithful to its principles. With those aliens who are disloyal and are bent on harm to this country, the Government, through its law enforcement agencies, can and will deal vigorously."

500 Denied Cards.

DETROIT, June 29 (A. P.).—Immigration officials turned away without explanation today 500 applicants for border identification cards, which aliens commuting from Canadian border cities to employment in the United States are required to carry. John L. Zurbrick, district director of immigration, said that he could not comment on the action.

Canadian residents of Detroit contemplating holiday visits to relatives across the border were advised to cancel their trips. Attorneys estimated that it might take six months for them to obtain the passports necessary for their return to the United States, so clogged is the immigration machinery.

Program for Notifying Aliens

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 29—The big job of registering and fingerprinting the estimated 3,500,000 aliens in this country will be carried out by the Justice and Postoffice Departments under direction of Solicitor General Francis Biddle.

The plans already have been worked out by the two departments in cooperation with the Census Bureau. Mr. Biddle had an opportunity to talk them over with Mr. Roosevelt on a cruise on the Potomac this afternoon. Other guests on the overnight trip included Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator.

Under the law, registration of aliens must begin within sixty days and must be completed four months later.

Mr. Biddle said in an interview that before actual registration, there would be an intensive education campaign to acquaint the aliens with what is demanded of them.

This will be carried out through more than 1,000 foreign language newspapers, hundreds of other publications, clubs, societies and churches having alien membership, radio stations which broadcast in foreign tongues and through English speaking groups which have contact with aliens.

Mr. Biddle said that an appeal for help probably would be made to service groups such as the Lions, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, Chambers of Commerce and the American Legion.

Postmasters and their aides in some 45,000 postoffices will register and fingerprint aliens. The Postoffice Department will make out the registration cards and mail them to the aliens.

GREEN WANTS BAN ON REDS AND BUND

Urges Outlawing Members of Both Groups.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (A. P.).—Congressional action to outlaw the Communist party and the German-American Bund was advocated today by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Green made the recommendation in an address to members of the FBI sponsored National Police Academy.

"I feel that we are inviting danger by permitting the Communist party and the Nazi bund to continue to operate openly or secretly in this country against the interests of the United States," he asserted.

He declared the federation he heads never has been hoodwinked by communist, Nazi or Fascist propaganda and added:

"When the Congress recently adopted measures to purge communists and Nazis from relief rolls and to keep an official check on the whereabouts and activities of resident aliens, the American Federation of Labor interposed no objections.

"We consider it shameful that a labor group, not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, bitterly opposed these measures, and lent itself to underhanded attacks on the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Nazi Protest Over Arrest

[By the Associated Press]

Los Angeles, June 29—A speedy grand jury investigation of Herbert Hoehne, 28, a Nazi held on a charge of failing to register as a foreign agent, is urged by Dr. Georg Gyssling, German consul.

Dr. Gyssling charged that Federal Bureau of Investigation agents had violated diplomatic procedure by opening one of two letters given Hoehne by Capt. Fritz Weidemann, German consul general at San Francisco, for delivery to German legations in Central America.

"The contents of those letters are perfectly innocuous and I demand that they be made public in order that the American people may understand that Hoehne is an innocent man," said Dr. Gyssling.

The Los Angeles *Examiner* said it had offered Captain Weidemann to publish the letters, but that he replied that "under no circumstances" would he release them.

Dr. Gyssling said he had available the $25,000 required for Hoehne's bail, but that he decided not to post it, feeling it "desirable that this case should be brought into the open."

Italian Paper Suspends Publication In Louisiana

"Interest And Love Of This Country" Put First By Veteran Editor-Owner

New Orleans, June 29 (AP)—*Il Messaggero*, the only English-Italian newspaper in Louisiana, suspended publication today because of the European war. It was printed weekly.

Paul Montelepre, editor-owner, who has published papers here fifty-four years, said:

"The shadow of the bloody battlefields of Europe projects itself throughout the world and requires that clear positions be taken by nations and individuals in their relation to life.

"It is also our profound belief that the only interest and only emotion which should move all American citizens are the interest and the love of this country. We believe we are going through extraordinary times which require unity of efforts, unity of sentiments and unequivocal attachment to this land of our birth, or of our adoption."

What's The Extent Of U. S. Emergency?

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 29—Exact extent of the national emergency and the secret plans of the main United States battle fleet aroused capital conjecture today.

Three lines in a Presidential proclamation, which accompanied a Treasury Department order yesterday, raised the question of whether the limited state of emergency, announced by Mr. Roosevelt on September 8, 1939, had been broadened.

The proclamation, after stating that the conditions of September 8 continued to prevail, spoke of "the existence of a national emergency by reason of the threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States."

Phraseology Contrasted

This language contrasted with the restricted phraseology used in the earlier proclamation issued a few days after war smote Europe last September.

Mr. Roosevelt then declared "that a national emergency exists in connection with and to the extent necessary for the proper observance, safeguarding and enforcing of the neutrality of the United States, and the strengthening of our national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations."

Mr. Roosevelt then proceeded to declare "that a national emergency exists in connection with and to the extent necessary for the proper observance, safeguarding and enforcing of the neutrality of the United States, and the strengthening of our national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations."

The September 8 document made no mention of a "threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States."

When the disparity of lahguage was discovered last night, officials were hesitant to offer opinions, even privately, on what significance it might have.

The proclamation, dated Thursday, directed the Treasury to impose extraordinary controls on all shipping in American waters because of world conditions.

The question of the fleet's whereabouts—a mystery since the armada suddenly quit Hawaii under sealed orders Monday—was kept to the fore by three fresh developments yesterday.

Ships Seen At Honolulu

From Honolulu came word indicating that at least a portion of the fleet might be maneuvering in the vicinity. instead of steaming for the Panama Canal or Philippine waters, as variously reported.

The Honolulu advice said that Wednesday an interisland plane had sighted a flotilla of between twenty and thirty warships, one the aircraft carrier Lexington, on the horizon beyond Hawaii.

On the other hand, Admiral William D. Leahy, former chief of naval operations, said he believed the fleet was en route from the Pacific to the Atlantic—a ten-day voyage.

President Roosevelt has asked Owen D. Young, retired board chairman of the General Electric Company, to assist and advise Sidney Hillman, CIO leader who is in charge of training workers for national defense activities.

Jackson Warns Against Reactionary U. S. Policy

Saranac Inn, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, said tonight that a "reactionary national policy in this country" would be the "greatest aid a fifth column could hope for."

In an address prepared for a meeting of the New York State Bar Association, Jackson spoke of the "necessity of a social and economic policy in the nation which will not leave millions hopelessly outside of its benefits and comforts."

"An arbitrary power invented to serve a cause frequently ends by being turned against its creator," he said. "Fritz Thyssen (former German industrialist) is wandering in exile and his great properties confiscated under a law he favored because he thought it would be used only against Communists.

30.24-3317 30.24-3317

NEW FISCAL YEAR WILL SET RECORD

Government Expects It To Be Costliest In Peacetime History

JUN 30 1940

$3,700,000,000 Deficit Is Chalked Up As Books Are Closed

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, June 29—The Government, chalking up a deficit of $3,700,000,000, will end one fiscal year tomorrow and start on a new one which, as a result of the new defense program, will be the costliest in peacetime history.

The expiring fiscal year produced a new spending record of about $9,600,000,000, revenue totaled about $5,900,000,000, leaving a deficit exceeded in peacetime only in 1936 when the soldiers' bonus was paid. (Exact figures on income and outgo will not be known until the middle of next week after year-end reports are received from field offices.)

Making Estimates

At present, Treasury officials are figuring on expenditures of approximately $10,500,000,000 and income of about $7,000,000,000 in the new year. If these estimates hold good, the deficit will be about $2,800,000,000, because the Treasury is figuring on getting about $700,000,000 from a dozen Government corporations which have been instructed to turn back part of their capital.

There is every prospect, however, that expenditures will be far greater than $10,500,000,000. President Roosevelt has disclosed that expansion of the rearmament program is under consideration. He mentioned no figures, but authoritative quarters said that this might involve a $5,000,000,000 outlay.

Owes $43,000,000,000

At the turn of the fiscal year, the Treasury owed about $43,000,000,000 and had less than $2,000,000,000 of its statutory borrowing authority left. But the new defense program carried with it $4,000,000,000 more borrowing power.

Transition of the budget from a peacetime to a preparedness status was marked in many items. In the old year, the Treasury spent $1,575,000,000 for defense. In the new year, the bill will approximate $3,600,000,000. Appropriations for next year are much larger, but much of the work won't be paid for until the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1941.

Last year, WPA and other work-relief cost $1,840,000,000. Next year it is expected to fall to $1,400,000,000.

Other Reductions

Smaller reductions will be made in costs of other non-defense activities.

The larger revenue estimates are due partly to anticipation of greater yield from old taxes, on account of expected better business, and partly from the new defense taxes just enacted. The old taxes are expected to produce about $385,000,000 more than they did last year, while the new levies are figured at $715,000,000.

The new taxes are expected to bring in $994,300,000 a year in the following four years. The first year's revenue from these levies will be less because persons who pay their income taxes in quarterly installments won't pay their third and fourth installments on 1940 income until the 1942 fiscal year (beginning July 1, 1941).

Provides Increases

The new tax law provides for increases of 10 to 50 per cent. in excise levies (taxes on cigarettes, gasoline, etc.), 10 per cent. in estate and gift taxes, 10 per cent. in individual income taxes, 16.1 to 18 per cent. in corporation taxes and a decrease of 20 per cent. in basic income-tax exemptions.

The decrease in income-tax exemptions, from $2,500 to $2,000 for married couples and from $1,000 to $800 for single persons, is expected to add 2,200,000 income-tax payers to Government rolls.

The estate and gift taxes went into effect last Tuesday when President Roosevelt signed the tax bill. Excise taxes are effective next Monday and income taxes will be payable on 1940 income.

In several instances they will pay more than during the world war. Excise, commodity and service taxes will advance by from 10 to 50 per cent on various items from present rates.

An additional $1 per barrel on beer will add a third of a cent per bottle; an extra 75 cents per gallon on liquor will add 19 cents per quart, and 25 cents more on each 1,000 cigarettes will add half a cent to each standard package of 20.

The gasoline tax will jump from 1 to 1½ cents; radios, from 5 to 5½ per cent of their value; passenger cars, from 3 to 3½ per cent, and so on for thirty-odd other items.

Amusement admission taxes will begin at 21 cents instead of 41. The scale of 1 cent for each 10 cents of admission price will continue.

A total of 2,200,000 new income taxpayers will join the 2,900,000 to whom the Government already sends please remit notices every March 15. They will be made subject to tax on their 1940 incomes as a result of lowering the personal exemptions of married persons from $2,500 to $2,000 and of single persons from $1,000 to $800.

In addition a supertax of 10 per cent of the normal income is imposed.

DEFENSE TAXATION TO START MONDAY

Some of New Levies Higher Than in World War.

JUN 30 1940

WASHINGTON, June 29 (A. P.).—American consumers will begin paying taxes on Monday for the nation's five-year five-billion-dollar rearmament fund.

Mid-West Air Line Sells Transports To Britain

Several Lockheeds From Chicago And Southern Expected To Be Used As Trainers

Memphis, Tenn., June 29 (AP)—The *Commercial Appeal* said tonight it had learned that Chicago and Southern, New Orleans-to-Chicago air line, had sold several ten-passenger Lockheed transport planes to Great Britain.

The line recently changed from the Lockheeds to larger planes, "but kept the planes, six or seven in all, anticipating their possible use on new routes for which application has been made," the paper said.

"The planes are three years old and cost $50,000 each. They were sold at a profit on that original price, it was said. Canadian pilots are flying the ships to Canada, where it is thought they will be used for training purposes. It is possible, however, to convert them into bombers."

Legion Commander Says War Now Is Impossible

Elizabeth, N. J., June 29 (AP)—Raymond J. Kelly, national commander of the American Legion, asserted today that inadequate preparations made it "idle" for this country to "talk of fighting any war."

"With what would we intervene?" he asked in addressing members of North Jersey Legion posts. "We are wholly unprepared for any kind of an emergency."

Contending that a modern war cannot be fought with "hopes and blueprints," Kelly said this country needed a standing army of 500,000 men, with a similar number in reserve.

In addition to defense preparations, "unity in the hearts of the people" was also necessary, Kelly said, along with "ridding the country of fifth columnists."

Legion to Teach Defense Tactics

JUN 30 1940

HOUSTON, Tex., June 29 (AP).—A national committeeman for the American Legion asserts the Legion will teach elementary military tactics to United States citizens under a broad security program it has planned to promote "a defense system equal to that of any major power."

Dr. W. J. Danforth of Fort Worth, Texas, national executive committeeman of the Legion, said it would organize "security defense units" composed of citizens over 18, who could qualify for service.

RUSH TO AVIATION.

BUFFALO, June 29 (AP).—So many high school graduates applied for a special Summer course in aircraft mechanics training that the city Board of Education ordered five classrooms in another school available for the course.

At the close of registration 1,000 applicants had applied for the course, which is being made available for only 500.

VIEW OF U. S. ALTERNATIVES

Allentown, Pa., June 29 (AP)—The United States has three possible alternatives for a policy should Germany win the war, William I. Stone, vice-president of the Foreign Policy Association, believes.

One, he told an association institute here last night, is military dictatorship and frank imperialism, with the use of a "big stick" in Mexico and South America. A second is appeasement, with a "back-to-business-as-usual" attitude.

The third, which Stone called a "dynamic program for democracy," would include a planned economy for the Western Hemisphere, governmental intervention designed to offer people in the hemisphere a higher standard of living and "something more than came from the old imperialism."

Pershing Asks Aid for Britain

Urges All Americans to Unite for Real Defense to Meet Grave Peril.

JUN 30 1940

BOSTON, June 29.—Gen. John J. Pershing declared "the time has come for all Americans to lay aside partisanship and work together to build up the defenses of their country and the defenses of our democracy against the greatest peril with which America ever has been faced," in a telegram read here last night by Mayo A. Shattuck, executive vice-chairman of the Massachusetts branch of the Non-Partisan Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allied, at a monster rally in Faneuil Hall.

Pointing out there is "no time to lose," that our army and navy have urgent need for "material equipment of every kind" and that "our only chance of security lies in the whole-hearted energetic co-operation of all who can contribute in any way to arming the democracy," Gen. Pershing made a plea for support of Great Britain with food, arms and munitions while strengthening our own forces.

Great Britain needs a continuous supply of such aid from this country if the bulwark she represents between totalitarianism and democracy is not to crumble, Gen. Pershing stated in his message. If we help England to beat off the Nazis the last sacrifice may not be demanded of us."

His telegram follows in full:

"The time has come for all Americans to lay aside partisanship and work together to build up the defenses of their country and the defenses of our democracy against the greatest peril with which America has ever been faced.

"We need material equipment of every kind for our army and navy at the earliest possible moment. Our only chance of security lies in the whole-hearted energetic co-operation of all who can contribute in any way to the arming of the democracy.

"So long as Britain stands the danger may be kept at a distance; therefore while organizing and equipping ourselves it is sound sense to do all that we can to keep Britain supplied with the food, arms and munitions of which she needs must have a continuous supply if that outer bulwark of democracy is not to crumble. If we do that the last sacrifice may not be demanded of us. British man power is far from exhausted, but there is desperate need for the products of our farms and factories.

"I earnestly hope that you may be successful in awakening our people to the real situation, for I am sure they will then play their part worthily as they have always done throughout our history. There is no time to lose."

TANK CORPS SET UP BY ARMY ON LINES OF GERMAN TACTICS

System Used Since World War Is Dropped to Give Armored Force Separate Status

JUN 30 1940

SCHOOLS FOR MEN READY

Alien Registration Bill Is Signed by President—Defense Post Offered to O. D. Young

The War Department announced adoption of tank tactics on lines of the German Panzer units, revising the system followed since the World War. It created an armored corps of two divisions, 18,000 men and 1,400 tanks. The corps will have "great striking" power at speeds of fifty miles upward. Special services courses will be opened to train personnel. [Page 1, Column 1.]

Owen D. Young has been asked to take up the task of coordinating the defense program of the NYA and CCC for training technicians. President Roosevelt signed the Alien Registration Bill and assured the loyal that it carried no stigma. [Page 5, Column 1.]

Plattsburg was preparing for manoeuvres in August involving more than 100,000 National Guardsmen, Reservists and Army regulars. [Page 6, Column 1.]

Admiral Landis of the Maritime Commission, Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and Floyd W. Reeves, director of the American Youth Commission, were added to the staff of the National Advisory Defense Commission. [Page 15, Column 5.]

Common action for defense of twenty-one American republics will be discussed at a conference in Havana next month proposed by the Pan American Union. [Page 16, Column 2.]

JUN 30 1940

Armored Defense Set Up

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 29—Creation of an Army mechanized force of "great striking power" like Germany's hard-hitting Panzer divisions was announced today by the War Department.

Acting Secretary Louis Johnson disclosed that the order had been given to organize an armored corps of two divisions on an experimental basis, to be equipped with 1,400 tanks, 600 artillery pieces and more than 13,000 automatic and semi-automatic rifles.

"Apparent developments in the character and use of mechanized power in Europe," Mr. Johnson said, contributed to the decision to create the force, first of the kind in this hemisphere.

Light and medium tanks and other vehicles hitherto assigned to the cavalry and infantry will be concentrated in the new corps of more than 18,000 officers and enlisted men, thus revising American tactical doctrines followed since the World War.

Other units of heavy tanks such as the Army does not yet possess are to be organized later, it was announced.

Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commander of the Army's single existing mechanized force, the Seventh Cavalry Brigade, was made com-

manner of the armored corps. His headquarters will remain at Fort Knox, Ky., and the mechanized cavalry will be incorporated into the new corps.

Other Assignments

Designated as commander of the first armored division was Brig. Gen. Bruce Magruder, former commander of infantry tanks. The division's headquarters will be at Fort Knox.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Scott, recently commander of a mechanized cavalry regiment, was made commander of the second armored division, with headquarters at Fort Benning, Ga.

Lieut. Col. Sereno E. Brett will be designated chief of staff of the corps. He commanded tanks in the World War Meuse-Argonne offensive.

The new mechanized warfare instrument was made possible by the $1,762,513,000 supplemental defense appropriation which President Roosevelt signed Thursday, carrying funds to swell the Army's equipment of tanks to more than 3,000. Of these, only about 500 are in service now.

The War Department said the corps would combine all infantry tank components except the First Battalion of the Sixty-seventh Infantry Regiment at Fort Meade, Md.; the mechanized cavalry components now at Fort Knox, and the

First Combat Car Squadron, now stationed at Fort Riley, Kan.

Ex-N. J. Resident Rules On Sark, Channel Isle

Tiny Feudal State Is Near Points Bombed By German Planes Recently

East Orange, N. J., June 29 (AP)—The Island of Sark, near the Channel islands of Guernsey and Jersey, bombed by the Germans last night, is ruled over by a former East Orange man, Robert W. Hathaway.

Hathaway became seigneur and reigned over 700 subjects of the tiny feudal state after his marriage in 1929 to Sibyl Collings Beaumont, hereditary ruler of the Island. The couple visited here for several months last winter, returning to Sark in March.

Although no bombs were reported to have fallen on Sark, the island and several others near by were ordered demilitarized last week.

Red Cross Fund $16,585,349

Washington, June 29 (AP)—The Red Cross announced today that its war-relief fund now totaled $16,585,349.

SAYS WE MAY OCCUPY ALLIED POSSESSIONS

Senator Miller Holds We Will Act Only if 'Forced' to Do So

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 29 (AP)—Senator John E. Miller of Arkansas, a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, declared here today that rapid war developments in Europe might "force" the United States to occupy "some of the menaced Allied possessions in the Western Hemisphere."

Mr. Miller, in a speech prepared for delivery before the annual convention of Arkansas postmasters, stressed the current importance of the Monroe Doctrine, asserting "it is our immediate task to be prepared to fulfill and sustain that policy."

"It is entirely possible that rapid war developments may force a decision on our government to occupy some of the menaced Allied possessions in the Western Hemisphere," he said. "Your government will not take such military action unless there is a total collapse of the Allied forces in the Eastern Hemisphere, but if there is such a collapse specific steps will be taken to prevent the occupation of any territory in the Western Hemisphere by totalitarian forces."

Senator Miller said the immediate task confronting the nation was "to prevent the spreading of that war to America," but added:

"The time for negotiation and discussion between nations for the solution of these problems unfortunately is passed, because those who are determined to destroy free government and free institutions recognize no limitation except force."

PRESIDENT ASKS OWEN D. YOUNG TO AID HILLMAN

Desires ex-General Electric Executive to Help Train Defense Workers.

PROCLAMATION HELD ENIGMA

Declaration of Emergency Results in Wide Speculation—Fleet Moves Still Secret.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt has asked Owen D. Young, retired chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, to assist and advise Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. leader, who is in charge of training workers for national defense activities.

Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, told reporters today that Mr. Young had been asked to help Mr. Hillman temporarily, particularly on the Government's youth program and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Mr. Young was a White House visitor yesterday.

Mr. Early said he thought the retired industrialist would comply with the request.

Conjecture on Emergency.

The exact extent of the state of emergency now existing in the nation and the veiled plans of the main United States battle fleet aroused conjecture here today.

Three lines in a presidential proclamation, which accompanied a Treasury Department order yesterday, raised the question of whether the limited state of emergency, announced by Mr. Roosevelt on September 8, 1939, had been broadened.

The proclamation, after stating that the conditions of September 8 continued to prevail, declared "the existence of a national emergency by reason of the threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States."

This language contrasted with the restricted phraseology used in the earlier proclamation issued a few days after war began in Europe last September.

On that occasion President Roosevelt stated that the conflict "imposes on the United States certain duties" with respect to neutrality and national defense.

"Measures required at ths time," the proclamation said, "called for the exercise of only a limited number of the powers granted in a national emergency."

Hesitant to Discuss Meaning.

Mr. Roosevelt then proceeded to declare "that a national emergency exists in connection with and to the extent necessary for the proper observance, safeguarding and enforcing of the neutrality of the United States, and the strengthening of our national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations."

The September 8 document made no mention of a "threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States."

When the disparity of language was discovered last night, officials were hesitant to offer opinions, even privately, on what significance it might have.

One source said the new wording might be very important, but another said that it might have been dictated by the statute the proclamation invoked and hence would not mean a broader emergency.

The proclamation, dated Thursday, directed the Treasury to impose extraordinary controls on all shipping in American waters because of world conditions. Its text was released with a Treasury order promulgating control regulations.

The question of the fleet's whereabouts—a mystery since the armada suddenly quit Hawaii under sealed orders Monday—was kept to the fore by three fresh developments yesterday.

Fleet May Be Maneuvering.

From Honolulu came word indicating that at least a portion of the fleet might be maneuvering in the vicinity, instead of steaming for the Panama Canal or Philippine waters, as variously reported.

The Honolulu advice said that Wednesday an inter-island plane had sighted a flotilla of between twenty and thirty warships on the horizon beyond Hawaii.

On the other hand, Admiral William D. Leahy, former chief of naval operations, said he believed the fleet was en route from the Pacific to the Atlantic, a ten-day voyage.

"I think," he remarked, "the place we need it now is in the Atlantic—or that is where we are going to need it."

Admiral Leahy, who had just called on the President, did not elaborate. He said, however, he had not inquired about fleet movements.

A little later, Chairman Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, stated in an interview that it was his guess the British and French fleet soon would be moving westward across the Atlantic.

JUN 30 1940

POLO WASHINGTON ALIEN ACT

NEW YORK, JUNE 29-(AP)-MORE THAN 250,000 ALIENS IN THE METROPOLITAN

AREA OF NEW YORK, "MELTING POT" OF THE NEW WORLD, WILL BE REQUIRED TO

REGISTER AND BE FINGERPRINTED UNDER THE ALIEN REGISTRATION ACT,

AUTHORITIES ESTIMATED TODAY.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID THEY BELIEVED THAT FROM EIGHT TO TEN PER

CENT OF THE NATION'S 3,500,000 ALIENS LIVE IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA.

NIGHT LEAD TORPEDOING

NEW YORK, JUNE 29-(AP)-A PERPLEXING REPORT OF THE TORPEDOING OF

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP EDGEHILL --- UNLISTED IN LLOYD'S REGISTER OF

SHIPPING AND UNIDENTIFIED BY SHIPPING CIRCLES HERE --- REMAINED UN-

CONFIRMED TONIGHT AS BOTH LONDON AND WASHINGTON NAVAL SOURCES REPORTED

THEY HAD NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION OF THE INCIDENT.

THE TORPEDOING WAS REPORTED LAST NIGHT IN A MESSAGE TO MACKAY RADIO

FROM THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXCALIBUR WHICH SAID IT INTERCEPTED A

FLASH FROM THE SHIP IDENTIFYING HERSELF AS AN AMERICAN VESSEL BY THE

NAME OF EDGEHILL. THE SHIP SAID SHE WAS TORPEDOED ABOUT 500 MILES

SOUTHWEST OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

A FREIGHTER "EDGEHILL" WAS IN OPERATION LAST YEAR BUT ITS NAME WAS CHANGED TO "OREMAR" NEARLY 12 MONTHS AGO AND IS NOW IN DOCK AT BALTIMORE.

JUN 30 1940

30-24-2319.

30.24-3319

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

ITALY, AS GERMANY'S BATTLE MATE, FACES GREAT DIFFICULTIES IF SHE PLANS ANY MAJOR OPERATION AGAINST THE BRITISH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN UNTIL AND UNLESS ENGLAND IS DEFEATED AT HOME.

GERMANY CANNOT WELL SPARE ITALY IMPORTANT HELP IN MEN OR AIR POWER FROM WHAT IS THE MAIN FRONT, THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN.

YET IF ITALY IS TO ACHIEVE FOR HERSELF THE PURPOSES MOST LOUDLY SHOUTED BY HER SPOKESMEN, SHE MUST DRIVE THE BRITISH OUT OF GIBRALTAR AND THE SUEZ.

JUN 30 1940

AT THE SAME TIME, THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THIS WAR TO DATE AND THE NEW OR IMPROVED WEAPONS INTRODUCED TO ADD TO WAR'S HORRORS DO NOT LEND GREAT PROMISE OF SUCCESS.

CERTAINLY THERE IS NOTHING TO INDICATE THAT A SEIGE OF GIBRALTAR, IMPLEMENTED WITH AIR POWER AND TANKS, COULD BE ANY MORE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING THAT MIGHTY, ROCK-RIBBED BRITISH FORTRESS THAN WERE THE WAR MECHANISMS USED IN A DOZEN OTHER SEIGES OF GIBRALTAR. IT HAS NEVER BEEN TAKEN EXCEPT BY SURPRISE AND BY MEN IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

IF ANY MILITARY BASTION IN THE WORLD IS IMPREGNABLE TO AIR OR MECHANIZED ASSAULT IT IS GIBRALTAR. INDICATIONS ARE THAT GE

MANY

HAS NO DESIRE TO SHARE IS SO DOUBTFUL AN ENTERPRISE, OR EVEN THAT ITALY WANTS TO ATTEMPT IT.

GIBRALTAR IN BRITIUH HANDS ONCE STOOD SEIGE AGAINST FRANCO-SPANISH ALLIES FOR FOUR YEARS, ITS GARRISON SUPPLIED BY BRITISH SEA-POWER. IT COULD BE RATIONED BY AIR NOW, IF NECESSARY.

WAR COMMENTATORS WHO TALK OF GIBRALTAR BEING BLASTED INTO SUBMISSION FROM THE AIRIHAVE NOT TROUBLED TO STUDY A MAP OF THE GREAT ROCK. NATURE IN THE DIM PAST ENGINEERED IT IN SEEMING CONTEMPLATION OF A A DAY WHEN MAN MIGHT CARRY HIS WARS INTO AIR AND BENEATH THE SEAS.

THERE ARE VAST NATURAL CAVES BURROWING DEEP INTO THE ROCK, BEYOND THE REACH OF BOMBS OR SHELLS. BRITISH MILITARY INGENUITY HAS IMPROVED ON THAT WITH ROCK-HEWN GALLERIES AND GUN EMPLACEMENTS A THOUSAND FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, OUT OF REACH OF NAVAL OR LAND-SET SEIGE GUNS, AND COMPLETELY SECURE FROM AIR ATTACK.

ON ITS LANDWARD FLANK, LESS THAN A MILE IN WIDTH, THE ROCK BASTION LEAPS UPWARD PRECIPITATELY. IT TOWERS IN FROWNING MENACE, HONEY-COMBED WITH GUN GALLERIES, FAR ABOVE THAT ONLY AVENUE OF APPROACH, FORBIDDING TANK ASSAULT. NOT EVEN FOOT TROOPS FOR THE DESPERATE BUSINESS OF HAND-TO-HAND ATTACK, ADVANCING UNDER SHELTER OF TANKS, COULD NEAR IT. THE DOWNWARD FIRE OF HIGH-MOUNTED BRITISH GUNS WOULD WRECK ANY CHARGE ACROSS THE SLENDER "NECK."

JUN 30 1940

GIBRALTAR CAN BE TAKEN ONLY BY CONQUEST OF BRITAIN TO FORCE ITS SURRENDER. IT SEEMS CLEAR THAT ITALY'S HOPES OF BREAKING OUT OF HER MEDITERRANEAN "PRISON" THAT WAY MUST WAIT ON THE HOUR WHEN BRITAIN MAY BE FORCED TO SURRENDER NOT ENGLAND ALONE, BUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE TERRAIN ON WHICH ITALY WOULD HAVE TO FIGHT A SEIGE OF THE SUEZ CANAL IS WHOLLY DIFFERENT; BUT HARDLY LESS DIFFICULT. THERE ALSO, BRITISH POSSESSION AND BRITISH SEAPOWER IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN IMPOSE A FORMIDABLE BARRIER TO FRONTAL ATTACK. THE CANAL ITSELF IS A LIFE LINE TO BRITAIN'S EMPIRE FOR ITS DEFENDING FORCES AND THE FLEET. MUCH OF IT IS A SAND-BAKED WATERWAY, WHERE AIR BOMB DAMAGE WOULD BE MINIMIZED.

EVEN ITALY'S AS YET UNREALIZED EXPECTATION OF ESTABLISHING A SHORT-HAUL TRANS-MEDITERRANEAN BRIDGEHEAD IN FRENCH TUNISIA WOULD LEAVE HER FAR FROM LAND INVESTMENT OF THE CANAL. A DESERT MARCH, OF PERHAPS 1,500 MILES, EVERY MILE OF IT BESET BY HOSTILE FORCES, WOULD BE AN ENTERPRISE TO DAUNT THE BOLDEST GENERAL. IT IU A REASONABLE GUESS THAT NOTHING OF THAT NATURE IS CHARTED IN MUSSOLINI'S WAR BOOKS.

SECURE ITALIAN HOLD ON THE MOUTH OF THE RED SEA APPROACH TO THE SUEZ CANAL, WHICH WAS THE THREAT TO BRITAIN OF ITALIAN CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA, WOULD BE A GRAVE DEVELOPMENT FOR BRITISH FORCES DEFENDING THE CANAL. ITALY'S TERMS OF ARMISTICE AIMED AT THAT; YET IN FACT ITALIAN FORCES IN ETHIOPIA ARE VIRTUALLY ISOLATED. IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THE FRANCO-ITALIAN ARMISTICE TERMS DESIGNED TO BREAK BRITAIN'S GRIPON THE CANAL CAN BE TRANSLATED INTO REALITY.

FROM EVERY ANGLE IT APPEARS, THEN, THAT ITALY'S SHARE IN THE CRUCIAL BATTLE OF BRITAIN WILL BE HARDLY MORE HEROIC THAN WAS HER SHARE IN THE BATTLE OF FRANCE. IT SEEMS HER FUNCTION AGAIN UNDER AXIS MILITARY COOPERATION TO PIN ENEMY SEA FORCES FAR FROM THE REAL BATTLE FRONT IN THE WEST AND AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS OF GERMANY'S ATTEMPTED FINAL "KILL" AGAINST ENGLAND AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

OTTAWA, ONT., JUNE 29-(AP)-SIGNALMAN JAMES HENDERSON OF (202 FIFTH STREET) WASHINGTON, D.C., IS LISTED AMONG UNINJURED SURVIVORS OF THE CREW OF H.M.C.S. FRASER, CANADIAN DESTROYER LOST OFF THE FRENCH COAST.

KA305PED

JUN 30 1940

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 30)
UNDATED 43RD WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 30 1940

(ADVANCE)-SUNDAY, JUNE 23--ITALIAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES HAND ARMISTICE TERMS TO FRENCH DELEGATES IN VILLA NEAR ROME; BRITISH DISCLOSE GERMAN ARMISTICE TERMS FOR FRANCE INCLUDE INTERNMENT OF NAVY, DISSOLUTION OF ARMY AND GERMAN OCCUPATION OF MUCH OF FRANCE; FRENCH GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE ESTABLISHES NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN LONDON TO CONTINUE FRENCH FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY, IS DISMISSED FROM FRENCH CABINET AND ARMY BY BORDEAUX AUTHORITIES; FASCISTS SAY ITALY WILL OCCUPY ALL OF FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN COAST; GERMANS TAKE ST. NAZAIRE; EGYPTIAN PREMIER RESIGNS, NATIONAL UNION GOVERNMENT PLANNED.

MONDAY, JUNE 24--FINAL FRENCH CAPITULATION COMES WITH SIGNING OF ITALIAN ARMISTICE AT 7:15 P.M. (12:15 P.M. E.S.T.) BELLIGERENTS TO GIVE "CEASE FIRE" ORDER SIX HOURS AFTER GERMANS ARE NOTIFIED AT 7:35 P.M.; FRENCH ARMIES CARRY ON BATTLE TO THE END; FUEHRER HITLER THANKS

30.24-3321

GOD, ORDERS REICH TO FLY FLAGS IN VICTORY CELEBRATION; ROYAL AIR FORCE CONTINUES RAIDS AGAINST GERMAN BASES; REFUGEE FRENCH AND POLES RALLY TO BRITAIN'S SIDE; RUMANIAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS REPORTED IN BORDER CLASHES; BRITISH AMBASSADOR LEAVES BORDEAUX.

(MORE)

MQ1138PED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 30)

(ADVANCE) UNDATED, FIRST ADD 43RD WEEK OF WAR DAY-BY-DAY.

XXX LEAVES BORDEAUX.

JUL 1-1940

TUESDAY, JUNE 25--FRANCE, GERMANY AND ITALY LAY DOWN ARMS AT 1:35 A.M. IN ACCORD WITH ARMISTICES; FRANCE OBSERVES DAY OF MOURNING, GERMANY AND ITALY CELEBRATE; THREE CIVILIANS KILLED AND 13 INJURED IN GERMAN AIR RAID ON ENGLAND, LONDON HAS FIRST AIR RAID ALARM SINCE FIRST WEEKS OF WAR, BUT NO BOMBS FALL; GERMANY OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCES ARMISTICE TERMS CALLING FOR COMPLETE FRENCH CAPITULATION; ITALY ANNOUNCES ARMISTICE TERMS WITH FRANCE, GRANTING ITALY FULL RIGHTS OVER PORT OF JIBUTI IN FRENCH SOMALILAND, ITALIAN TROOPS TO STAND ON THEIR ADVANCED LINES IN ALL AREAS OF OPERATION; DEMILITARIZED ZONES IN FRANCE, TUNIS, ALGERIA AND FRENCH SOMALILAND; PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ACKNOWLEDGES TO HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT ULTIMATE DISPOSITION OF FRENCH FLEET WOULD "POWERFULLY, THOUGH NOT DECISIVELY, AFFECT" BRITAIN'S SAFETY, STILL HOPES TO GET SOME OF FRENCH FLEET; PREMIER MARSHAL PETAIN ANNOUNCES FRENCH NAVY AND AIR FORCE PASS UNDER ITALIAN-GERMAN CONTROL BY ARMISTICE TERMS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26--BRITAIN SHIFTS TO OFFENSIVE WITH RAIDS ON GERMAN CONTINENTAL COASTAL BASES; SIX CIVILIANS KILLED, SIX WOUNDED IN FIFTH GERMAN AIR RAID ON BRITAIN IN EIGHT DAYS; FOUR GERMANS KILLED IN BRITISH AIR RAIDS OVER NORTH AND WEST GERMANY; HITLER VISITS PARIS, SEES NAPOLEON'S TOMB; FRENCH WARSHIPS AND AIRCRAFT REPORTED ASSEMBLING IN FRENCH MOROCCO, APPARENTLY IN REFUSAL TO SURRENDER UNDER ARMISTICE TERMS; GERMAN SHORT WAVE NEWS COMMENTATOR IN BERLIN BROADCASTS ASSERTION THAT ENGLAND IS MAKING DISCREET EFFORTS TO GET IN COMMUNICATION WITH AXIS POWERS, AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES CALL COMMENTATOR'S STATEMENT "POSITIVE RUBBISH AND ABSOLUTE ROT."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 30-----MOVED JUNE 28).

MQ1158PED

(ADVANCE FOR SUN AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 30)

9 UNDATED--SECOND ADD 43RD WEEK OF WAR DAY-BY-DAY

X X X ABSOLUTE ROT."

JUL 1-1940

4 (ADVANCE) THURSDAY, JUNE 27---RUMANIA YIELDS TO RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM, GIVES UP BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUCOVINA, PUTS TROOPS ON HUNGARIAN FRONTIER TO PROTECT TRANSYLVANIA; NEW YORK CIRCLES NEAR GERMANY HAS MADE "SENSATIONAL" PEACE OVERTURE TO BRITAIN, GERMAN SOURCES ~~ARE~~ LAUGH OFF PEACE TALK AS "NONSENSE; BRITISH LEADERS MAKE IT CLEAR PREPARATIONS CONSERVATIVE PARTY AFFIRMS SUPPORT OF CHURCHILL GOING FORWARD FOR OFFENSE AS WELL AS DEFENSE; GERMAN TROOPS REACH SPANISH FRONTIER TO COMPLETE OCCUPATION OF FRANCE'S ATLANTIC COAST; GERMAN BOMBING PLANES MAKE SIXTH EXTENSIVE RAID ON BRITAIN IN NINE DAYS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28---RUSSIANS OCCUPY CEDED RUMANIAN AREAS AND KEEP MARCHING, STREET FIGHTING BREAKS OUT IN CEDED CERNAUTI; KING CAROL ASKS GERMANY TO REQUEST RUSSIA TO HALT; RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON HUNGARY REPORTED; HUNGARY CALLS UP RESERVES; BULGARIA RUSHES TROOPS TO RUMANIAN BORDER; TURKISH FLEET STEAMS INTO BLACK SEA, TURKEY MOBILIZES NEAR 500,000 MEN; IN LONDON INFORMED NEUTRAL DIPLOMAT SAYS PEACE MOVE "IS IN THE AIR," BRITISH MAINTAIN WILL FIGHT TO FINISH; BRITAIN RECOGNIZED DE GAULLE AS FRENCH LEADER, REPORTS NEW AIR RAIDS ON GERMAN-HELD FRENCH PORTS, NETHERLANDS AND SCANDINAVIA; GERMANS SAY THUNDER OF CANNONS IS THEIR ANSWER TO PEACE RUMORS; BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS GERMAN TRANSPORT OFF NORWAY.

JUL 1 - 1940

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 30)

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 30)

(ADVANCE) UNDATED---THIRD AND 43RD WEEK OF WAR DAY-BY-DAY. X X X OFF NORWAY.

JUL 1 - 1940

SATURDAY, JUNE 29---HIGH RUMANIAN SOURCES SAY GERMANY AND ITALY PROMISE MILITARY AID IF RUSSIA MAKES FURTHER ADVANCES; BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS HEARS RECOMMENDATION THAT CHAMBERLAIN AND OTHER APPEASERS RETIRE FROM GOVERNMENT TO SILENCE PEACE RUMORS; BRITAIN ORDERS COMPULSORY REMOVAL OF EUROPEAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM HONGKONG AS CRISIS WITH JAPAN FEARED; JAPAN WARNS THAT SHE WILL OPPOSE ANY "UPSET" IN STATUS QUO OF EASTERN ASIA AND SOUTH SEAS; ITALY'S FAMED

JUL 1 - 1940

MARSHAL ITALO BALBO KILLED IN LIBYAN PLANE CRASH WHILE BATTLING BRITISH RAIDERS; ITALY AND GERMANY REPORT SUBMARINE SUCCESSES. (END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 30)

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 30)

LEAD UNDATED 43RD WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUL 1 - 1940

(ADVANCE) THE 43RD WEEK OF EUROPE'S GORY ADVENTURE STORY WITNESSED THE CLOSE OF ONE HISTORIC CHAPTER WITH THE CAPITULATION OF FRANCE TO GERMANY AND ITALY, AND THEN THE PLOT SHIFTED TO A NEW LOCALE AS SOVIET RUSSIA TOOK THE PROVINCES AND BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUCOVINA AWAY FROM RUMANIA IN

30.24-3303

30.24-3323

A THRUST THAT THREATENED THE UNEASY PEACE OF THE BALKANS.

FIGHTING CEASED IN FRANCE AT 12:35 A.M. (FRENCH TIME) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26. FRANCE, BOWING TO HER FOES, OBSERVED A DAY OF NATIONAL MOURNING. GERMANY CHEERED THE VICTORY AS THE GREATEST IN HER HISTORY, AND PROMPTLY OCCUPIED MORE THAN HALF OF THE CONQUERED NATION, INCLUDING ALL THE ATLANTIC COAST AND THE RICH NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT. ITALY, WHICH HAD DECLARED

RATHER MILDLY IN THE WAR FOR ONLY TWO WEEKS, REQUIRED DEMILITARIZATION OF NEARBY FRENCH METROPOLITAN AND COLONIAL AREAS, AND CELEBRATED WITH RESTRAINT. INTERNMENT OF THE FRENCH FLEET AND DISBANDING OF THE ARMY WAS A CONDITION OF THE ARMISTICE.

BRITAIN, REMAINING FOE OF THE AXIS POWERS, VOWED TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT TO VICTORY OR DEATH, AND DAILY FOUGHT OFF GERMAN AIR RAIDS WHICH BECAME AN ALMOST NIGHTLY SCOURGE.

CHOOSING HER CHANCE, RUSSIA PROMPTLY PUT THE SQUEEZE ON RUMANIA FOR TERRITORY WHICH THE BALKAN KINGDOM GAINED FROM RUSSIA IN THE WORLD WAR SETTLEMENTS.

THERE WAS SOME INCIDENTAL FIGHTING, AND AT SOME POINTS THE RED ARMY WENT PAST THE AGREED BOUNDARY OF ANNEXATION. GERMANY, OBVIOUSLY NOT PLEASED BY THIS MOVE INTO HER SPHERE OF INFLUENCE, OFFICIALLY PROFESSED NOT TO BE INTERESTED.

RUMANIAN SOURCES, HOWEVER, SAID GERMANY AND ITALY WERE READY TO GIVE MILITARY AID IF RUSSIA WENT TOO FAR, AND

ALL THE BALKANS WERE IN AN UPROAR OF WAR TALK AND PREPARATIONS. HUNGARY AND BULGARIA GOT READY TO ENFORCE THEIR DEMANDS ON RUMANIA IF AN OPPORTUNITY OFFERED, but Germany and Italy tried to keep them quiet (X)

(PICKUP DAILY SKETCHES PREVIOUSLY MOVED).

JUL 1-1940

JUL 7-1940

revise

Black

NEW WAR TRICK STUNS CAROL'S MEN; INVADERS EASILY TAKE KEY TOWN

Bloody Battles Rage Along Prut River—Russ Victories Regarded Blow To Nazis. Bucharest Mines Black Sea Ports

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, June 30 — Diplomatic circles reported tonight that Soviet Russia has asked Turkey for permission to participate in defense of the Dardanelles, straits that link the Black Sea and Mediterranean.

This was interpreted as a definite indication that Russia has embarked on a further program of solidifying her defenses against possible attack from the west—with a hold on the vital Dardanelles as a major Russian goal.

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, June 30—Russian baby tanks, landed by planes, tonight seized Reni, at the confluence of the Danube and Prut rivers, while a series of bloody battles was reported elsewhere along the Prut.

The tanks, suspended between the wheels of big transport planes in a display of warfare in its most modern phase, caught the Rumanian garrison so completely by surprise that the rifles stood in untouched barracks racks.

This maneuver was believed to have gained quantities of military material for the Russians and gave them a commanding position over the mouth of the Danube, one of Germany's vital communications life lines.

Serious Blow To Reich Seen

From Reni, the Red army is in a position to block all traffic from the Danube to the Black Sea—if it so desires—with hardly more than machine guns necessary.

This was seen by diplomats as a serious blow to Germany.

Earlier reports received in military quarters said the Rumanians turned to fight when the Russians crossed the Prut river at several places in Bucovina.

Reds At First Repulsed

These reports said the Reds were thrown back with considerable losses, but that they brought up reinforcements and succeeded finally in crossing the stream and capturing a Rumanian general.

The conflict apparently arose over interpretation of the boundary of northern Bucovina, which with Bessarabia was ceded by Rumania to Russia in an effort to avoid war.

The Rumanians interpreted northern Bucovina as ending at the Prut river, but it was believed that the Rumanian Minister to Moscow might have failed to advise his Government of the demarcation line on which the Russians decided.

General Refuses To Retreat

The Rumanian General Ulorescu, in command on the Bucovina border, was reported late tonight as still refusing to accept Rumanian War Ministry orders to retreat. Instead, he was continuing the fight at an undesignated point along the Prut.

Russia's occupation, by parachute and land troops, was so swift that "local incidents" occurred, causing casualties on both sides a Rumanian general staff communique reported.

Parachutists gained a quick foothold near the mouth of the vital Danube.

Foreign military quarters looked upon the Russian use of parachute troops as evidence that the Soviets were in extreme haste to take occupation.

Street Fighting Reported

Reports from the Russian-occupied area told of street fighting in many places among Communist and anti-Communist elements. In two cities, it was said, penitentiary inmates were freed by the fleeing jailers.

Meanwhile, the Rumanian delegation which is to meet the Russians in Odessa to decide on the final demarcation line of the territories which Rumania is ceding to Russia left Constanta on the steamer Transylvania. The meeting was scheduled for Tuesday.

The Rumanian army communique, much milder than other reports of the fighting, said:

"During the course of June 30, evacuation operations from Bessarabia continued.

Towns Evacuated

"Evacuation was conforming with the program along the general lines marked by the towns of Siretol Mil, Cuciurul Mare, Briceni Balti, Basarabeasca, Tatar and Bunar.

"In some directions, rapid units of Russian forces exceeded their rhythm of occupation and passed Rumanians who were in retreat.

"On this account, there were local incidents.

"Our military column continues its retreat.

"Evacuation operations will end July 3 at noon."

Extension Indicated

This last reference was interpreted as meaning that the Soviets had granted Rumania a twenty-four-hour extension of the withdrawal period, which previously had been set for July 2.

This dispatch was approved by the military consorship, which began last midnight for all news emanating from Rumania. Regulations require that every dispatch, even though telephoned, be submitted in writing to the censor before transmission.

Black Sea Mined

Contributing to the excitement in Rumania was a disclosure that the Rumanian navy has mined the Black Sea ports of Constanta and Sulina, the latter in the middle of the Danube estuary.

Rumanian maritime authorities ordered all ships coming to Constanta or up the Danube to wait eight miles out for pilot boats to guide them through the mine fields.

Meanwhile the Minister of the Interior issued a communique warning Rumanians not to believe "fantastic stories" that "any of Rumania besides Bessarabia and northern Bucovina will be evacuated."

This was interpreted as meaning that the Government was determined to resist any further Soviet advances into the old kingdom.

Cafes Ordered Closed

The Interior Ministry issued regulations closing all cafes at 11 P. M., forbidding political discussions in public places, with a padlock penalty, and providing concentration camp residence for any who speak against the army, the regime or public safety.

The ministry said great quantities of gasoline and foodstuffs would be evacuated from ceded areas.

King Carol's ministers discussed plans to move the seat of Government to the Carpathian foothills in western Rumania if necessary.

A session of Parliament has been postponed from tomorrow to Wednesday, and a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee from tomorrow to Tuesday.

There was no official explanation.

Under a general mobilization decree the general staff continued to call additional classes of army, navy and air reservists to the colors.

The communique also told of a great trek of Jews from old Rumania into the territory newly occupied by the Red Army, declaring 7,600 Jews had crossed the Ungheni bridge over the Pruth today alone, and that 2,000 had gone from Galati to Reni in Soviet territory. The ministry said great quantities of gasolne and foodstuffs would be removed from the areas ceded.

Improper Arrests Charged

The newspaper "Curentul" said Soviet troops committed arbitrary acts and made improper arrests.

"Even though Rumania had given in," the newspaper said, "Russian troops have not lived up to their government's promises. But this is not all. Columns of occupying troops at many towns in Bessarabia and northern Bukovina have arrested and imprisoned arbitrarily government officials and intellectuals.

"It is also remarkable that Dr. Borneski, leader of the German community in Bessarabia, was informed by secret emissary that he would b eassassinated by Russian occupying troops. He and many other Germans fled to old Rumania and turned themselves over to government officials.

"Furthermore, Russian military authorities put many difficulties in the way of the flight to old Rumania of our own (Rumanian) government officials. Dr. Flondor, Royal Governor of Cernauti, who turned the city over to the Russians, was held in custody from Friday to Saturday. Many acts of brigandage were committed against Rumanian banks.

"If we were to give you a full account of severe treatment received by Rumanian families in the occupied area it would form just a small section of the whole picture of the despotism of Russian troops who forgot their promises and all their humanity."

Black Sea Ports Mined

The Soviet haste to occupy the territory was matched by Rumanian moves to rush new defense preparations, widely interpreted as indicating Rumania was fearful of further Soviet territorial encroachments.

Bucharest newspapers printed dispatches from Rome reporting that Jews in Cernauti stoned Rumanian soldiers.

The newspapers also printer letters to King Carol II, in which twenty leaders in Transylvania, on the Hungarian border, pledged their lives for the honor of their country. Censors required that the letters be headed with a caption. "We ask our brothers (in Bessarabia and Bukovina), from whom we are temporarily separated, not to lose courage.

Diplomatic circles considered this significant, in view of reports that Germany has assured Rumania any loss of her territory would be only temporary.

Dardanelles Grip Seen As Major Russian Goal

Budapest, June 30 (AP)—The reported action of Russia in asking joint control with Turkey of the Dardanelles has intensified the belief here that Russia was prepared to try a far-reaching penetration into southeast Europe, boldly clashing with the interests of Germany.

This belief appeared tonight to have silenced other Balkan revisionist claims that grew sharp when Russia took over Bessarabia and northern Bucovina from Rumania.

It was believed that Russia now was prepared to make the most of her opportunity, while the Axis powers are otherwise occupied, and take additional territory as a shock-absorber against any future attacks on original Russian territory.

Indications are that the Soviets are prepared to move in a manner which may leave Germany with the choice between continuing the western offensive against Britain or defending German *Lebensraum* in southeastern Europe.

Speculation Rife

This, in turn, led to speculation among Balkan observers whether Russia might be acting under British suggestion—as alleged in German circles in Bucharest after the occupation of Bessarabia—or whether the Russian moves are motivated entirely by the Kremlin's fears of future ambitions of the German-Italian Axis.

Military observers believe that if the Russian forces in Bessarabia are prepared for prompt attack they may be planning a quick, smashing drive across Rumania into Bulgaria.

There they would encounter a Bulgarian army of men technically sympathetic to the Russian, and the extent of resistance is entirely questionable.

Some observers declared the march of Red armies from the west might quiet—temporarily at least—twenty years of Balkan animosities, and check any chance of fighting among themselves over their conflicting claims.

Grave Issues Foreseen

Instead, attention was centered on possible development of grave issues between the Axis powers and the Soviets, with the Balkans pinned between the two.

These new developments were taken as indicative of fears that Red armies might not stop at the limits of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina in Rumania.

Confronted by these developments, Hungary bolstered her forces along the Ruthenian frontier, fearful of a Soviet push through the Ukraine. Reliable sources said the recent "advance" of Hungarian troops toward the Rumanian frontier was prompted solely by concern over Soviet aims in Rumania.

In the Black Sea an increased Turkish fleet continued patrol activities.

BUMPER CROP SEIZED BY RUSSIA IN RUMANIA

Bessarabia Had the Only Good Harvest in Balkans This Year

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 30 (AP)—Russia seized the only bumper crop of wheat and corn in the Balkan area by occupying Bessarabia, and the rest of the region faces a precarious food situation this Winter.

Late frosts followed by torrential rains and floods reduced this year's yield of wheat and corn in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and old Rumania by an estimated 35 per cent.

Only in Bessarabia are flourishing crops reported.

Harvesting throughout the rest of the Balkans is about two weeks late already.

After late frosts punished the Winter wheat, Balkan farmers put their hopes in Spring wheat and

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corn only to have endless rains hamper sowing activities in many places. At present the crop is in danger of mildew.

Fruit crops also were badly damaged by hail.

It was pointed out that Germany had placed large contracts in Bessarabia for vegetable oil seeds.

Prevailing crop conditions are expected to result in a serious food situation to the Balkans, especially if exports to Germany must be continued on the old level. Most of the Balkan countries now are using only dark bread.

JEWISH RISINGS REPORTED

German News Agency Puts Those Killed in Rumania at 600

BERLIN, Monday, July 1 (AP)—D. N. B., official German news agency, reported today that several hundred persons were killed yesterday in Galati, Rumania, when the Rumanian Army put down armed Jewish uprisings.

The German radio listed the number dead at about 600, with many more wounded.

The radio said about ten leaders of a demonstration yesterday morning were killed. Later in the afternoon, it said, about 2,000 persons, mostly Jews, arrived by train in Galati escorted by Rumanian soldiers.

The radio said these were mostly from Galati and Bucharest, and were being returned from near-by Bessarabia, where they had gone to apply for Soviet citizenship in that newly ceded territory.

It said this crowd had fought Rumanian soldiers in Reni, Bessarabia, but was subdued and loaded onto the train.

Arriving in Galati, it related, one man shot a Rumanian soldier and the whole group fled.

Rumanian soldiers then encircled part of the town, shooting the fugitives with machine guns, and kept up the search for stragglers during the night, the account continued.

Balkan Judge Sleeps While Frontiers Change

Berlin Radio Says Doctors Prepare Him for Shock

BERLIN, June 30 (AP) (by radio).—The German radio broadcast this item today:

"Belgrade—Judge Bruno Nimkijevitch, in the small Yugoslav town of Banja, fell asleep seven days ago and has not yet awakened, it is reported Sunday. In vain doctors have tried to waken him.

"He is sleeping peacefully, especially so as he is the only Balkan inhabitant who has not yet heard of the changes of Balkan frontiers.

"He is being fed with milk and lemonade so that he will be sufficiently strengtened to hear news of the change in the status quo when he awakens."

Seizure Of Bessarabia Broadens Church Split

Rumanian Orthodox Christians Attend Last Service In N. Y. Cathedral Chapel

New York, June 30 (AP)—Members of the National Association of Rumanian Christians, unit of the Orthodox Church, said tonight they had attended their last service in the chapel of the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas.

Russian acquisition of Bessarabia caused the disaffection, broadened tonight by reports of Communist slayings of Rumanian priests. Until today the Rumanians had rented the Russian Cathedral's chapel for Sunday services.

The Rumanian congregation voted to abandon all forms of greeting except for the salutation, "Liberty."

Bulgaria Arms Borders Of Turkey and Rumania

Fears It May Be Caught if Reds Reach for Dardanelles

SOFIA, June 30 (AP).—Bulgaria, proceeding with "quiet mobilization" concentrated more than 250,000 soldiers tonight at her borders with Turkey and Rumania.

Most were on the Turkish frontier, this being attributed in official quarters as to fears that if Russia sought to expand toward the Dardanelles, this country might be caught between conflicting Turkish and Russian interests.

A group of Bulgarian Deputies left for Moscow tonight. Ostensibly, they are to attend the Moscow Peasant Economic Exhibit, but political observers attached significance to the fact that the party was headed by Soriti Yaneff, government mouthpiece and a majority parliamentary leader who sometimes is employed as unofficial diplomat.

Quarters close to the Bulgarian government reiterated that Bulgaria would not risk war for the Dobrudja, although numbers of troops are concentrated on that front. If the Red Army should attempt to reach the Dardanelles, the Dobrudja plain would be a natural pathway.

An indication that Turkey was alive to such a possibility was seen in travelers' reports today that Turkey was moving thousands of troops and hundreds of cannon toward the already heavily-armed frontier region near Adrianople, on Bulgaria's southeastern border.

Red Army Accuses Britain

MOSCOW, June 30 (AP)—Red Star, the newspaper of the Soviet Army, charged today that Britain had failed to send sufficient troops to help defend France, and now was more interested in defense of French colonies than France herself. The former Allies now are attacking each other, "thus disclosing the truth behind the British-French 'agreement,'" the newspaper said.

Turks Rebuff Britain On Partition of Syria

Reported Deaf to Proposal for British Occupation

ANKARA, June 30 (AP).—Great Britain has sounded out Turkey and Irak about a possible British occupation of Syria, but Turkey has turned a deaf ear, informed political circles reported today.

Under the reported plan, it was said, a large part of Syria, which is a French-mandated territory, would be united with Irak after a British occupation and Turkey would receive part of the Mosul oil district and the Aleppo region as a reward for collaborating.

Turkey was said, however, to have expressed interest only in defending her own frontiers, and in this connection it was learned authoritatively that she considers even the Balkan entente—once a cardinal factor in her foreign policy—to be dead as a result of the new situation in Europe.

It was said that Britain desired to occupy Syria to forestall a possible German and Italian occupation, which would give to the Axis powers control of the Arabian Peninsula.

Ankara officials, however, were said to believe that Germany herself desired to keep the Italians out of Syria and hoped to organize later in an "Arab union" under German auspices.

The Turkish view was that the influence of Germany and Russia in the Balkans had become so strong that those big nations would be bound to become involved in any Balkan dispute, making the Balkan entente meaningless. (It is composed of Turkey, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Greece.)

Red Cross Appeals to Russia

BUCHAREST, June 30 (AP).—The Rumanian Red Cross appealed tonight to the Soviet Red Cross to safeguard two new tuberculosis sanitariums in Bessarabia and to provide care for 200 patients, some described as critically ill.

ANKARA, FIRST ADD TURKISH (UNDER DASH) XXX MEANINGLESS.

-DASH-

THE BALKAN ENTENTE, LINKING TURKEY, RUMANIA, GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA, WAS EXTENDED FOR SEVEN YEARS AT A CONFERENCE ONLY LAST FEBRUARY, AND AGREED ON NEUTRALITY, WITH TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU BECOMING ITS PRESIDENT.

TURKEY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE AGREED WITH IRAQ LAST WEDNESDAY ON A JOINT DEFENSE FOR SYRIA AND IRAQ IN COLLABORATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

BUT THAT SAME DAY PREMIER REFIK SAYDAM OF TURKEY DECLARED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT HAD DEFINITELY DECIDED NOT TO ENTER THE WAR, EVEN THOUGH TURKEY ONCE CONSIDERED HERSELF A NON-BELLIGERENT ALLY OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE. INSTEAD, SAYDAM SAID, TURKEY WAS "ALERTLY CONTINUING DEFENSE PREPARATIONS."

WR643PED

Chamberlain Says War Cabinet Is United for Fight to Finish

Vows Britain Will Resist German Invasion From 'Every Village, House'

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 30. — Neville Chamberlain, former Prime Minister and now Lord President of the Council, broadcast to the world today that "at any moment" Germany might start an invasion of Great Britain, and that the enemy "may manage here and there to make a break-through."

"If he does," Chamberlain said, "we will fight him on every road, in every village and in every house until he or we are utterly destroyed."

The complete text of his address follows:

"The first thing I want to say to you tonight is that all the members of the War Cabinet are working together in complete harmony and agreement. Any one who lends himself to German propaganda and listens to idle tales about disunion among us, or who imagines that any of us would consent to enter upon peace negotiations with the enemy is just playing the Nazi game.

"We are a solid and united nation. We should rather go down to ruin than admit the domination of the Nazis. But we intend, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, to attack our enemies and meet their attacks upon us with the resolution and fighting spirit which becomes a great people.

"Though we are left alone to defend freedom and civilization, brave men and women will only be braced by the knowledge that we must now rely upon ourselves, under Providence, to win through, as we won through before.

"I don't for a moment underrate the military might which has overwhelmed the gallant French Army and reduced France to her present lamentable position. We all know that the enemy is now free to fall upon us.

May Strike "at Any Moment"

"No doubt the air raids we have lately experienced are only the prelude to something more serious. The Nazis are staking everything upon the chances of winning a short war. We know that they are even now completing their preparations for an attempt to invade this country. At any moment that invasion may be launched by sea and air.

"But the enemy is divided from us by a more formidable anti-tank obstacle than any she has yet encountered, namely, the sea.

"Our navy, which is still growing, is vastly superior to the German, and our warships must be eluded or driven off before any sea-going expedition can land on our shores.

"Don't forget that even if an expedition were safely landed, it has still to be supplied—in the main, at any rate—by sea, with all that a modern army requires to fight on in the face of fierce resistance.

"Then consider the position in the air. Our air force is stronger in numbers today than it has been since the beginning of the war and, at the same time, is superior in equipment, training and morale to that of the enemy. Our air force would have to be destroyed or driven off before the enemy could land safely from sea or from air.

"Then we have our land forces. At this moment there is a larger army in this country than there ever has bene during the whole of our history—an army of which a large part are seasoned troops who

have not only met the enemy already in battle, but have felt their own superiority to him. That army is every day growing stronger in numbers, in preparedness and in equipment.

"Will Never Give In"

"Lastly, we have that other great army of mne and women who are putting their whole strength into the task of furnishing us with the weapons and the food we need or who are devoting themselves to the work of civil defense.

"One and all, they are animated by the same fighting spirit, which will never give in.

"If the enemy does try to invade this country, we will fight him in the air and on the sea. We will fight him on the beaches with every weapon we have. He may manage here and there to make a breakthrough. If he does, we will fight him on every road, in every village, in every house, until he or we are utterly destroyed.

"If he is driven to evacuate, as we had to evacuate from France, there will be no friendly fleet waiting for him. There will be nothing waiting for him off the beaches of England but death and disaster.

"I have given you material reasons why we should be able to beat off any enemy attack. But we have something stronger on our side. We shall be fighting for our own hearths and homes; and we shall be fighting with the conviction that our cause is the cause of humanity and peace against cruelty and persecution, the right against wrong, a cause that surely has God's blessing upon it.

"It would be a faint heart, indeed, that could doubt of our success."

NAZIS SHOWER SCOTLAND WITH FIRE BOMBS

Explosives Fall On Unoccupied School Which Is Set Afire

JUL 1 1940

Apartment Houses Also Hit, But Tenants Extinguish Flames

[By the Associated Press]

London, Monday, July 1—No serious damage or casualties were reported from any of the areas attacked by German bombing planes during the night; the Government announced early today.

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, July 1—A thickly populated area of northeast Scotland was showered with incendiary bombs loosed from German raiding planes early today.

Many bombs fell on a large school, which was unoccupied at the time. The building was set afire.

Other incendiary bombs fell on apartment houses, but tenants tackled the bombs with shovels and pails of sand and quickly extinguished the flames.

Searchlights Hunt Planes

Auxiliary fire services stemmed other blazes.

In a Welsh area anti-aircraft batteries fired hotly while searchlights hunted for enemy planes overhead.

Fires in two timber yards were subdued before great damage was done.

A minister smothered one bomb near his home with sand, suffering slight burns in the process.

In one northeastern English area a German plane flew over with a British fighter in close chase. A little later gunfire was heard and the German headed out to sea.

The Air Ministry issued a communique saying:

"Enemy aircraft crossed the coast at several points during the night. Anti-aircraft defenses are in action."

A great number of British fighter planes, flying over northeast England, were believed to have caused the Germans to divert their attack elsewhere.

Fighter Planes Active

British fighter planes were active.

Actions were heard overhead in northeastern England.

A series of thuds was heard in southwest England.

Nightly British air raids on military objectives in Germany during the past week were regarded pridefully by British observers tonight as proof that Britain has won initiative in the air and intends to keep it.

Information seeping into this country from Germany, these sources said, confirms bomber pilots' reports of extensive damage over a wide German area and indicates serious curtailment of Nazi industrial output, including abandonment of night shifts at many plants.

An air ministry communique tonight reported four British air raids on Germany and German-held territory within twenty-four hours.

Four Nazi Planes Set Afire

British bombs struck a hangar at Abbeville, near the French coast of the English Channel yesterday afternoon, it said, set four German aircraft afire and damaged others.

Widespread attacks on transport, industrial and military objectives last night in Germany, Belgium and Holland with "damage done to all these objectives" also was reported.

In a renewed air assault this morning on the Nazi air base at Merville, grounded German aircraft were bombed, the ministry said, and this afternoon Royal Air Force bombs left rolling stock ablaze in an attack on a railroad yard north of Abbeville.

It acknowledged loss of six British planes on these forays and said that, in addition to German planes destroyed on the ground, five Messerschmitts were shot down.

No Military Damage

German aerial forays over Britain Saturday night failed to cause military damage, according to British reports.

A joint communique of the air and home security ministries said that British fighter planes' resistance prevented any concentrated Nazi attack and listed casualties as two persons killed and eight injured.

Other raids in Scotland, the East Midlands and southern England "were ineffective," it declared.

British agencies acknowledged that German raiders were "over the southwest and near Bristol Channel" for several hours Saturday night.

Although high explosive bombs fell on land in the Bristol Channel area, they declared there were no casualties and no material damage.

In southwestern England, they said, a half dozen bombs fell in the center of one town, blocked a road and damaged a wide area but inflicted no casualties.

Twenty-four bombs hit villages in southeastern England far removed from any industrial center, these sources reported, but caused only broken windows and deep pits in corn fields and pastures.

A 10-year-old boy was killed, a man died of shock and several persons were injured in an undisclosed Midlands town where bombs wrecked the operating room of an infirmary. All the casualties, however, occurred in a residential district, the communique said.

Each night for a week Royal Air Force flyers have struck at munitions works, aircraft factories, oil dumps and railway junctions in Germany. They even have made daylight attacks on industrial centers and parked airplanes.

Able To Pick Targets

British sources declared that the Royal Air Force, having achieved aerial initiative despite the miles added to bomber routes by the fall of France, are able now to select targets most worthwhile to attack.

On the other hand, Britons declare that Nazi raids on this country, admittedly a curtain-raiser for the "big show," have failed to achieve important results.

Appearance for the first time of fighter patrols over Germany during the past week, they contend, is evidence that British successes have forced the Germans to withdraw fighters from other fronts to cope with the behind-the-lines attacks.

16 Killed, 11 Hurt, In British Bombings

Cologne, June 30 (AP) (By Radio)—A German radio announcement tonight said sixteen persons were killed and eleven wounded by British bombs dropped Friday night near Wahn, ten miles southeast of Cologne, but that bombings last night did little damage.

Some of the bombs Friday night were said to have hit buildings where railroad workers were quartered.

The radio announcement said most of the bombs last night fell in fields and meadows near Weiler, Erp and Borl, in northwestern Germany, and in Stolberg, just east of Aachen (Aux-la-Chappelle).

JUL 1 1940

Harbors, Factories Bombed, Nazis Claim

Berlin, June 30 (AP)—The German high command claimed direct bombing of harbors and munitions factories in raids last night over England and Scotland and said counter-raids by the British caused little damage.

Oil supplies and harbor facilities were reported hit at Cardiff and Bristol, England. Direct hits were claimed, too, on airdromes at Lincoln, Nottingham and York.

The German announcement said British planes bombed non-military objectives in northern and western Germany and one British plane machine-gunned a fire-fighting unit trying to extinguish a residence fire.

Loss of one German plane was acknowledged. Four British planes were claimed shot down.

The German communique said at sea and in France: "No special events."

British Smash Italians With Armored Units

Slash Eritrea Border Lines and Rout 1,200 Cavalry; Foe Advances Into Egypt

CAIRO, Egypt, June 30 (AP).—Bitter air combats and sharp raids and counter-raids along the battlefield boundaries of Libya, Egypt and Italian Eritrea were reported by the British today.

Reports from Khartum said fast-striking British mechanized units smashed through Italian border defense positions in Eritrea and inflicted heavy casualties. The extent of the advance made was not disclosed.

In the rocky badlands east of Kassala, two British light armored vehicles, attacking with machine guns, routed an Italian cavalry unit of 1,200 men. Fifty Italians were reported killed before the cavalrymen spurred to shelter in the hills.

[The Italians carried the attack into Egypt from Libya and reported they had repulsed counter-raids by similar British mechanized units. The Italians said they fought off light tanks and occupied British border defense positions in the Cirenaica (northwestern) part of Egypt.]

In the air, British raiders repeated a visit to El Gubbi, Libya and bombed troop and aircraft centers.

The British communique said a large force of Italian planes engaged R. A. F. raiders in a sharp air fight in which two British planes were lost, one Italian plane was shot down and a second was damaged badly.

Italian bombers were said to have caused little damage in attacks on Port Sudan on the Red Sea.

4 R. A. F. Planes Shot Down, Italians Claim

Rome, June 30 (AP)—Land and air fighting of "considerable activity" broke out along the Libyan-Egyptian border today, with the Italian high command claiming occupation of "various localities" and destruction of four British planes.

The Italian communique reported capture of several positions on the Cirenaica front, where Air Marshal Italo Balbo crashed to his death Friday.

JUL 1 1940

"Considerable activity of our columns in front of Cirenaica," said the communique. "Various localities were occupied by our troops and attack by enemy motorized detachment were repelled."

British Craft Felled

It was claimed that Italian planes shot down two enemy planes during a British attack at the field of Tobruk (Libya), and that a third probably was brought down. The attackers caused no damage.

Another British plane was believed downed by Italian anti-aircraft artillery during a raid on the airdrome of Massaua (Eritrea). The Italians said the British caused no essential damage.

The communique reported several members of the crews of the planes were taken prisoner.

2 Planes Dump British Bombs In Swiss Alps

Pilots Apparently Had Lost Way; Many Duds Found; No Casualties Reported

BERNE, June 30 (AP).—Two bombing planes whose pilots apparently had become lost or wanted to drop their loads of explosives where they would do the least harm loosed twenty-four British-marked bombs today on peat bogs and forest foothills of the Swiss Alps. No casualties were reported.

A Swiss high command communique said two foreign planes crossed the River Rhine from Germany, continued to the Schwyz Canton, in central Switzerland, dropped the bombs and then headed west, toward France. Military observers expressed belief that the planes were British and that the pilots became lost on a raid aimed at southwestern Germany.

The bombs were described in the communique as a new-type, British-made twenty-five-pound incendiary bomb. Many of those dropped failed to explode. The Schwyz Canton commands the passes from the northern Alpine range and is twenty-seven miles by air from the Italian lake district.

Last Friday, the British government assumed responsibility for damages and offered regret for a bombing in southwestern Switzerland on June 12 by British planes which had lost their way. Seven persons were killed and twenty injured in that bombing.

Germans Apply Their Criminal Laws to Paris

To Execute Possessors of Arms or Radio Senders; Banks Asked to Reopen

PARIS, June 28 (By airplane courier to Berlin) (Delayed) (AP).—The German military government proclaimed today application to Paris of German criminal law, with penalties extending to death of such offenses as possession of weapons or of broadcasting apparatus. The decree provided that violations of Nazi law would be judged by military tribunals or special courts.

Crimes listed included unauthorized relations with prisoners, issuance of anti-German tracts, participation in public gatherings or anti-German demonstrations, strikes or the discharge of workers, listening to non-German broadcasts or the circulating of anti-German news.

The armistice terms given to France by Germany and Italy were published for the Paris population.

"Although very serious for us, the conditions by the Reich do not sully French honor," said the Paris newspaper "Le Matin."

JUL 1 1940

Another newspaper, "Les Dernieres Nauvelles," said disarmament and occupation of France had put the country "in a position of neutrality." It urged "absolute correctness in our relations with representatives of the country which has conquered us.

"Let us do justice to them: they have not made life hard for citizens who respect their rules," the newspaper added. "And to allay our grief let us work without respite for the recovery of old Gaul, which has become suffering France."

Banks Asked to Reopen

German banking officials indicated to Paris bankers they would facilitate the return of normal financial measures as quickly as possible. Paris bankers said they were asked by the German officials to reopen their banks as soon as they could muster their staffs, and expressed a hope the Bank of France would operate.

French control of credit export was declared satisfactory by the Germans, who said its measures would be continued. Import and export of merchandise will be facilitated. German money will be interchangeable with francs at the established rate of twenty francs to the mark. (The nominal value of the mark is 40 cents. The franc was last quoted, on June 17, at 2.18 cents.)

The German "Kreditkasse" which

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has opened quarters in Lloyd's Bank here is primarily for German Army requirements, but authorities said arrangements might be made to advance credits in currency until the French banks were in operation.

Vichy To Be French Capital

LONDON, July 1 (Monday) (AP).—A Reuters (British) news agency dispatch from Clermont-Ferrand, France, said today that the government of Premier Marshal Henri Petain had arrived there from Bordeaux and would move later to Vichy, where the French Chamber of Deputies and Senate also have decided to meet.

NAZIS WANT BELGIAN LABOR

To Allow Laborers To Work In Germany, Send Money Home

Brussels, June 30 (AP) (By Radio)—The German radio announced today that Belgians will be allowed to work in Germany and send up to two-thirds of the salary back to their families.

The announcement said there is demand especially for skilled and unskilled labor, for miners, metal workers, welders and textile workers.

a number of Messerschmitts over the French coast and shot one down.

This afternoon our bombers attacked railway sidings and goods yards at Vignacourt, north of Abbeville. Fires were started among rolling stock. On the return journey our aircraft were attacked by a formation of Messerschmitt 109's. R. A. F. fighters intervened and shot down four. All our aircraft returned.

An earlier Air Ministry communiqué follows:

Enemy aircraft crossed the south and east coasts last night and dropped bombs at a number of points.

Our fighter patrols were active and the enemy were nowhere able to deliver a heavy attack.

In one midland town an infirmary was damaged and casualties were caused by bombs which fell in the residential quarter.

Other attacks which were made at scattered points in the east midlands, in Southern England and near the Bristol Channel were ineffective.

Egypt].

Various reconnaissances were carried out successfully.

German

BERLIN, June 30 (AP)—The following is the text of today's High Command communiqué:

No special events in France or at sea.

Last night German fighting planes attacked harbor facilities and munitions works in England and Scotland with bombs. Explosions and fires were observed at many places, especially so in the harbors of Cardiff and Bristol, where several tanks went up in flames.

Air fields at Lincoln, Nottingham and York were the objectives of further successful air attacks.

British planes bombed non-military objectives at several places in Northern and Western Germany by night. The damage was insignificant.

In one city in Western Germany a British plane machine-gunned a fire-fighting unit seeking to extinguish a flaming house.

Four enemy planes were shot down by anti-aircraft. One of our own planes is missing.

The Day's War Communiques

British

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—The following communiqué was issued tonight by the Air Ministry:

Yesterday afternoon a formation of R. A. F. bombers carried out a surprise attack on Abbeville airdrome. A hangar was hit, four enemy aircraft were set on fire and others were damaged. All our aircraft returned safely.

Last night our bombers made attacks on the chemical factory at Hochst, which was left in flames; on the Dortmund-Ems canal, on marshaling yards at Soest, Schwerte, Hamm and Gremburg; on military objectives in the region of Baden, on others near Cologne and in Bois de Chimay in South Belgium; on airdromes at Norderney, Borkum and Schipol in Holland, Barge and Muenster in Northwest Germany, and Merville in France. Damage was done to all these objectives. Three of our aircraft are missing.

This morning a formation of our bombers again attacked Merville airdrome and bombed enemy aircraft on the ground. Three of our aircraft failed to return.

A patrol of our fighters engaged a town in Scotland also was attacked with high explosive and incendiary bombs, but neither damage nor casualties are reported.

The total casualties so far known are two killed and eight injured.

LONDON, Monday, July 1 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué early today:

Enemy aircraft crossed the coast at several points during the night. Anti-aircraft defenses are in action.

CAIRO, June 30 (AP)—A British Royal Air Force communiqué today said:

Two raids by enemy aircraft on Port Sudan [on the Red Sea Coast of Egypt] caused no material damage. One enemy three-engine bomber was shot down.

At dawn R. A. F. bombers again raided El Gubbi 'Libya], registering direct hits on huts, tents and parked aircraft, causing considerable damage.

Our aircraft were engaged by a large force of enemy fighters. During the engagement one machine was shot down in flames and a second badly damaged.

Two of our aircraft were lost in the fight.

Wreckage of enemy aircraft was washed up at Mersa Matruh [on the Mediterranean Coast of

Italian

ROME, June 30 (AP)—The following communiqué was issued today by the Italian High Command:

Considerable activity of our columns in front of Cyrenaica. Various localities were occupied by our troops and attacks by enemy motorized detachments were repelled.

In air battles four British planes were shot down. Some members of the crews were taken prisoner. Two Italian planes did not return to their bases.

During an enemy attack at the field of Tobruk [Libya], which caused no damage, Italian fighter planes succeeded in bringing down two enemy planes. A third enemy plane probably also was shot down.

An enemy raid on the airdrome of Massaua [Eritrea] caused no essential damage. One enemy plane was brought down by Italian anti-aircraft artillery.

England Links Balbo Death to Row With Duce

Foreign Office Denies Air Battle Took Place, Finds Parallel in Von Fritsch

LONDON, June 30 (AP).—The British Foreign Office, pointing out that friction had existed between Premier Benito Mussolini and Italian Air Marshal Italo Balbo, said today that Balbo's death was "unexplained" and "the truth probably will never be known."

No British planes were concerned in the crash of Balbo's airplane Friday at Tobruk, Libya, the Foreign Office news department said.

[First Italian accounts said that Balbo, who was Governor-General of Libya, died in battle, but later Italian reports said his plane, although on an official mission, had not gone up for military action.]

The British statement compared Balbo's death with that of Col.-Gen. Baron Werner von Fritsch, who had disagreed with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and who was killed at the Warsaw front last Sept. 23.

The British statement said:

"A careful investigation shows that no British aircraft were concerned in the crash of Marshal Balbo's machine and there is thus no truth in the statement that he fell in battle.

"It will be recollected that he was appointed Governor-General in Libya because his presence in Italy was inconvenient to Signor Mussolini. Since then he has consistently been opposed to the policy of harnessing Italy to Hitler's war machine. His death in an unexplained airplane disaster recalls similar accidents in the past, in particular the death at Warsaw of Gen. von Fritsch, the opponent of Hitler's home and foreign policy.

"The German wireless itself drew the parallel when it said last night: 'Balbo's death thus occurred in the same spirit as that of Gen. von Fritsch.' As in the case of Fritsch and many others, the truth will probably never be known.

"The only fact which can be established is that Marshal Balbo did not perish in combat with the R. A. F."

Mystery to R. A. F.

CAIRO, June 30 (AP).—The death of Marshal Balbo in a flaming plane Friday at Tobruk, was described by unofficial British sources tonight as a mystery to the Royal Air Force.

The Middle East headquarters of the R. A. F. is expected to issue a communique tomorrow on the Italian report that Balbo and his crew died in the crash of a plane while on a non-fighting mission. There was no disclosure from either side to clarify whether Balbo's plane crashed accidentally, or was shot down—or by whom.

British pilots who have been over Tobruk in the last few days were quoted as reporting they saw a large plane burning on the ground there Friday, but that they had not shot it down, nor any other large plane like it.

Leaders Killed

ROME, June 30 (AP).—In the plane crash Friday which killed Air Marshal Balbo, Italy also lost three other trans-Atlantic flyers and five high military and Fascist leaders.

Besides Balbo, the dead were listed today as:

Maj. Ottavio Frailich, Balbo's personal pilot, who was permanently crippled as the result of a crash some time ago during one of Balbo's mass flights;

Capt. Gino Capannini, one of Italy's finest aviation mechanics experts and a member of the Balbo Atlantic flight to the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition in 1933;

Consul Gen. Enrico Caretti, Fascist party secretary for Tripoli, Balbo's favorite physician and a one-time squadron leader under Balbo;

Marshal Giuseppe Berti, Balbo's radio operator;

Infantry Maj. Claudio Brunelli, director general of the Libyan Tourist Hotel Board;

Artillery Capt. Nello Quilici, Fascist journalist who made the Atlantic flight with Balbo, as historian;

Lieut. Lino Balbo, Balbo's nephew, who, in his early twenties, made the Atlantic flight and later became Fascist secretary for Ferrara;

Lieut. Gino Floria, reserve pilot and son-in-law of Balbo.

Telegrams of condolence were sent to Balbo's family by Pope Pius XII.

Italian Press Pays Tribute

Newspapers carried long tributes to him and others who died in the crash.

The newspaper *Popolo di Roma* said Balbo's death was "grievous news for Italy" and added that he fell "in combat in Libya in the Tobruk sky."

The Italian announcement of Balbo's death did not mention an air fight and said his plane was not on a fighting mission.

Hitler Inspects Forts Of the Maginot Line

BERLIN, June 30 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler inspected today the Maginot line, the $500,000,000 system of fortifications which failed to save France. The German high command said Der Fuehrer examined "various heavily armed works of the Maginot line which were rendered incapable of resistance, by new German weapons, in the shortest time."

Hitler visited forts in the region of Mulhouse (Mulhausen) and Upper Alsace, across the Rhine from Germany, and in German-occupied French territory.

BERLIN, JUNE 30-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER AND FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING JOINED TODAY IN SENDING MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES TO PREMIER MUSSOLINI ON THE DEATH OF AIR MARSHAL ITALO BALBO OF ITALY.

"THE NEWS OF THE DEATH OF AIR MARSHAL ITALO BALBO HAS CAUSED GRIEF," HITLER TELEGRAPHED MUSSOLINI. "I WISH TO EXPRESS MY SINCERE SYMPATHY FOR THE TERRIBLE LOSS SUFFERED BY YOU AND THE ITALIAN PEOPLE."

GOERING'S MESSAGE RED:

"PERSONALITY OF FIRST AIR MARSHAL OF FASCISM WAS FOR ALL OF US, IN THESE TIMES, A GUARANTY OF VICTORY. IN THIS HOUR WHICH IS SO TRAGIC FOR ITALY I SEND YOU, DUCE, MY DEEPEST SYMPATHY, AND THAT OF MY AIR FORCE."

(EDS: ABOVE MK READ GOERING'S MESSAGE READ:)

TA1249PED

'Full' German Control In Norway Threatened

Disowning of King Haakon by Parliament Demanded

LONDON, June 30 (AP).—Germany has threatened to put Norway "fully" under Nazi control and administration if the Norwegian Storting (Parliament) does not remove King Haakon VII and his refugee government, now in London, an Exchange Telegraph (British) News Agency dispatch from Goteborg, Sweden, said today.

The dispatch said that Joseph Terboven, the German Commissioner for Norway, had demanded that the Storting be called together to oust King Haakon and Premier Johan Nygaardsvold.

The Goteborg newspaper "Posten" was reported as saying that King Haakon had been asked to abdicate and that if a new Cabinet were not formed, the Germans would take over complete administration.

Goering Tours in Paris; Hitler in Maginot Line

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, June 28 (Delayed; via Berlin)—Smiling broadly and resplendent in his white uniform, Field Marshal Hermann Goering, No. 2 Nazi, rode into Paris in an open car today on the anniversary of the signing of the Versailles Treaty.

Café terraces were crowded but there was no demonstration.

After a tour of the main boulevards, Marshal Goering took a suite at the Hotel Ritz.

WINDSORS STILL IN SPAIN

Expected To Leave Tomorrow For Unannounced Destination

Madrid, June 30 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor prolonged their stay in Spain past the time of their scheduled departure today and now are expected to leave for an unannounced destination Tuesday.

Among their dinner companions was the Duchess of Santona, sister of the Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador to London.

Americans to Sail From Lisbon

LISBON, Portugal, June 30 (AP)—The Greek passenger liner Nea Hellas is scheduled to leave Portugal for New York Wednesday carrying an undisclosed number of American refugees.

Departing Britons Laud Hospitality of Italians

'Almost Embarrassing' in Its Lavishness for Envoy

GLASGOW, Scotland, June 30 (AP).—Sir Percy Loraine, who was Great Britain's Ambassador to Italy, and nearly 300 other Britons, including diplomats, consular officials and newspaper men, arrived here today with compliments for Italian hospitality "so lavish it was almost embarrassing."

They traveled from Italy to Lisbon, Portugal, aboard the Italian line Conte Rosso and transferred there to the British Monarch of Bermuda in an exchange for a similar Italian party which left here two weeks ago.

R.A.F. Seeks Jerusalem Recruits

JERUSALEM, June 30 (AP).—The Royal Air Force Headquarters at Jerusalem called today for volunteers between the ages of eighteen and forty-five for "service anywhere in the world for the duration of the war." The announcement said most of the volunteers would be used in the Middle-East Air Force to fill technical ground jobs.

Scotland Yard Arrests London Subway Engineer

Floodgate Defense Expert Will Be Interned

LONDON, June 30 (AP).—Scotland Yard operatives detained tonight Ronald White, a senior engineer of the London Passenger Transport Board, which is responsible for the maze of underground railroad tubes through which millions of passengers travel daily.

White was taken to Brixton Jail to await removal to an internment camp.

He was described as an expert on the London subway floodgate system, one of the main defenses against flooding in case of damage to under-river sections by bombs.

Briton Calls for 'Burst Of Outraged Patriotism'

Nicolson Says Nation Must Be 'Angry, Active, Brave'

SHREWSBURY, England, June 30 (AP).—A call for a "burst of outraged patriotism, flaming like a furnace, through which no invader, however mechanized, would be able to pass," was made tonight by Harold Nicolson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information.

"We have been lazy, we have been optimistic," he declared. "We must now be rapid, angry, active, brave."

London Papers Cut Down Size

LONDON, June 30 (AP).—Morning newspapers were reduced from eight to six pages today to save paper.

BRITISH WARSHIP IN PORT

Cruiser Diomede Lands Ill Seaman at Key West

MIAMI, Fla., June 30 (AP)—The British cruiser Diomede put into Key West tonight to land a seaman, J. G. Galloway, ill of acute appendicitis, confirming a rumor that a foreign warship was off the Florida coast.

Galloway was removed to the United States Naval Hospital, accompanied by a surgeon from the British ship. The vessel remained in port.

Red Tanks Landed by Air Called of 5 or 7 Ton Size

Army Experts Say Soviets Tested Carrier Planes for Years

WASHINGTON June 30 (AP).—Military experts said tonight that the tanks which the Russians were reported to have landed in Rumania by airplane were probably machines of five or seven tons, armed with machine guns. These would be half the size of the standard light tank of the United States Army, but equal to the average European light tank. In fact, the Italian light tanks are of two and three tons.

The Russians, who originated the use of parachute troops, have experimented for some years with aerial transportation of five and seven-ton tanks, Army technicians said, but the operations today were believed to represent the first use of the development under actual combat conditions. The tanks are understood to be carried in slings beneath the planes which land them directly on the field of action. The tanks then are detached, and the planes depart on missions of their own.

Army officers said no such experiments ever have been conducted in this country. The Army has carried field artillery, particularly mountain howitzers, by plane, but the guns have been taken apart and had to be reassembled upon landing.

Latin Communist Urges Neutrality Toward U. S.

Secretary Of Party In Chile Says This Country Wants Rearguard If It Enters European War

Santiago, Chile, June 30 (AP)—Carlos Contreras Labarca, secretary general of the Chilean Communist party, in a speech today, said Chile should adopt absolute neutrality toward the United States as well as toward Germany and Britain.

He said the objective of the inter-American conference scheduled for July 20 in Havana was "preparation of a rear guard backed by Latin-American resources" for the possibility of United States' entry into the European war—"toward which that country is moving rapidly."

Latin-American interests, he asserted, are antagonistic to those of the United States, "which is a super-industrialized country that naturally desires Colonial countries to serve it."

The United States, he predicted, probably will ask permission to establish air and naval bases in Latin America "which would constitute armed bases of warlike imperialism exposing us to entry in the orbit of belligerent nations."

Seizure Of Bessarabia Broadens Church Split

Rumanian Orthodox Christians Attend Last Service In N. Y. Cathedral Chapel

New York, June 30 (AP)—Members of the National Association of Rumanian Christians, unit of the Orthodox Church, said tonight they had attended their last service in the chapel of the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas.

Russian acquisition of Bessarabia caused the disaffection, broadened tonight by reports of Communist slayings of Rumanian priests. Until today the Rumanians had rented the Russian Cathedral's chapel for Sunday services.

The Rumanian congregation voted to abandon all forms of greeting except for the salutation, "Liberty."

Mimic Air Raids Test Panama Canal Defense

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., June 30 (AP).—"Enemy" war planes roared over the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific early today in a thirty-minute series of mock raids.

Using flares as bombs, the raiders completed the maneuver according to schedule, but Army spokesmen declared they could not tell the theoretical outcome until military strategists reviewed the operation.

United States Fleet Reported Again Back At Hawaiian Station

Honolulu, T. H., June 30 (AP)—The *Star Bulletin's* Naui Island correspondent reported today the return to Lahaina Roads of major units of the United States fleet which last Monday made an unannounced departure from Hawaii under sealed orders.

Informed sources reported the fleet had engaged in regular drills and maneuvers within 250 miles of here during the past week.

The returned ships included five battleships, the Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Nevada, Mississippi and Idaho; the aircraft carrier Yorktown, approximately seven light cruisers and fifteen destroyers.

Many of the crews were granted shore leave.

TORPEDOING OF TWO SHIPS IS REPORTED

Victims Identified As Canadian S. S. Zarian, British Freighter Guido

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 30—The American cargo-passenger ship Excalibur reported tonight to Mackay Radio that a British and a Canadian freighter have been torpedoed about 300 miles southwest of the Irish coast.

The message said: "British steamer Guido, position latitude 48.03 north and longitude 11.11 west, also Canadian Zarian torpedoed at 6.30 P. M."

The Excalibur is en route from Naples to New York and is believed in the vicinity of the Straits of Gibraltar with 250 American refugees aboard.

"Needs Tugs Immediately"

The Guido, 3,921 tons, is owned by Ellerman's Wilson Line with her home port at Hull. The Zarian, 4,871 tons, sails out of Freetown, Africa.

Mackay Radio said the Zarian radioed that she "needs tugs immediately."

Two nights ago Mackay Radio received a message from the Excalibur, then less than a day out of Naples, reporting that it had intercepted a distress message from a vessel identifying herself as the "American ship Edgehill."

The message said that the Edgehill had been torpedoed about 500 miles off the Irish coast.

Called "Propaganda Trick"

No confirmation of the reported torpedoing could be obtained from Washington or London naval sources, and no American vessel named Edgehill is now listed in *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*.

A CBS correspondent in Berlin said that German radio announcers charged that the "Edgehill" message had been sent by the British station GYW at Gibraltar and that the incident was "just another propaganda trick of the British to fool the Americans."

JUL 1 - 1940

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MOSCOW, JULY 1-(MONDAY)-(AP)-SOVIET PARACHUTE TROOPS, MOTORIZED INFANTRY AND TANKS ARE PROCEEDING WITH THE OCCUPATION OF BESSARABIA "WITHOUT INCIDENTS," TASS, OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED EARLY TODAY.

IT SAID THE RED ARMY ALREADY HAD ACCOMPLISHED ITS TASK AND REACHED NEWLY-ESTABLISHED FRONTIERS WITH RUMANIA IN NORTHERN BUCOVINA AND THAT IN BESSARABIA, THE OTHER AREA CEDED BY RUMANIA, SOVIET SOLDIERS WERE REACHING THE NEW FRONTIER, "THAT IS, THE PRUT AND DANUBE RIVERS."

MECHANIZED UNITS, TASS SAID, OCCUPIED THE RAILWAY STATION OF UNGENY ON THE EAST BANK OF THE PRUT OPPOSITE JASSY, WHILE MOTORIZED INFANTRY WITH TANKS ENTERED KAGUL ON THE PRUT AND RENI NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE PRUT AND DANUBE.

PARACHUTE LANDING PARTIES OCCUPIED IZMAIL ON THE DANUBE.

"THE ADVANCE OF SOVIET TROOPS IS PROCEEDING EVERYWHERE ACCORDING TO PLAN AND WITHOUT INCIDENTS," TASS STATED.

WR1052PED

LONDON, JULY 1-(MONDAY)-(AP)-STYLE NOTE: A PROMINENT LONDON MILLINER IS OFFERING WOMEN'S HATS OF FASHIONABLE DESIGN WITH A STEEL LINING AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST AIR RAIDS.

WR1107PED

ROME, JUNE 30-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI, ACCOMPANIED BY HIGH ITALIAN OFFICERS, YESTERDAY INSPECTED THE ADVANCED POSITIONS WHICH HIS TROOPS ARE HOLDING ON FRENCH SOIL UNDER TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE.

HE VISITED THE FRENCH VILLAGES OF LARCHE AND SAORGE.

PS810PED

LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)-STOCK EXCHANGE RUMORS FOLLOWING THE FRENCH COLLAPSE WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE CAUSED LOSSES AMOUNTING TO 53 MILLION POUNDS STERLING TO FOUR FIRMS CONCERNED IN BRITISH WAR PRODUCTION DURING THE LAST FOUR WEEKS.

THE DAILY MAIL SAID: "MILLIONS OF POUNDS WORTH OF BRITAIN'S VITAL WAR INVESTMENTS IN IRON, COAL AND MUNITIONS ARE AT THE MERCY OF STOCK EXCHANGE RUMOR MONGERS WHO SPREAD UNFOUNDED STORIES OF RUINOUS DAMAGE TO AIRCRAFT FACTORIES AND MUNITION WORKS."

WR1014PED

BORDEAUX, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAS EXPECTED TO LEAVE BORDEAUX TODAY FOR CLERMONT-FERRAND OR SOME OTHER TOWN IN THE UNOCCUPIED AREA OF FRANCE, BUT THE DESTINATION AND TIME OF DEPA

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, JUNE 30-(AP)-A GERMAN-FRENCH COMMISSION, SET UP TO CARRY OUT THE TERMS OF ARMISTICE, HELD ITS FIRST MEETING TODAY IN A HOTEL HERE. APPROXIMATELY 40 DELEGATES PARTICIPATED.

R321PED

BERLIN, JUNE 30-(AP BY RADIO)-THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY WAS LEGALIZED TODAY IN LATVIA BY GOVERNMENT DECREE.

R420PED

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS YANKEE CLIPPER TOOK OFF HERE TODAY FOR THE AZORES, LEAVING BEHIND 1,912 POUNDS OF MAIL SEIZED BY BRITISH OFFICIALS.

WR957PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY CBS, REPORTED TODAY THAT THE FRENCH COMMANDER IN DJBOUTI, FRENCH SOMALILAND, SENT THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM TO MAJ.-GEN.DOUGLAS DICKINSON, BRITISH COMMANDER IN EAST AFRICA:

"I HOPE WE SHALL MEET ONE DAY IN ADDIS ABABA. GOOD LUCK TO ALL."

(DJBOUTI IS THE PORT ENTRY TO ITALIAN-CONQUERED ETHIOPIA, A PORT FRANCE SIGNED OVER TO ITALY IN THE ARMISTICE TERMS).

WR730PED

JUL 1 - 1940

NEW YORK, JUNE 30-(AP)-A GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST HEARD HERE TONIGHT BY CBS REPORTED THAT NORWEGIAN SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED BY SWEDEN WOULD BE RELEASED, BEGINNING NEXT WEEK. IT SAID SOME 5,000 WHO FLED FROM NORWAY DURING THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN THERE WOULD BE SENT HOME AT THE RATE OF 1,000 A WEEK.

WR737PED

JUL 1 - 1940

HONGKONG, JULY 1-(MONDAY)-(AP)-THE AMERICAN LINER PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, WHICH TURNED BACK TO HONGKONG LAST NIGHT AFTER LEAVING FOR MANILA WITH A CAPACITY PASSENGER LIST, WILL REMAIN UNTIL MIDNIGHT TONIGHT (11 A.M. E.S.T.) TO TAKE ABOARD ANY MORE AMERICANS DESIRING TO LEAVE THIS BRITISH CROWN COLONY.

JUL 1 - 1940

THE PRESIDENT COOLIDGE RETURNED ON ORDERS FROM THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BUT CONSUL-GENERAL ADDISON SOUTHWARD SAID HE HAD ADVISED RATHER THAN INSTRUCTED AMERICANS TO LEAVE.

(NO PICKUP)

WR1225AED

MANILA, JULY 1-(MONDAY)-(AP)-OFFICIAL QUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT ABOUT 1,900 BRITISH EVACUEES FROM HONGKONG WERE EXPECTED TO REACH MANILA WEDNESDAY.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY WILL SUPERVISE THE LANDING AND THE RED CROSS, BRITISH CONSULATE, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER WILL HANDLE THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

RED CROSS OFFICIALS SAID BAGUIO, SUMMER CAPITAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT, COULD ACCOMMODATE 1,000 OF THE NEW ARRIVALS AND THE REMAINDER WOULD BE HOUSED IN MANILA AND, IF NECESSARY, IN THE U.S. ARMY BARRACKS AT FORT MCKINLEY.

REFUGEE AGENCIES ALSO WERE PREPARED TO CARE FOR THE FIRST AMERICAN EVACUEES FROM HONGKONG ARRIVING ON THE AMERICAN LINER PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

FJ1125PCS

JUL 1 - 1940

WASHINGTON, JUNE 29-(AP)-STRONG INDICATIONS WERE GIVEN TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD NO INTENTION OF CONCURRING IN THE JAPANESE "MONROE DOCTRINE" FOR THE FAR EAST ENUNCIATED BY FOREIGN MINISTER ARITA.

JUL 1 - 1940

THIS GOVERNMENT IN THE PAST OPPOSED JAPAN'S PLANS FOR A "NEW ORDER IN ASIA" AND OFFICIALS INDICATED THERE HAD BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE POLICY AS A RESULT OF RECENT CATACLYSMIC WORLD EVENTS.

A NOTE TO TOKYO DECEMBER 31, 1938, STATING THAT PAST AND POSSIBLE FUTURE "NEW SITUATIONS" THERE WERE OF CONCERN TO THE UNITED STATES, REMAINS A VALID STATEMENT OF AMERICAN POLICY, IT WAS SAID TODAY.

THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT ADMIT, THE NOTE SAID, THAT "THERE IS NEED OR WANT FOR ANY ONE POWER TO TAKE UPON ITSELF TO PRESCRIBE WHAT SHALL BE THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF A 'NEW ORDER'

30.24-3331

30.24-3331

IN AREAS NOT UNDER ITS SOVEREIGNTY AND TO CONSTITUTE ITSELF THE REPOSITORY OF AUTHORITY AND THE AGENT OF DESTINY IN REGARD THERETO."

SECRETARY HULL HAS ISSUED STATEMENTS RECENTLY FAVORING MAINTENANCE OF THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

IN REPEATED COMMUNICATIONS TO TOKYO THE UNITED STATES HAS REMINDED THAT JAPAN, ALONG WITH THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN POWERS, IS SIGNATORY TO TREATIES PLEDGING RESPECT FOR RIGHTS OF ALL CONCERNED IN THE ORIENT.

JUL 1-1940

SW/RG123PES NM

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 30-(AP)-JAPAN, FEARFUL OF RUSSIA FOR CENTURIES, PROBABLY IS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE SOVIET NATION'S TURNED BACK IN CASTING POSSESSIVE GLANCES AT FRENCH AND BRITISH HOLDINGS IN THE ORIENT, ERNEST O.HAUSER, AN AUTHORITY ON THE FAR EAST SAID TODAY.

"JAPAN ALWAYS WILL HAVE TO CONSIDER THE UNSOLVED RUSSIAN PROBLEM AT HER BACK DOOR," SAID HAUSER FORMER RESEARCH ASSOCIATE OF THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS IN NEW YORK.

"THE JAPANESE ALWAYS HAVE BEEN AFRAID OF BIG RUSSIA, AND THEIR MOVE IN THE SOUTH PROBABLY IS TIMED WITH RUSSIA'S PRE-OCCUPATION IN EUROPE."

JUL 1-1940

RUSSIA IS EXTREMELY POWERFUL IN VLADIVOSTOK, THE PACIFIC PORT, AND ALONG THE AMUR RIVER, BORDERLINE BETWEEN SIBERIA AND MANCHOUKUO, HE SAID. THE FLYING DISTANCE FROM VLADIVOSTOK TO TOKYO IS ONLY SOME 750 MILES.

LEFT VIRTUALLY ORPHANED THROUGH DUTCH CAPITULATION TO GERMANY, THE NETHERLANDS INDIES WOULD BE A RICH STRIKE SHOULD THE JAPANESE MOVE IN. HAUSER DID NOT VENTURE A GUESS AS TO WHETHER JAPAN WOULD TRY TO TAKE THE ISLANDS, WHICH HAVE A NATIVE POPULATION ABOUT EQUAL TO JAPAN'S. THE INDIES, STRETCHING SOME 3,000 MILES, HAVE OIL, RUBBER, TIN, COAL.

"THE OIL RESOURCES MIGHT BE WIRED FOR DYNAMITING IN CASE OF INVASION," HAUSER SAID, "BUT THE JAPANESE COULD MOVE OVER THERE SO FAST THE DUTCH WOULDN'T HAVE TIME TO SET OFF THE CHARGES."

ONCE JAPAN HAD A FOOTHOLD IN THE STRAGETIC ISLANDS IT COULD USE TO ADVANTAGE THE NARROW PASSAGES, REEFS AND OTHER NATURAL BARRIERS OF THE GROUP TO RESIST ATTACK.

JUL 1-1940

AND JAPAN IN THE EAST INDIES WOULD MEAN A MAJOR LINK OUT OF GREAT BRITAIN'S "FAR EASTERN MAGINOT LINE" REACHING FROM AUSTRALIA THROUGH BRITISH NORTH BORNEO AND MALAY TO INDIA.

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE RESPECT AMERICA GREATLY, HAUSER SAID, AND "CONSIDER RUSSIA THEIR NUMBER ONE ENEMY." FOR THAT REASON "THEIR PRIDE WAS INJURED WHEN GERMANY PUT A QUESTION MARK ON THE BERLIN-TOKYO AXIS BY AN ALLIANCE WITH THE SOVIET."

DJ4PCS NMBJT

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES CRUISER WICHITA ARRIVED HERE TODAY, JOINING THE CRUISER QUINCY WHICH HAS BEEN HERE FOR SOME TIME.

JUL 1-1940

R204PED

CHATEAU D'OEX, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 28-(AP)-THOMAS MC KITTRICK, AMERICAN PRESIDENT OF THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS, DECLARED IN THE BANK'S ANNUAL REPORT TODAY THE WORLD IS FAR BETTER EQUIPPED WITH BOTH EXPERIENCE AND INFORMATION ON MONETARY MATTERS TO HANDLE POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION THAN IN 1918.

THE BANK'S 10TH ANNUAL REPORT WAS ISSUED FROM A TOURIST HOTEL IN THIS LITTLE ALPINE VILLAGE TO WHICH THE BANK MOVED FROM BASEL WHEN GERMAN AND FRENCH TROOP CONCENTRATIONS SEEMED TO BE THREATENING SWISS NEUTRALITY.

JUL 1-1940

"APART FROM CERTAIN DATA KEPT SECRET FOR MILITARY OR SIMILAR REASONS," THE REPORT SAID, "THE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON TENDENCIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES IS CONSIDERABLE.

"THE DESIRE OF NATIONS TO COOPERATE AND ORGANIZE THE WORLD IS NATURALLY THE DECISIVE FACTOR WITHOUT WHICH NO SPECIALIZED SKILL CAN SUCCEED.

"GIVEN THIS WILL, HOWEVER, THERE ARE ADEQUATE MEANS READY AT HAND FOR PRESSING THE WORK OF WAR RECONSTRUCTION."

W556PED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 30)

UNDATED 43RD WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUL -1940

(ADVANCE)--SUNDAY, JUNE 23--ITALIAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES HAND ARMISTICE TERMS TO FRENCH DELEGATES IN VILLA NEAR ROME; BRITISH DISCLOSE GERMAN ARMISTICE TERMS FOR FRANCE INCLUDE INTERNMENT OF NAVY, DISSOLUTION OF ARMY AND GERMAN OCCUPATION OF MUCH OF FRANCE; FRENCH GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE ESTABLISHES NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN LONDON TO CONTINUE FRENCH FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY; [illegible] IS DISMISSED FROM FRENCH CABINET AND ARMY BY BORDEAUX AUTHORITIES; FASCISTS SAY ITALY WILL OCCUPY ALL OF FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN COAST; GERMANS TAKE ST. NAZAIRE; EGYPTIAN PREMIER RESIGNS, NATIONAL UNION GOVERNMENT PLANNED.

MONDAY, JUNE 24---FINAL FRENCH CAPITULATION COMES WITH SIGNING OF ITALIAN ARMISTICE AT 7:15 P.M. (12:15 P.M. E.S.T.) BELLIGERENTS TO GIVE "CEASE FIRE" ORDER SIX HOURS AFTER GERMANS ARE NOTIFIED AT 7:35 P.M.; FRENCH ARMIES CARRY ON BATTLE TO THE END; FUEHRER HITLER THANKS GOD, ORDERS REICH TO FLY FLAGS IN VICTORY CELEBRATION; ROYAL AIR FORCE CONTINUES RAIDS AGAINST GERMAN BASES; REFUGEE FRENCH AND POLES RALLY TO BRITAIN'S SIDE; RUMANIAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS REPORTED IN NUMEROUS BORDER CLASHES; BRITISH AMBASSADOR LEAVES BORDEAUX.

JUL 1-1940

TUESDAY, JUNE 25---FRANCE, GERMANY AND ITALY LAY

30.24-3333

30.24-3333

DOWN ARMS AT 1:35 A.M. IN ACCORD WITH ARMISTICE; FRANCE OBSERVES DAY OF MOURNING, GERMANY AND ITALY CELEBRATE; THREE CIVILIANS KILLED AND 13 INJURED IN GERMAN AIR RAID ON ENGLAND, LONDON HAS FIRST AIR RAID ALARM SINCE FIRST WEEKS OF WAR BUT NO BOMBS FALL; GERMANY OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCES ARMISTICE TERMS CALLING FOR COMPLETE FRENCH CAPITULATION; ITALY ANNOUNCES ARMISTICE TERMS WITH FRANCE, GRANTING ITALY FULL RIGHTS OVER PORT OF JIBUTI IN FRENCH SOMALILAND, RESTRICTS ITALIAN TROOPS TO STAND ON THEIR ADVANCED LINES IN ALL ZONES OF OPERATION; DEMILITARIZED ZONES IN FRANCE, TUNIS, ALGERIA AND FRENCH SOMALILAND; PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ACKNOWLEDGES TO HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT ULTIMATE DISPOSITION OF FRENCH FLEET WOULD "POWERFULLY THOUGH NOT DECISIVELY AFFECT" BRITAIN'S SAFETY, STILL HOPES TO GET SOME OF FRENCH FLEET; PREMIER MARSHAL PETAIN ANNOUNCES FRENCH NAVY AND AIR FORCE PASS UNDER ITALIAN-GERMAN CONTROL BY ARMISTICE TERMS;

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26---BRITAIN SHIFTS TO OFFENSIVE WITH RAIDS ON GERMAN CONTINENTAL COASTAL BASES; SIX CIVILIANS KILLED, SIX WOUNDED IN FIFTH GERMAN AIR RAID ON BRITAIN IN EIGHT DAYS; FOUR GERMANS KILLED IN BRITISH AIR RAIDS OVER NORTH AND WEST GERMANY; HITLER VISITS PARIS, SEES NAPOLEON'S TOMB; FRENCH WARSHIPS AND AIRCRAFT REPORTED ASSEMBLING IN FRENCH MOROCCO APPARENTLY IN REFUSAL TO SURRENDER UNDER ARMISTICE TERMS;

GERMAN SHORT WAVE NEWS COMMENTATORS IN BERLIN BROADCASTS ASSERTION THAT ENGLAND IS MAKING DISCREET EFFORTS TO GET IN COMMUNICATION WITH AXIS POWERS, AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES CALL COMMENTATOR'S STATEMENT "POSITIVE RUBBISH AND ABSOLUTE ROT."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 30)

JUL 1 - 1940

(ADVANCE FOR ~~AMS~~ PMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 22)

BY G.W.TURNER

JUL 1 - 1940

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK,JUNE WWAKAP)-HISTORY FURNISHES SOME STRANGE PARALLELS IN THE DEBACLE OF FRANCE TODAY WITH A CHAIN OF INCIDENTS IN THE SHORT FRANCO-GERMAN OR PRUSSIAN WAR OF 1870-71.

THEN, AS AT THE START OF THE PRESENT WAR, IT WAS A QUESTION OF REAL PREPAREDNESS. THERE HAD BEEN RUMBLINGS FOR FOUR YEARS PRECEDING THE

START OF THE CONFLICT; ALL THE WORLD KNEW THERE WAS TO BE WAR, WITH ONLY THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR IN DOUBT.

THEN, AS NOW, THE PRUSSIANS WERE READY FOR EVENTUALITIES WHILE THE FRENCH WERE NOT. THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY HAD METICULOUSLY KEPT ITS WAR STRATEGY PLANS UP TO DATE, YEAR BY YEAR, AS FRESH CIRCUMSTANCES AROSE AND NEW METHODS OF WARFARE CAME INTO EXISTENCE.

WHEN FRANCE DECLARED WAR ON JULY 19,1870, THE PRUSSIANS, IN EFFECT, REACHED INTO A PIGEON HOLE OF A DESK AND DREW OUT A REVISE OF THE 1868-69 PLANS, COMPLETE EXCEPT FOR AN ADDED SECRET MEMORANDUM TO THE GENERAL STAFF, DATED MAY 6,1870.

BUT IN FRANCE, EVEN WHEN IT WAS EVIDENT THAT THE DRIFT WAS TOWARD WAR, THE GENERAL STAFF WAS HESITANT AND THE ARMY NOT FULLY EQUIPPED. BELATED AND FRANTIC MEASURES WERE TAKEN TO MODERNIZE ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

JUL 1 - 1940

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY HAD BEEN DRAWN UP SOME TIME BEFORE BY MARSHAL NIEL, BUT APATHY OR OVER-CONFIDENCE HAD BOGGED IT DOWN. AMID THE CONFUSION, HOWEVER, ARTILLERY TRAINS WERE OVERHAULED JUST BEFORE HOSTILITIES STARTED AND NEW WEAPONS DEVISED. THE LATTER INCLUDED THE FAMOUS CHASSEPOT, A NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLE, AND A NEW MACHINE GUN, THE MITRAILLEUSE.

DIPLOMATICALLY, THE FRENCH, UNDER NAPOLEON III, ALSO HAD WAVERED IN THE CRISIS. THE EMPEROR HAD NOURISHED THE HOPE OF AN ALLIANCE WITH AUSTRIA AND ITALY BUT IT FAILED IN THE PINCH.

SO, WHEN THE DIE WAS CAST, THE PRUSSIANS, HEADED BY GENERAL VON MOLTKE, CHIEF OF STAFF, MOBILIZED WITH AMAZING RAPIDITY. THE ARMY WAS STRATEGICALLY DEPLOYED BY RAIL AND ROAD TO LINES SELECTED YEARS BEFORE. AS THE PRUSSIANS ANTICIPATED, THE FRENCH, ON AUGUST 2, STRUCK FIRST, OVERPOWERING A WEAK GERMAN DETACHMENT AT SAARBRUCK.

BUT THE PRUSSIANS PAID LITTLE HEED TO THIS AND SWEPT ON, ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE, SO THAT TWO DAYS LATER THE FRENCH ADVANCE GUARD WAS STEAM-ROLLERED AT WISSEMBOURG. QUICKLY, THE PRUSSIAN LEGIONS PRESSED ON TO WORTH WHERE THE FRENCH MARSHAL, MCMAHON, HAD SET UP A STRONG POSITION WITH HIS MAIN ARMY. ON AUG.6, THE PRUSSIANS ATTACKED VIOLENTLY AND THE FRENCH WERE SOON ROUTED. ON THE VERY SAME DAY, IN ANOTHER SECTOR--ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE--THE FRENCH WERE FORCED TO RETREAT AT SPICHEREN.

AS A RESULT OF THESE DISASTERS IN THE BLITZKRIEG OF THAT ERA, NAPOLEON RETIRED TO METZ; THE ADVERSE NEWS HAD COMPLETELY PARALYZED THE FRENCH HEADQUARTERS. THE EMPEROR ABANDONED THE CHIEF COMMAND TO MARSHAL BAZINE.

MEANTIME, THE SECOND GERMAN ARMY REACHED THE MOSELLE AND THUS THREATENED THE ROADS TO PARIS. BAZAINE'S ARMY FOUGHT GALLANTLY BUT WAS OBLIGED TO SURRENDER ON OCT.27.

THE REMAINDER OF MCMAHON'S ARMY AND THE GARDES MOBILES RALLIED FOR A TIME AT CHALONS. BUT THERE WAS DISORGANIZATION--CONTRADICTORY ORDERS ADDED TO THE CONFUSION--AND THE ARMY WAS ALMOST ENTIRELY WITHOUT DISCIPLINE.

THE WELL-TRAINED PRUSSIANS SWEPT ALL BEFORE THEM AND BY THE END OF AUGUST WERE AT SEDAN. HISTORY SHOWS A CURIOUS PICTURE: THE MAIN GERMAN ARMY, ON A FRONT OF 50 MILES, MARCHING DUE WEST TO PARIS, WHILE MCMAHON WAS MOVING EXACTLY PARALLEL, BUT NORTHWARD, IN AN ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE METZ.

BY SEPT.1, SEDAN WAS ENCIRCLED. FIGHTING BEGAN IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS; AT 5 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON THE WHITE FLAG OF

30.24-3335

SURRENDER FLUTTERED FROM THE CITADEL. NO TIME WAS LOST IN COMING TO TERMS. THESE WERE ARRANGED ON THE SPOT DURING THE EVENING HOURS. THE WHOLE FRENCH ARMY OF 83,000 MEN, WITH THE EMPEROR, PASSED INTO CAPTIVITY.

THUS, IN FIVE SHORT BREATH-TAKING WEEKS, THE PRUSSIANS HAD ISOLATED ONE FRENCH ARMY, AT METZ, AND DESTROYED ANOTHER, LEAVING THE ROAD OPEN TO PARIS. THE JUGGERNAUT MOVED ON AND IN A FORTNIGHT WAS AT THE CAPITAL.

PARIS, MEANWHILE, WAS IN REBELLION AND THE THIRD EMPIRE FELL, GIVING PLACE TO THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. THE CITY WAS SYSTEMATICALLY SURROUNDED, BOMBARDED AND FINALLY FELL IN JANUARY, 1871. THE DEFENSE WAS MAGNIFICENT BUT STARVATION WAS THE ULTIMATE FACTOR IN ITS SURRENDER.

JUL 1-1940

THE HESSIANS SMOKED THEIR PIPES ON THE TROCADERO, THE BAVARIANS STACKED THEIR ARMS AT THE PLACE DE CONCORDE AND MILITARY HEADQUARTERS HELD FORTH AT THE PALACE OF THE ELYSEE.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SURRENDER WERE OPENED AT HISTORIC VERSAILLES--WHERE, IN A LATER CONFLICT, THE WORLD WAR, THE GERMANS WERE DESTINED TO SIGN ANOTHER PEACE TREATY, THE TERMS OF WHICH RANKLED, AND LED TO THE START OF THE PRESENT WAR.

THE FIRST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE NEW FRENCH REPUBLIC MET AT BORDEAUX IN FEBRUARY, 1871 TO CONSIDER THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE. RATIFICATION WAS ON MARCH 1. ALSACE AND LORRAINE WERE CEDED TO GERMANY AND A STAGGERING WAR INDEMNITY OF FIVE MILLARDS OF FRANCS (ONE BILLION DOLLARS) WAS IMPOSED. THE TERMS PROVIDED THAT GERMAN TROOPS WOULD OCCUPY FRANCE UNTIL THE WHOLE AMOUNT WAS PAID.

30.24-3335

NONE THOUGHT THAT FRANCE COULD MEET THIS TREMENDOUS OBLIGATION QUICKLY, BUT THE FRENCH PEOPLE REACHED DOWN IN THEIR STOCKINGS AND BY SEPTEMBER, 1873 THE LAST FRANC WAS PAID.

AS AN EPILOGUE TO THE WAR, THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE, AT WHICH BISMARCK, THE IRON CHANCELLOR, PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE, WAS BORN IN THE HALL OF MIRRORS AT THE PALACE AT VERSAILLES. ON JAN.18,1871, THE BANNERS OF ALL THE GERMAN STATES WERE LOWERED TO SALUTE THE NEW EMPEROR, KING WILLIAM.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY,JUNE 22, MOVED JUNE 21).

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(ADVANCE FOR A M S OF SUNDAY,JUNE 30)

- - -

NUMEROUSPOLITICAL FACTIONS
COMPLICATE "FIFTH COLUMN"
PROBLEM IN SOUTH AMERICA (900)

- - -

JUL 1-1940

(ADVANCE) BUENOS AIRES,-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-SOUTH AMERICA'S "FIFTH COLUMN" PROBLEM IS COMPLICATED ENDLESSLY BY INNUMERABLE POLITICAL FACTIONS WHOSE DISPUTES CHARACTERIZE BOTH PEACE AND WAR.

DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN DISGRUNTLED DOMESTIC GROUPS AND GENUINELY SUBVERSIVE ONES IS DIFFICULT, AND THERE IS STRONG POSSIBILITY THAT THE LATTER WILL ATTEMPT TO DISGUISE THEMSELVES AS THE FORMER.

FROM TINY URUGUAY WITH ITS REPORT OF NAZI INFILTRATION TO THE LARGEST NATIONS, STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN TO MEET THE "ENEMIES WITHIN."

EXCEPT FOR URUGUAY, HOWEVER, THE "FIFTH COLUMN" REPORTS APPEAR SO FAR TO BE LINKED WITH ANTI-GOVERNMENT POLITICIANS AND ASPIRATIONS TOWARD POLITICAL COUPS.

PRESIDENT ROBERTO ORTIZ FOUND RUMORS ABOUT REVOLTS AND UNDERGROUND PROJECTS SO AGGRAVATING THAT HE ISSUED A BLANKET DENIAL ZHAT A "FIFTH COLUMN" EXISTS IN ARGENTINA. THE SAME NIGHT TWO BOMBS EXPLODED ABOARD A BRITISH FREIGHTER BEING LOADED WITH ALLIED SUPPLIES IN BUENOS AIRES.

BOTH ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY ARE PREPARING LEGISLATION TO MEET SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AND TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSES. THE FORMER IS STUDYING AN EXTRAORDINARY DEFENSE BUDGET OF APPROXIMATELY $300,000,000--A SOUTH AMERICAN RECORD.

JUL 1-1940

SEVERAL GERMANS WERE ARRESTED LAST WEEK IN URUGUAY AS A NEW LAW WAS PROMULGATED BANNING ASSOCIATIONS DEVOTED TO FOREIGN PROPAGANDA. A PARLIAMENTARY INVESTIGATION OF NAZI ACTIVITIES WAS STARTED.

THE GERMAN MINISTER TO URUGUAY SUBSEQUENTLY ORDERED DISBANDMENT OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY, THE GERMAN LABOR FRONT AND OTHER GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS IN URUGUAY.

IN BRAZIL, THE TIGHTEST CENSORSHIP IN SOUTH AMERICA HIDES WHATEVER SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY IS FOUND AND THE STEPS TAKEN TO DEAL WITH IT.

TRAVELERS FROM BRAZIL CLAIM THE WORDS "FIFTH COLUMN" MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED THERE. ANYTHING CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF INVOLVEMENT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR EXCEPT PRONOUNCEMENTS BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND OTHER AMERICAN SPOKESMEN ALSO IS TABOO.

PARAGUAY, RECENTLY ADDED TO THE LIST OF SOUTH AMERICAN DICTATORSHIPS, HAS A STIFF CENSORSHIP ALSO AND IS REGULATING CAREFULLY THE PUBLICATION OF NEWS TO AVOID OFFENDING ANY BELLIGERENT.

BOLIVIA TO A LESSER EXTENT KEEPS AN EYE ON PUBLICATIONS.

THE EYES OF OBSERVERS SCANNING SOUTH AMERICA FOR SUSPICIOUS SIGNS TURN INEVITABLY TO BRAZIL, WHERE TWO LOWER PROVINCES ARE HEAVILY POPULATED WITH GERMANS.

SOME SOURCES CLAIM THERE ARE 2,000,000 GERMANS OF FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD GENERATION IN THESE PROVINCES.

DURING THE WORLD WAR GERMANY TRIED WITHOUT SUCCESS TO INTEREST ITS FORMER NATIONALS IN BRAZIL. THE CRUISER BREMEN VISITED SOUTHERN BRAZIL PORTS BUT THE RECEPTION WAS SO COOL THAT THE VENTURE WAS ABANDONED.

NAZI GERMANY CLAIMS THE SITUATION IS CHANGED NOW. "THE SPREAD OF NAZI CULTURE AMONG THE GERMANS OF LOWER BRAZIL IS ASTOUNDING," SAID ONE INFORMED TRAVELER. "THE CHANCES OF THEIR INTERVENTION SHOULD THE PRESENT CONFLICT EXTEND TO THIS HEMISPHERE ARE MANY TIMES AS GREAT AS IN 1914."

URUGUAY, WHICH HAS VIRTUALLY NO IMPORTANT DEFENSE, WOULD BE FORCED TO CALL FOR AID IN THE EVENT OF A "FIFTH COLUMN" COUP. ARGENTINA PLEDGED SUPPORT IN THE LAST WAR.

THE PRESENCE OF UNITED STATES CRUISERS IN SOUTHERN WATERS NOW IS INTERPRETED IN SOME QUARTERS AS A GESTURE OF ASSURANCE ON THIS POINT.

FRONTIER GUARDS HAVE BEEN STRENGTHENED CONSIDERABLY RECENTLY IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES TO PREVENT THE SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

CHILE HAS A SUBSTANTIAL GERMAN POPULATION BUT LITTLE CONCERN HAS BEEN FELT THERE. FEW RUMORS ARE SPREAD AND THE GOVERNMENT HAS INDICATED NO ALARM.

CLOSE OBSERVERS ARE AGREED THAT WHEN AND IF A TROJAN HORSE IS TROTTED OUT IN SOUTH AMERICA IT WILL BE HITCHED TO AN OLD WAGON WHOSE ORIGINAL FUNCTION WAS WITH SOME LONG-STANDING INTERNAL POLITICAL CONCERN.

ELSEWHERE IN LATIN AMERICA THESE HAPPENINGS HAVE BEEN NOTED:

30.24-3337

MEXICO--ARTHUR DIETRICH, GERMAN LEGATION PRESS OFFICER, DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA WITH GOVERNMENT; NAZI WEEKLY MAGAZINE TIMON TO SUSPEND.

GUATEMALA--ALL NATURALIZED CITIZENS ORDERED TO RENOUNCE SPECIFICALLY THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO FORMER COUNTRIES OR LOSE THEIR PAPERS.

COLUMBIA--GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATED REPORTS OF "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITIES NEAR PANAMA CANAL.

JUL 1-1940

(END ADVANCE FOR USE IN SUNDAY AMS OF JUNE 30 SENT JUNE 22)

SN232AED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY, JUNE 30)

ARMY

JUL 1-1940

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 29-(AP)-CREATION OF AN ARMY MECHANIZED FORCE OF "GREAT STRIKING POWER" LIKE GERMANY'S HARD-HITTING PANZER DIVISIONS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

ACTING SECRETARY LOUIS JOHNSON DISCLOSED THE ORDER HAD BEEN GIVEN TO ORGANIZE AN ARMORED CORPS OF TWO DIVISIONS ON AN EXPERIMENTAL BASIS, TO BE EQUIPPED WITH SOME 1,400 TANKS, 300 ARTILLERY PIECES AND MORE THAN 13,000 AUTOMATIC AND SEMI-AUTOMATIC RIFLES.

"APPARENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CHARACTER AND USE OF MECHANIZED POWER IN EUROPE," JOHNSON SAID, CONTRIBUTED TO THE DECISION TO CREATE THE FORCE, FIRST OF THE KIND IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

LIGHT AND MEDIUM TANKS AND OTHER ARMORED VEHICLEE HITHERTO ASSIGNED TO THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY WILL BE CONCENTRATED IN THE NEW CORPS OF MORE THAN 18,000 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN, THUS REVISING AMERICAN TACTICAL DOCTRINES FOLLOWED SINCE THE WORLD WAR.

OTHER UNITS OF HEAVY TANKS SUCH AS THE ARMY DOES NOT YET POSSESS, ARE TO BE ORGANIZED LATER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ADNA R.CHAFFEE, PRESENT COMMANDER OF THE ARMY'S SINGLE EXISTING MECHANIZED FORCE, THE 7TH CAVALRY BRIGADE, WAS MADE COMMANDER OF THE ARMORED CORPS. HIS HEADQUARTERS WILL REMAIN AT FORT KNOX, KY., AND THE MECHANIZED CAVALRY WILL BE INCORPORATED INTO THE NEW CORPS.

DESIGNATED AS COMMANDER OF THE FIRST ARMORED DIVISION WAS BRIGADIER GENERAL BRUCE MAGRUDER, FORMER COMMANDER OF INFANTRY TANKS. THE DIVISION'S HEADQUARTERS WILL BE AT FORT KNOX.

BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES L.SCOTT, RECENTLY COMMANDER OF A MECHANIZED CAVALRY REGIMENT, WAS MADE COMMANDER OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT FORT BENNING, GA.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SERENO E.BRETT WILL BE DESIGNATED CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE CORPS. HE COMMANDED TANKS IN THE WORLD WAR MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE.

JUL 1-1940

THE NEW MECHANIZED WARFARE INSTRUMENT WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE $1,762,513,000 SUPPLEMENTAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SIGNED THURSDAY, CARRYING FUNDS TO SWELL THE ARMY'S EQUIPMENT OF TANKS TO MORE THAN 3,000. OF THESE, ONLY ABOUT 500 ARE IN SERVICE NOW.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID THE CORPS WOULD COMBINE ALL INFANTRY TANK COMPONENTS EXCEPT THE FIRST BATTALION OF THE 67TH INFANTRY REGIMENT AT FORT MEADE, MD., THE MECHANIZED CAVALRY COMPONENTS NOW AT FORT KNOX, AND THE FIRST COMBAT CAR SQUADRON NOW STATIONED AT FORT RILEY, KANS.

EACH DIVISION WILL BE DIVIDED INTO FIVE PARTS---COMMAND, RECONNAI-

SSANCE, COMBAT, SUPPORT, AND SERVICE ECHELONS. THE RECONNAI-
SSANCE ECHELON WILL INCLUDE AN AIR CORPS SQUADRON AND THE COMBAT
ECHELON WILL BE THE MAIN STRIKING FORCE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY JUNE 30)

RZ609PES

(ADVANCE FOR USE IN SUNDAY EDITIONS OF JUNE 30)

UNDATED LATIN AMERICAN POST-WAR TRADE PROSPECTS

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JUL 1 - 1940

(ADVANCE) BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENTAL LEADERS THROUGHOUT THE 20 LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS, ALL THREATENED WITH ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DOMINATION BECAUSE OF THE TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE GERMAN ARMY, ARE LOOKING TODAY TO WASHINGTON FOR GUIDANCE AND STRENGTH.

ALL THESE LEADERS, FINDING THEMSELVES ON THE BRINK OF THE UNKNOWN, POINT OUT WITH VARYING DEGREES OF EMPHASIS THAT THE FALL OF FRANCE AND THE NEW CHALLENGE TO BRITISH MASTERY OF THE SEAS HAVE ENORMOUS SIGNIFICANCE IN LATIN AMERICA.

THE BRITISH NAVY HAS POLICED THE WORLD'S SEA HIGHWAYS AND IMPLEMENTED THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

BEHIND THAT POLICE POWER AND THAT DOCTRINE, THESE SOURCES DECLARE, THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE HAS ACHIEVED INDEPENDENCE AND WEALTH.

THE WEALTH IS IMMEDIATELY THREATENED, BASED AS IT IS UPON THE EXPORTATION OF STAPLES AND MINERALS WHICH GO MAINLY TO EUROPE AND UPON CERTAIN FUNDAMENTAL BUSINESS ASSUMPTIONS THAT ARE BEING DESTROYED ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT BY REVOLUTIONARY NAZI DOCTRINES.

JUL 1 - 1940

IN BUENOS AIRES, RIO JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, LAPAZ, ASCUNCION AND MONTEVIDEO THE EPORT FIGURES FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF THIS YEAR COMPARED WITH THE SAME PERIOD FOR 1939 SHOW THAT SOUTHERN SOUTH AMERICA'S TRADE HAS BEEN DOING A TAILSPIN DURING THE EUROPEAN WAR.

FOR SOME OF THESE CITIES, EUROPE'S BELLIGERENTS HAVE FOR GENERATIONS BEEN THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

ARGENTINA GREW RICH SELLING GRAINS, MEAT, WOOL, HIDES AND OTHER PRODUCTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SEVENTY PERCENT OF URUGUAY'S EXPORTS WENT TO GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

30.24-3339

30.24-3339

GERMANY HAS BEEN BRAZIL'S LATTER DAY MAIN MARKET [redacted] IN A LIVELY RIVALRY WITH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

BOLIVIA'S "STAFF OF LIFE" IS EXPORT TIN, WHICH GOES ALMOST WHOLLY TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IS OPERATED BY INTERNATIONAL CARTEL.

JUL 1-1940

THIS THEN WAS THE BACKGROUND AGAINST WHICH LATIN AMERICAN LEADERS IN BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT VIEWED THE [redacted] EXPORT SURPLUS CARTEL PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THEIR VIEWS ARE A CROSS SECTION OF LATIN AMERICAN OPINION WITH ALLOWANCE FOR INCREASING DEPENDENCE ON THE UNITED STATES AS ONE MOVES NORTHWARD.

MEXICO AND CUBA, FOR EXAMPLE, TRADE ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY IN THE AMERICAN MARKET.

THE [redacted] ARGENTINE, TRADITIONALLY COOL AND SUSPICIOUS IN THE FACE OF PROFFERS FROM THE UNITED STATES, APPEARS NEVERTHELESS AGREED WITH ITS SISTER REPUBLICS THAT ENORMOUS CHANGES IMPEND AND THAT THE LEADERSHIP THE UNITED STATES COULD GIVE MAY BE THE SALVATION OF THE ENTIRE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

ARGENTINES SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THEY WOULD WANT TO EXAMINE ANY [redacted] U.S. OFFERS IN DETAIL BEFORE MAKING A COMMITMENT.

JUL 1-1940

ARGENTINES AS A WHOLE WERE LESS SPONTANEOUS ABOUT THE CARTEL PLAN. IN CHILE, BRAZIL, URUGUAY, BOLIVIA, AND PARAGUAY EAGERNESS WAS EXPRESSED TO SEE THE PLAN IN ACTION.

IN DETAIL THE REACTION MAY BE SUMMARIZED THIS WAY:

ARGENTINA--THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SAID ARGENTINE BUSINESS WOULD SUPPORT THE ROOSEVELT CARTEL PROPOSAL "IF IT DOESN'T LEAD TO WAR BETWEEN THE CONTINENTS." A PROMINENT BANKER CALLED THE PLAN "THE ONLY LIGHT IN A DARK CAVE."

FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE MARIA CANTILO SAID HE WOULD N O T COMMENT UNTIL HE HAD SEEN THE PLAN IN DETAIL.

ONE TRADE EXPERT SAID HE COULD FIND N OTHING NECESSARILY OBJECTIONABLE IN A GERMAN-IMPOSED BARTER TRADE, BUT TO THE BANKER AND

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SAID A GERMAN DOMINANCE WOULD BE TANTAMOUNT TO "NEW DARK AGES INTO WHICH ARGENTINA MUST N O T BE DRAGGED."

ANOTHER TRADE AUTHORITY PROFESSED TO SEE DESIGNS CONNECTED WITH THE UNITED STATES "GOLD HOARD" IN CONNECTION WITH THE CARTEL PROPOSAL.

MOST OF THE NEWSPAPERS EXPRESSED STRONG EDITORIAL SUPPORT OF THE CARTEL.

FOREIGN
ARGENTINE TRADE FIGURES WERE DOWN FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1940. SO WERE IMPORTS.

JUL 1-1940

BRAZIL--OFFICIALS WERE REPORTED "MUCH INTERESTED" IN THE ROOSEVELT CARTEL.

HEAVY BRITISH AND FRENCH PURCHASES OF MEAT IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1940 BOOSTED EXPORTS ABOVE THE 1939 LEVEL, BUT LATTERLY, WITH SO MANY EUROPEAN NATIONS AT WAR, THE EFFECTS ARE BEGINNING TO BE FELT IN BRAZIL.

CHILE--VARIOUS MINISTERS, PROMOTION EXPERTS AND THE COORDINATOR OF NATIONAL INDUSTRY WERE AGREED THAT THE CARTEL PLAN IS PRAISEWORTHY.

THE NEWSPAPER LA HORA, ORGAN OF PRESIDENT PEDRO AGUIRRE CERDA'S OWN RADICAL PARTY, SAID, "A DEFENSE OF THE EXISTING ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REGIMES IS LESS URGENT FOR LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS THAN FOR THE UNITED STATES."

BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY TOOK THE VIEW THAT THE TYPE OF LEADERSHIP GIVEN BY THE UNITED STATES WOULD DETERMINE THE DEGREE OF SUPPORT THE PLAN RECEIVED.

JUL 1-1940

PARAGUAY-URUGUAY--THE INTER-AMERICAN CARTEL PROPOSAL WAS VIEWED AS THE ONLY BRIGHT SPOT AS EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS CONTINUED TO PUT HEAVY PRESSURE ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES. IN THESE NATIONS SOME AUTHORITIES HAVE LONG ADVOCATED GREATER INTER-AMERICAN TRADE TO OFFSET DEPENDENCE UPON EUROPEAN MARKETS.

ONE OFFICIAL SAID A GERMAN VICTORY IN EUROPE WOULD MEAN COMPLETE DEPENDENCE OF URUGUAY UPON BARTERING "WITH DECIDEDLY UNFRIENDLY TRADERS" UNLESS MARKETS CAN BE PROVIDED IN THIS HEMISPHERE.